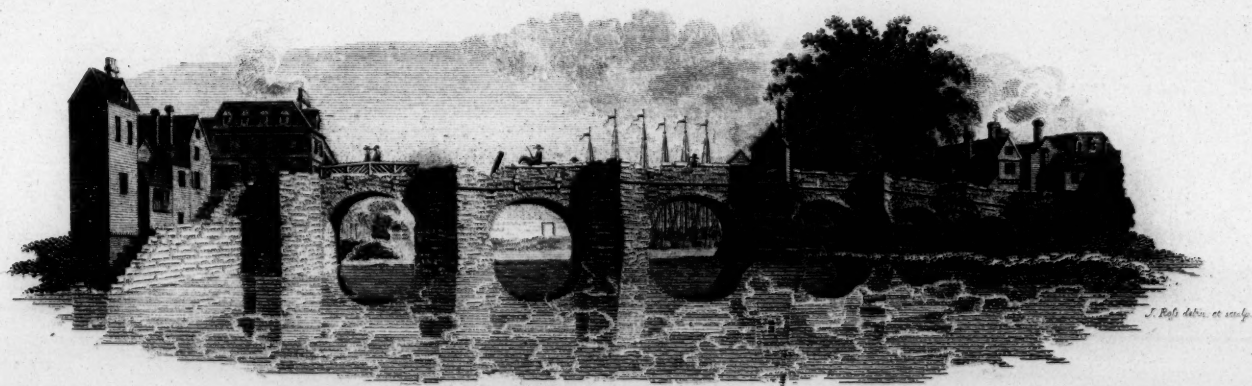


THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
CITY AND SUBURBS
OF
WORCESTER.

VOL. II.

BY VALENTINE GREEN,

FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, LONDON.



LONDON :

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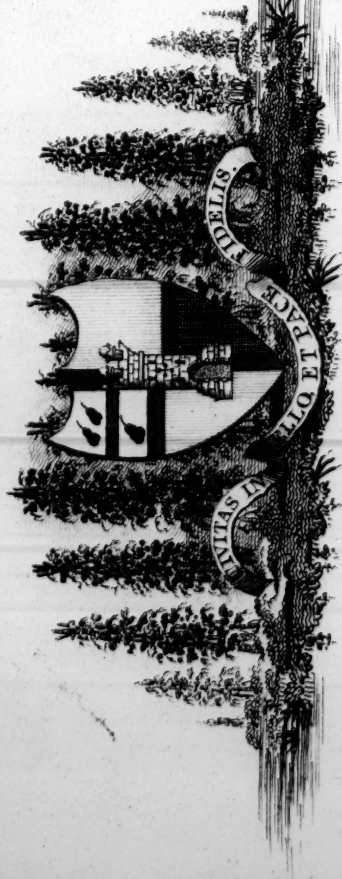
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To the Right Worshipp^t. Thomas Williams, Esq^r. Mayor,
 the Right Honourable George Earl of Coventry, Baron,
 the Aldermen, the Common Council, and the Vest of the
 Members of the Corporation, this Plate of the

PLAN of the CITY and SUBURBS of

WORCESTER.

Presented by them to this Work, as most respectfully
 Dedicated by their Most Devoted and
 Obligated humble Servant
 Valentine Green.

REFERENCES.

- | | | | |
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| L | City Library, p. 23. | W | See P. T. Withers, p. 242, Vol. I. 65. |



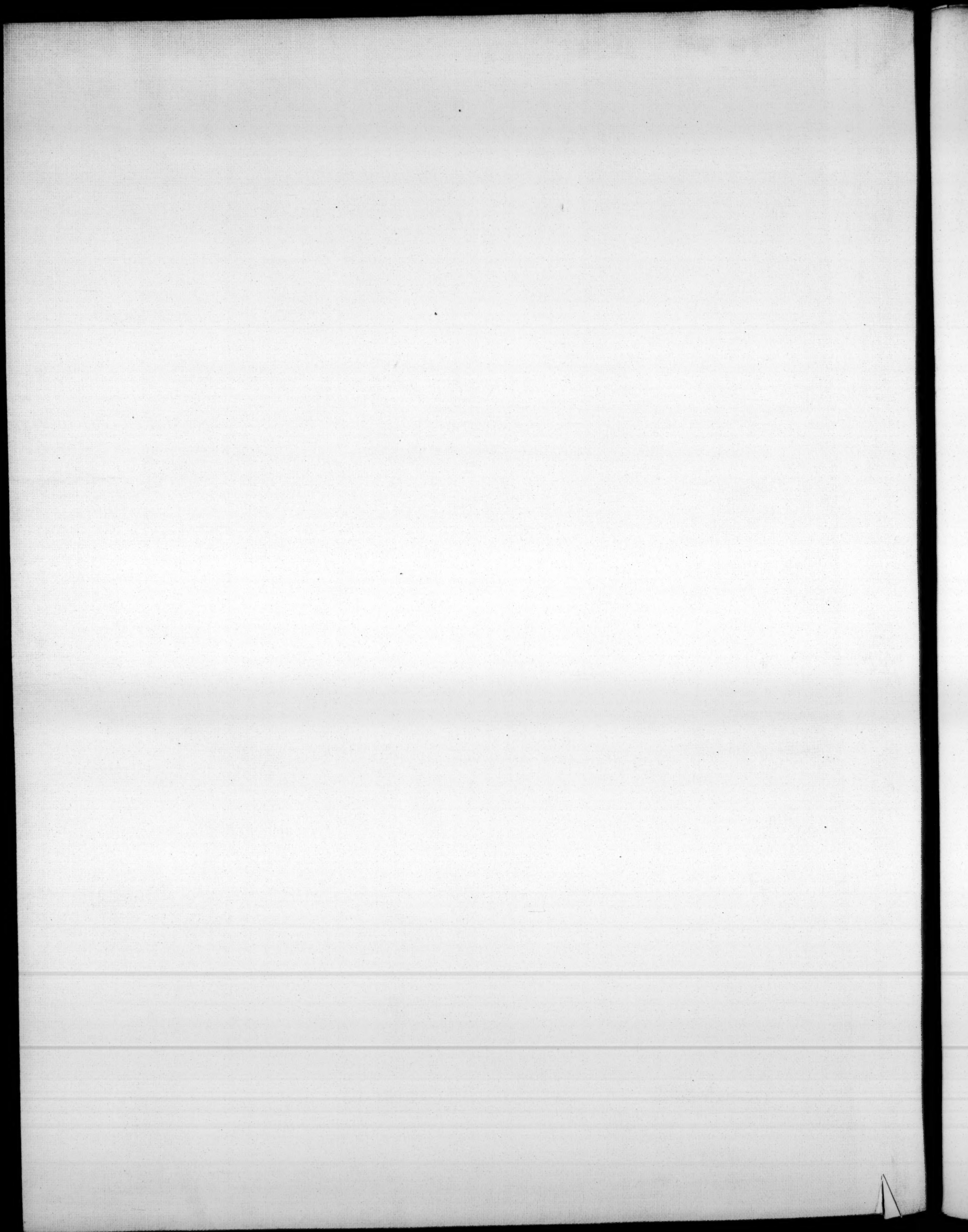


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between the King and the
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- Places for Worship.
- Public Buildings.
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 - d Guild Hall. p. 6.
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THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
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WORCESTER.



SECT. XVII.

A SURVEY OF THE CITY OF WORCESTER IN ITS PRESENT STATE. (1)

WORCESTER is a large well built city: it is also a county of itself; in circumference 3 miles and 5 furlongs, situated in a healthy and plentiful vale, on the east or left bank of the Severn; distant from London 111 miles, from Gloucester 29, from Hereford 30, and from Birmingham 25 miles. This city is one among the many that, availing itself of the very essential benefits derived from paving and lighting on the modern improved plan, carried both into the fullest effect, under an act of parliament, about the year 1783; the district of the Tithing, which remains the only exception to that public and useful measure, retains its original pavement, as laid down by subscription, A. D. 1698. The principal streets of this city are, the Forgate-street, High-street,

(1) Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. IV. P. II. p. 83. (Hearne's Ed. Ox. 1711.) has given the following account of Worcester, as it appeared in his time, (written about 250 years since.)

"The towne of Worcester, called in Welch *Caer Argo*, standeth on the left ripe of *Severne*, upon a ground somewhat condescending from the river. It is reasonably well wodded, and well maintained. In the wall be six gates; the Bridge-gate on *Severne*, having a goodly square towre over it: a posterne gate, by St. Clem. church, hard by the north side of the bridge over *Severne*; the Fore-gate, a fayre piece of worke, standing by north; Sudbury-gate, standing east, in the way from Worcester to London; St. Martin's-gate; Trinity-gate, this is but a posterne.

"The castle stood hard on the south part of the cathedrall church almost on *Severne*. It is now cleane downe, and half the base court, or area of it is now within the wall of the close of the cathedrall church.

"The dungeon hill of the castle is a great thinge, at this tyme overgrown with brush wood.

"This castle fell to ruine soone after the Conquest, and halfe the ground of it was given to the augmenting of the close of the priorye.

and the Broad-street. The north entrance of the former is exceedingly grand, being a series of handsome modern-built houses of a long extent, and the street equally spacious from end to end; and the view, which is finely terminated by the elegant spire of St. Nicholas church, at a due distance, has a

“ There be divers fayre streetes in the towne well builded with tymbre; but the fayrest and most celebrate street of the towne is from the bishop's palace-gate to the Fore-gate, along by north. There be two places in Worcester where the markets be commonly kept; the one is a little within St. Martin's-gate, the other is a little within Fore-gate.

“ The cathedrall church standeth in the south syde of the towne. There be eight parish churches in the towne, whereof St. Hellen is counted the most ancient, and it was a prebend before King Edgar's dayes to the cathedrall church of Worcester, and Bloxham, in Worcestershire, was mother.

“ And I have heard, that all the churches in Worcester, afore that King Edgar sett up monkes in the cathedrall church, were but chapells to the cathedrall church aforesayd.

“ The Blacke Friar's house, of the foundation of Beauchampes, of Powick, stood in the north part of the towne, hard by the wall within it; and this ground is the highest plott in the towne, and hath a fayre prospect.

“ There is a fayre suburbe beyond the bridge on Severne, and the inhabitantes thereof much resort to St. Clemente's church, *cis pontem*.

“ The bridge is a royal piece of worke, high and stronge, and hath six great arches of stone. There is a longe fayre suburbe by north, without the Fore-gate; and at the north-east part and very end of it, is an ancient and fayre large chapell of St. Oswald; which first was erected for monkes, then infected, or should after be infected, with leprosie. After it was changed to an hospitall, and there was a maister, fellowes, and poore folkes; but of latter tymes it was turned to a free chapell, and beareth the name of St. Oswald, as a thinge dedicated of ould time to him: and here were wont corses to be buried in time of pestilence, as in a public cemetery for Worcester.

“ This chapell yet standeth, and a fayre mansion-house by it, much repayred of late tyme by one Parker, chancellour to the Bishop of Worcester, but the lands be alienated and taken awaye.

“ There was a place of nunnes at the very north syde of the cemetery of St. Oswald; it was called Whilestan, (Whitstan) now suppressed, the church cleane rased downe, and a farne place of the residew of the buildinges.

“ There is a fayre suburbe without Sudbury-gate, and it was an hospitall, called St. Wolstan; some called it a Commanderye, where was a maister, priestes, and poore men. Some saye that it was originally of the foundation of the queene.

“ One Carter, a merchant of Worcester, gave, of late tymes, landes unto it, and thereby renewed the ould foundation; and in this almes were divers merchantmen of Worcester fallen in decaye, and also relieved. Mauresine hath suppressed this house, and now a clothier dwelleth in it. There is in this suburbe a chapell of St. Godwald. What this St. Godwald was, I could not certainly learne. Some said he was a bishop.

“ There is a suburbe without St. Martin's-gate; and hereaboutes, in a lowe marish ground, was a place of Grey Freres, of the foundation of the Earles of Warwike.

“ There is a chapell of St. Ursula, a little by south, without the castle garth.

“ The wealth of the towne of Worcester standeth most by drapering; and no towne of England, at this present tyme, maketh so many cloathes yearly as this towne doth.

“ I marked at Worcester, that the high crestes of Malverne hilles be, to the sight, neare to Worcester, but it is six miles to great Malverne priory, which standeth at the roote of those hilles.”

most delightful effect. This, with an uninterrupted length of spacious street, continues to the College gates, of which, out of London, is not to be found its equal. This line, directing itself from north to south, is intersected at nearly right angles by another series of populous, rich, and well inhabited streets, extending from the corn-market, a large open square, (in which the market-house is situated) westward, through the Mealcheapen-street and Goose-lane to the Cross, from whence it directs itself along the Broad-street and the Beast-market, to the Bridge-street leading over the Severn. The many elegant and well furnished shops that fill the Cross, the Broad-street, the Bridge-street, and the High-street, give them a near likeness to Cheapside, London. (1)

(1) In addition to the references in the annexed Plan of the city, the following are presented as further illustrations:

- On the east-side of the Foregate-street—*Taylor's-lane*, leading to Sansom fields.
- Sansom street*—originally the *Town-ditch*, under its north wall.
- Gardiner's-lane*—leading from the Fore-gate to the Butts.*
- All Saints Burial-ground*—on the north side of Angel-street, anciently *Anger-lane*.
- Smoke-alley*—continued from Angel-street to Friar's-alley.
- Angel-lane*—leading from Angel-street to Broad-street.
- Friar's-alley*—between Angel-lane and Broad-street.
- Beast-market*—the open space between the west end of Broad-street and Bridge-street.
- Newport-street*—anciently *Eport*, or *Eyeport-street*.
- Keyen, Cain, or Key-street*, leading from the east-end of Bridge-street to the lower quay.
- Jail, or Gaol-lane*—the garden market.
- Trinity and Trinity-lane*—at the city reservoir.
- Queen-street*—in a line from the east end of Jail-lane to the Corn-market, anciently *Corn-cheaping*.
- Watercourse-alley*—directs itself parallel with Queen-street into Silver-street.
- Mealcheaping*—Mealcheapen-street.
- Goosethrottle, or Goose-lane*—more anciently *Little Mealcheapen-street*.
- Church-street*—the Dish-market.
- Bank-street*—formerly *Powick's-lane*, High-street.
- Crump's-buildings*—west of High-street, near Guildhall.
- New-street*—formerly *Glover's-street*.
- Baker's, or Backster's-street*, now the Shambles.
- Badam's Vine*—that part of Needler's-street now called Pump-street, between the Shambles and Friar-street. Near the Friar-gate, without the walls, was the church of St. Laurence, and a lane within the walls, called St. Laurence's-lane, forming a passage between Needler's-street and Lich-street into the

* See the Plan. Shooting at the Butts (in a place generally allotted for that exercise without the walls of our great cities, and called by that name) with bows and arrows, is of very ancient origin. It continued as a pastime in fashion in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. down to that of Charles II. when archery gave way to musquetry among the military, and the long and cross bows were entirely disused. [Strutt's Man. and Cust. vol. III. p. 146, 147.]

This city had a good firm wall for its defence, of 1650 paces; which we find by a plan of it, taken before the civil wars of King Charles II. and Oliver Cromwell, by Saxton; (1) with six strong gates at the principal entrances of it, viz. the Fore-gate, Water-gate, St. Martin's-gate, (2) Friar-gate, Sidbury-gate, (3) and Frog-gate. The Fore-gate stood where now is erected the city workhouse on the east side, and Berkley's hospital on the west side, dividing the Foregate-street at the south end from the city, from thence it passed in a direct line to the east end of the Gaol-lane, facing Lowesmere, and passing along Queen-street, it joined St. Martin's-gate; from which, bounding the eastern part of the city to the Block-house fields, it joined the Friar-gate, which stood near the bridge going into the Blockhouse fields from out of Friar-street; from thence it passes along till it joined Sidbury-gate, from whose south side it nearly forms a triangle, including in its next point St. Peter's church, its equiangle terminated at Frog-gate, and forming an oblong square, being open to the north-east side in the manner of a court, in all about 150 paces, it joins the south side of King Edgar's tower, in the college precincts; it then passes irregularly to the Priory-gate, continuing along the river side to the verge of the precincts north, where it was discontinued, or in several small divisions, till it reached the bridge, from whose tower, standing on its east end, it joined the Water-gate, commonly

High-street, probably that passage now leading through Newland's-court, near the south end of the High-street.

Grope-lane—leading from the top of Merry-vale down to Keyen-street and the Slip.

Hound's-lane—south of Grope-lane, leading thence to Hare-lane and to Burport.

Huckster-street—Little Fish-street, leading from Cooken-street to St. Alban's church, and on the west, down St. Mary's-street; called also Warmstry-slip, north of the China manufactory, on the Severn.

Bishop-street—continued from Palace-row to the end of the High-street, opposite Lich-street.

The *Iron-market*—west of the High-street, between Fish-street and the College grates.

The *College Grates* formed the ancient portal to the cathedral churchyard from the High-street; taken down 1794.

Lich, or *Leech-street*—the street of blood, or death; so called from its having for many ages been the only accessible approach to the cemetery of the cathedral, by which the dead were brought thither for interment.

St. Mary's Steps—leading from the west end of Edgar-street into the College churchyard.

Hightimber-street—Edgar-street, formerly Frog-lane, to which it leads.

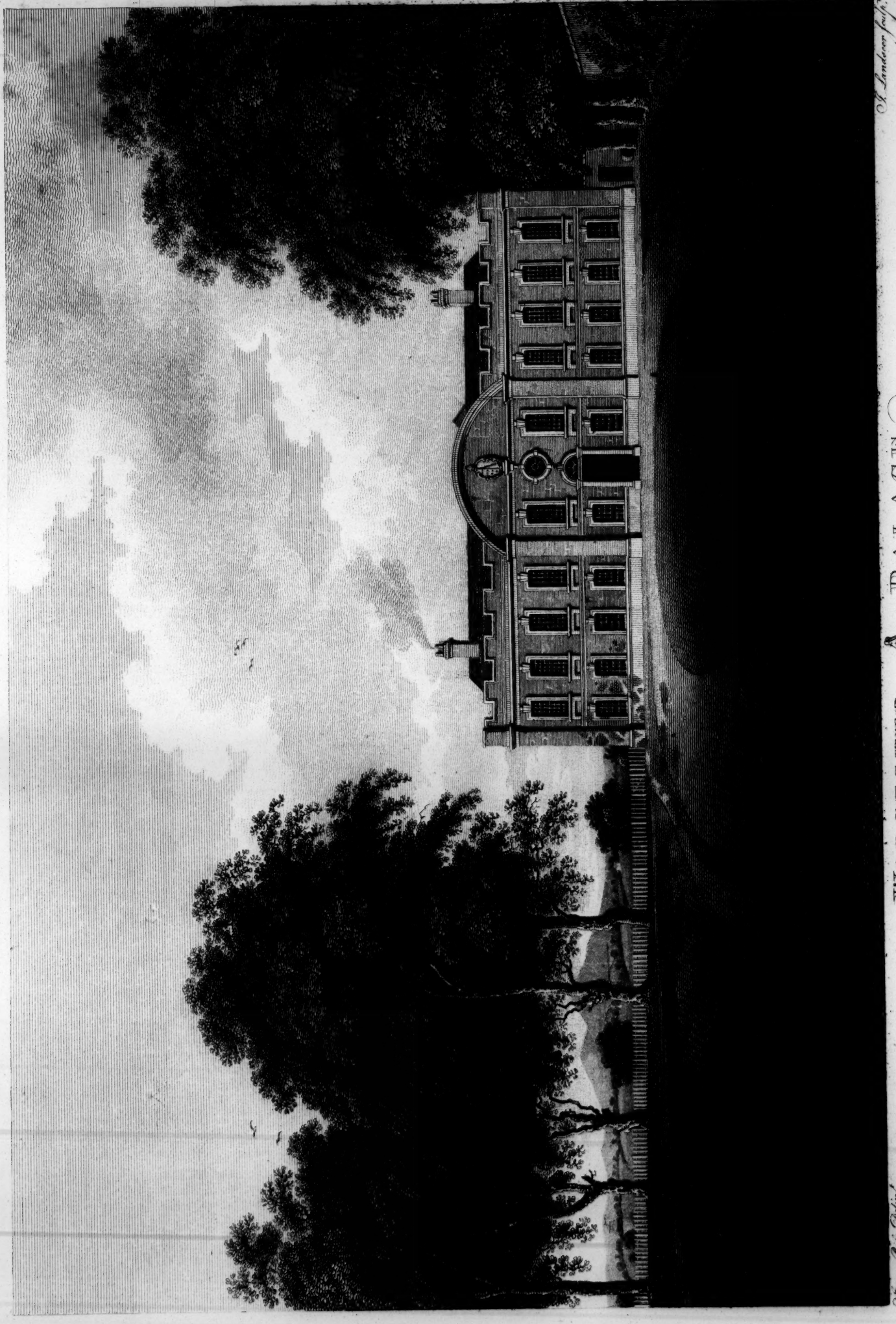
Union-lane, Sidbury—passes between the Commandry and the Fort Royal, towards Red-hill, Perry wood, &c.

(1) See his Maps in Speed's Hist. of Great Britain, Ed. 1611. fol.

(2) Taken down 1787, the last of the ancient gates of this city.

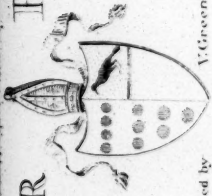
(3) Taken down 8 Geo. III. by the commissioners of the turnpike roads. The seated figure of a king in a niche over this gate, was supposed, by Mr. Abingdon, to have been meant for King John. [See Appendix, p. xxxviii. note.]





James Bay Delin.

WORCESTER PALACE.



To the Right Rev. Richard Lord Bishop of Worcester, this Plate presented by his Lordship to his Work
is most Respectfully Dedicated by His
Most Devoted and Obedient humble Servant,
Valentine Green.

London, Published by
Valentine Green Aug¹ 12th 1791.

called Clement's-gate, adjoining to the tower of St. Clement's church, from whose north side it directed its course, bounding the city northward, till it again joined the Fore-gate. This wall, after the battle of Worcester, was almost wholly destroyed, (excepting in some parts of its north and east lines, where it is still to be traced,) together with the new works raised for the defence of the city during the civil wars; to effect which, the commissioners of the republican militia summoned the county to assist, by the command of Cromwell. (See Sect. XV. p. 288. vol. I.)

To the account already given, in Sect. IV. p. 75, vol. I. of the Bishop's palace as a part of the ecclesiastical establishment of the see of Worcester, it remains only to add, respecting it as a public building, that its east, or principal front, is plain, regular, and of modern taste and date. Its west front has the mixture of Gothic solemnity, with some touches of later grace. This discordant appearance of its external aspect is, however, fully compensated by the prospect commanded by its situation. And to those who can neither be gratified by contemplating the ancient or the modern parts of this side of the structure in looking *at them*, it is only to recommend a reversal of the prospect, and to look *from them*, on a scene that will continue to charm whilst rivers, meads, fields, woods, and mountains remain. But the sources of mental gratification derivable from this venerable mansion, are not yet exhausted. In its having for many ages been the residence of the greatest ornaments both of the ancient and the present church, it has also been graced with the presence of several of our monarchs. The two last instances are peculiarly interesting to Englishmen. The roof that received the bigotted James II. remains, but the room he personally occupied is now no more. The royal visitants of another house have given additional value to this episcopal palace; and there is not a principal apartment in it but is now entered with the most lively marks of regard and respect, resulting from the recollection of their having been graced with the residence of their present Majesties and the three elder Princesses, when they honoured this city with their presence, in 1788. Two very excellent whole length portraits of their Majesties are placed in the drawing-room, between which, on an oval tablet of statuary marble, is the following inscription, in gold letters, viz.

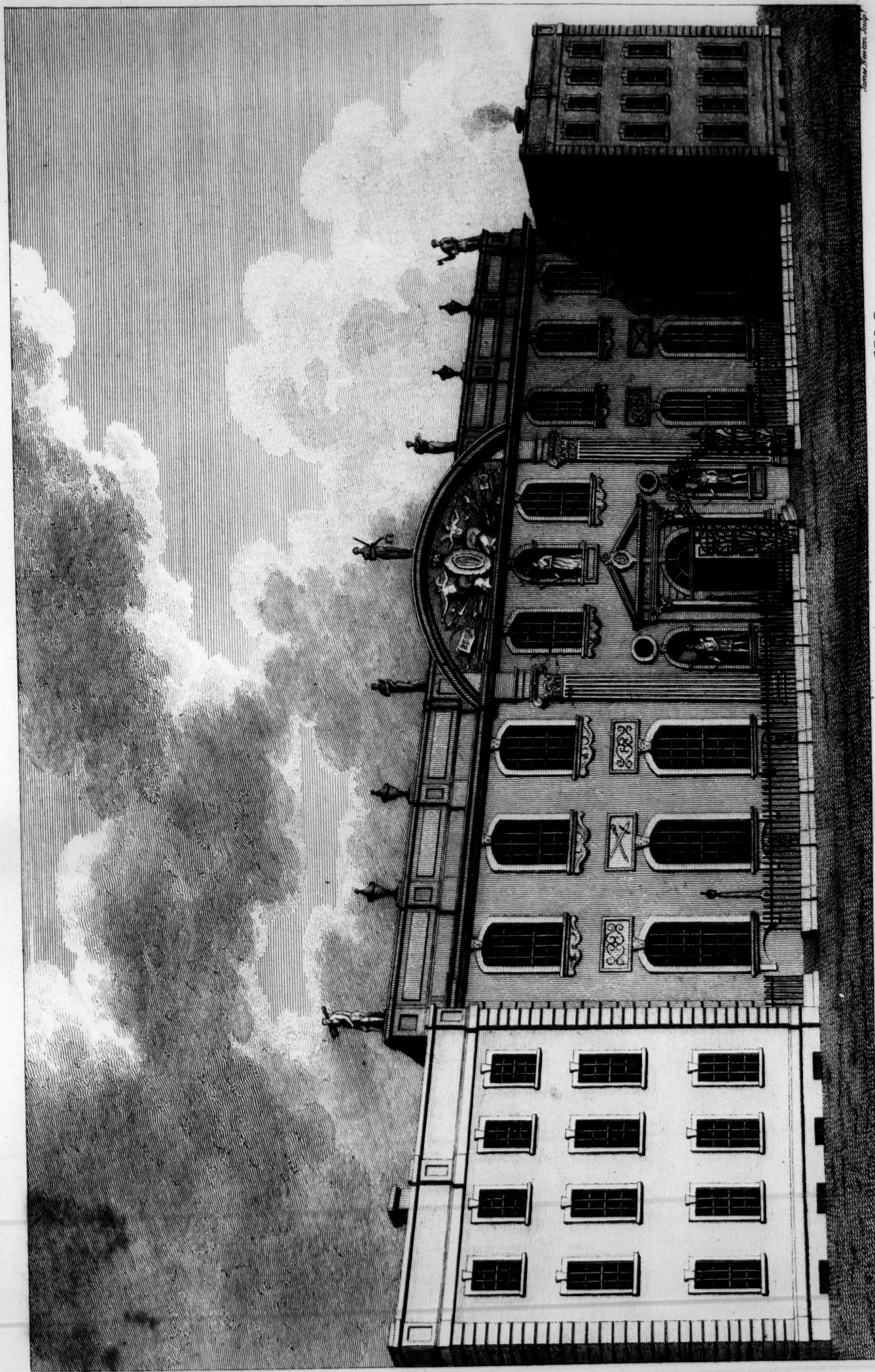
“ HOSPES, IMAGINES, QUAS CONTEMPLARIS, AUGUSTORUM PRINCIPUM
GEORGII III. ET CHARLOTTÆ CONJUGIS, REX IPSE RICHARDO EPISCOPO VI-
GORNIIENSI DONAVIT. MDCCXC.”

The Earl's Post, situated in the High-street, at the south-east end of Cooken-street, near the Guildhall, is now better known by its ancient and curious cellarage, than by any account we are enabled to trace from what occasion it received that denomination. It is no where noticed as having been, although very probable that it was, the ancient residence of the Earls of Worcester. The original edifice must, however, have been long since demolished; the present superstructure by no means accords with its foundation, which seems to have been constructed for endless durability. The subterraneous apartments appear to have extended much beyond their present limits, particularly eastwards; from which circumstance has arisen the conjecture, that a junction was formed on that side with a vaulted passage beneath the pavement of the High-street, directing itself to the north and south, as already noticed in Sect. I. p. 13. vol. I. The depth of the crowns of the arches of this cellarage, beneath the present level of the street, proves that former conflagration and ruin must have raised this part of the city very considerably. At the north-east angle of the house, a colossal figure of a man, carved in wood, was standing till the beginning of the present century, when it was removed.

The Guildhall, situated near the middle of the High-street, having that street to its front, east, Cooken-street to the south, Burport to the west, and Bank-street to the north, is a new edifice, elegant and superb; began building, A. D. 1721, and finished in 1723. (1) The front consists of two

(1) The plan for the building of this hall was given in by Mr. Thomas White, and approved, so early as 1718, although the work was not actually entered upon till three years afterwards, as appears by the following entry in the Chamber Orders, viz. "At a chamber meeting, held 21st April, 1721, ordered, that the mayor, Mr. Weston, assisted by a committee (of twelve other members of the corporation,) be empowered to pull down the old * and build a new town-hall, with power to purchase other houses

* The old town-hall was a large structure of timber, of longer extent than the present; it had a piazza in front, adjoining to which, next to Cooken-street, was a range of shops facing the High-street, the back parts of which commanded a view of the Nisi Prius court, in the Guildhall. At the south end of the piazza was another row of shops, adjoining to which was the principal entrance of the hall, down a flight of nearly twenty steps. The body of the hall was open to the roof, and lighted by a large window at the north end. The courts of justice were situated facing each other, at the extreme ends of the hall, and elevated considerably above the level of its general flooring. Internally, on the right of the Nisi Prius court, advancing towards the opposite end, was the prison, the windows of which were under the piazza, and facing the High-street. Nearly opposite to the prison, on the left side of the Nisi Prius court, was the residence of the gaoler, who occupied it as a public house, over which was a chamber for the petty jury. At the north end of the piazza was the mayor's court, near to the crown bar. Through



S.E. VIEW OF THE GUILDHALL, WORCESTER, 1790.

To the Right Worshippful, Thomas Carden Esq. Mayor, the Aldermen, and the rest of the Members of the Corporation of the City of Worcester; this Plate Presented by them to this Work as
most Respectfully Dedicated, by their most Devoted and
Obedient humble Servant

Valentine Green.

London. Published by V. Green, Nov. 16th 1795.



three-quartered columns composite; the windows have stone mouldings, differently ornamented underneath. Over the whole, a cove cornice, with

situate near the old hall. That they provide a place for the safe custody of the prisoners, till the town-hall be rebuilt."

At a subsequent meeting, "John Andrews, the gaoler, entered into an obligation to find a place to secure the prisoners in."*

It was determined to erect the new hall by subscription by the city and county.† Among the principal subscribers appear the following names, with the sums they severally contributed, viz.

Lord Somers subscribed	—	£. 200
Samuel Sandys	—	100
Thomas Wylde, Esq.	—	100
Sir J. Pakington	—	100
Lord Plymouth, Recorder	—	200
Bowater Vernon, Esq.	—	100
Samuel Sandys, 2d sub.	—	150
Thomas Wylde, Esq. 2d sub.	—	150
Earl of Coventry	—	100
Amount of subscriptions received	—	£. 3590 0 3
Disbursements	—	3727 8 7½

its entrance the judge was enabled to pass to his seat in the Crown court, without going down the hall steps. Near to this bar a large gallery was provided for auditors at the trials. Over the line of the piazza was the council chamber, a spacious large room, lighted by a series of small windows in front of the building towards the High-street. Near the window at the north end, the statue of Queen Anne was placed in a niche, thought to be the same now in the front of the present hall. That of one of the kings (Charles I. or II.) now placed there, was brought thither out of a niche in the front of the city reservoir at the Cross, on the site of which Mr. Bowyer's house now stands. [Communicated to the author by Mr. Samuel Corbyn, now in the 90th year of his age, a venerable quaker, a native of, and constant resident in this city.]

* "Twenty-second of the king (James I.) 28th August, it was ordered, that the prison next adjoining to the Tolsey, should be the prison for all parties, citizens or others, arrested by process of the court of record of this city; and the felons to be committed to the prison of the Fore-gate." [Vide Chamber Orders, p. 87.] From this prison, Gaol-lane, now the Garden-market, received its name. "The olde gayle" is mentioned in the XXXIII. article in Liber Legum, in the Appendix, No. XIV. p. lxvii. and which I take to be the same prison, on or near the north wall of the city.

† In the charter of James I. a reserving clause is provided, whereby the justices of the county of Worcester are empowered to enter the city, although become a county of itself, and therein to hold their sessions as before. [See the Charter, p. lxxvii, in the Appendix.] In 1730, the magistracy of the city refusing the county justices the use of the Guildhall for the above purpose, a lawsuit was commenced against them by the latter, and considerable progress was made towards bringing the matter to a trial. This disagreement was, however, prudently closed by an order of the corporation, dated 11th October, 1731; communicated to Henry Townshend, Esq. chairman of the sessions, and Mr. Richard Woolley, clerk of the peace, conceding the privilege in its fullest extent, without prejudice to the right on either side; signed, *Benjamin Lane, mayor*. Since that period, the quarter sessions for the county are regularly holden in the Guildhall at Worcester, in the first week after the Epiphany; the first week after the close of Easter; the week after the Translation of St. Thomas a Becket, or July 7, and in the first week after Michaelmas day.

a circular pediment from the pilasters, beneath which is a large Roman trophy: the imperial arms of England, supported by two angels, are introduced, as principal of this group. The entrance, from a flight of four semi-circular steps, are three-quarter columns, the cornice enriched and indented, the pediment broke and open for the city arms, which are there placed, carved on stone; then pannelled pilasters enriched, impost moulding, with a circular head; over which, beneath the cornice, is engraved this motto, viz. "*Floreat semper fidelis civitas.*" The top is ornamented with five statues, viz. at the centre of the arched cornice, over the trophy, is fixed the figure of Justice, blindfolded, with her sword and balance; on her right hand, at the head of the column, is placed the effigy of Peace, with the olive branch; on her left, answerable in situation to the latter, is the figure of Plenty, with the cornucopia: the other two statues represent, that on the north end of the building, Chastisement, and that on the south end, Hercules, or labour. In a niche, between the two centre windows of the upper row in the front, is a statue of Queen Ann, underneath her is written, in gold letters, *Anna Regina*. In niches on each side of the entrance, are the statues of the Kings Charles I. and II. the former on the south side, supporting the church, and the latter on the north side, upholding regal government. These figures are executed with considerable ability; they cannot, however, be ranked as masterpieces of art. The whole building, with the side wings, makes a noble appearance, and is justly esteemed the most elegant and magnificent of the kind in the kingdom. (See the annexed plate.)

The lower part of the inside is in one room, 110 feet 6 inches long, by 25 feet 6 inches broad, and 21 feet high, with a Corinthian modilian cornice, a plain ceiling, with three circular ornaments for lamps. Its west side is taken up by the two courts of justice, situate on each side of the staircase; that on the north side, the Crown bar, and that on the south, the Nisi Prius bar; in which are held the assizes and sessions for the city and county, in the Oxford circuit. The front of the bars consists of a large arch, supported by two canted pannelled pillars, with two smaller ones on each side. The seating is of oak, and wainscoted to the bottoms of the windows; above which is a gallery, extending from the front to the first window in each bar. The ceilings are plain, with plain cove cornices; their breadth is 27 feet, and their depth 29, from a square of 20 feet, and a bow 9. On the

chair of the Crown bar is written, in gold letters, on the cornice of its pediment,

Accessit Magistratibus Auctoritas.

Honorantur Recta, Prava puniuntur. (1)

Facing which, over a head of Justice, carved on the keystone of the centre arch, in a scroll, is written,

Fiat Justitia, ruat Cælum.

Over the centre arch of the Nisi Prius bar, answerable in situation to the above, in a scroll, is written,

Audi et alteram Partem.

There is no motto on the chair of this bar.

At the north end of this room are three fine whole length paintings, viz. an Earl of Plymouth, who was recorder of this city; Queen Anne, in a sitting posture; her picture has this inscription,

E dono Johannis Pakington, Baronetti de Westwood, in Com. Wigorn.

Sir John Pakington, another recorder of Worcester.

At the south end are three other excellent whole length portraits of the following personages, viz. The Lord Keeper Coventry; George William, Earl of Coventry, the present recorder, painted by N. Dance, Esq. R. A.; and Thomas Winnington, Esq. formerly a representative of this city in parliament, and first lord of the treasury, 1736.

Facing the entrance of the hall, on each side a small balcony, are, on the north, a painting of the city arms; and on the south, a table of Sir Thomas White's gift. (See Sect. XX.)

The staircase is open newel, with carved brackets, 6 feet 6 inches wide. Its ceiling an oval, in whose centre is an artichoke, with a heavy cove cornice. This leads, first into the grand jury room, adjacent to the Crown bar, with which, by the gallery before mentioned, it holds communication; on the other side, to the gallery of the Nisi Prius bar, and the balcony above noted; from thence it ascends to

(1) George Sandys, the celebrated traveller, informed Somner of the following inscription placed over the court of justice at Zant.

"Hic locus odit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat,
Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probus."

Thus translated: "This place doth hate, love, punish, keep, requite,

Voluptuous riot, peace, crimes, laws, th' upright."

[Somner's Antiq. Cant. p. 175. Ed. 2. N. Battely, 1703.]

The Council Chamber, a most magnificent apartment, 109 feet in length, 26 feet in breadth, and 15 feet 8 inches in height. This room, originally was only to be considered as "an extensive gallery;" a distinction most appositely applied to its appearance by his Majesty, when it was honoured by his presence in 1788; but in June 1791, the corporation, at the expence of 1000*l.* gave it a reform and renovation so judicious and complete, that it now ranks as one of the most splendid public rooms to be found in England. This operation was put under the direction of Mr. G. Byfield, an eminent architect of London, who furnished the plan on which it has been executed. Its external proportions, or rather disproportions, have not been attempted to be altered, but they have been most skilfully amended in their appearance: first, by reducing the dado in its height, and the heavy cornice in its depth, no less than four feet have been obtained to its apparent height; and, secondly, by altering its terminations from square to circular forms, before each of which a screen is erected across the room, composed of two columns and two pilasters, supporting a light entablature from the springing of each semicircle, and thereby reducing the intermediate space to about 80 feet in length. These circular ends are ornamented with a large niche on each side of their respective fire-places, intended to receive pedestals and lamp figures. Over those fire-places the city arms, properly emblazoned, (1) are placed, with the following mottos, viz. to that in the north end,

Civitas in bello in pace fidelis.

And to that in the south end,

Semper fidelis, mutare sperno.

Two other fire-places of statuary marble, on the west side of the room, are provided between the principal entrance, over which is an elegant music gallery, and the collateral entrances of the coffee and card-rooms erected over the two courts: these rooms remain as they were originally constructed. On the centre plane of the east side of the council chamber, opposite the principal entrance, a very excellent whole length portrait of his Majesty, in a richly ornamented frame, is placed on a pedestal of white marble, excel-

(1) Viz. quarterly, sable and gules: over all a castle triple towered, argent; on a canton argent, a fesse sable between three pears sable.

"The arms of the city of Worcester, incorporated by the name of Bailiffs, Aldermen, Chamberlayns, and Citizens, "A castle with three towers, argent, on a field quarterly sable and gules." [Plut. 14. V. D. No. 1043. p. 8. Harl. Coll. MSS. Mus. Brit.]

lently sculptured, with a circular wreath formed of oak leaves and acorns, within which is inscribed, in gold letters, "HIS MAJESTY, GEORGE III. MOST GRACIOUSLY CONDESCENDED TO HONOUR WITH HIS PRESENCE, THE CORPORATION OF WORCESTER, IN THIS HALL, AUGUST 8, 1788." The compartments of the ceiling, and the other portions of the room admitting of architectural decoration, are ornamented in a stile of embellishment of the highest excellence. The tints of the various colours with which its several parts are painted, harmonize with a chasteness of effect that is extremely grateful to the eye, whether viewed by a natural or an artificial light.

In this room the public balls and assemblies are held; on which occasions it is lighted by a series of 12 elegant chandeliers, representing shields of glass, in highly ornamented gilt frames. To complete this truly liberal example of civic magnificence, it will be found that every other appendage, whether for use or for ornament, is furnished throughout in a stile of dignified taste strictly appropriate to, and befitting the uses of this noble apartment. In a word, the whole of this elegant fabric is peculiarly well adapted to every purpose for which it was intended; comprising within itself every necessary office for furnishing the splendid feasts occasionally given therein; and every accommodation for a genteel reception of the nobility and gentry, who, on public occasions, honour it with their presence.

The Infirmary, as a public building, holds a very respectable rank among the ornamental structures of this city. It is situated on the south side of Salt-lane, leading from the Foregate-street to Pitchcroft, on the extreme north boundary of the city liberties, (1) and on an eminence that commands a most extensive and exhilarating prospect over the Severn, comprehending the whole range of Malvern hills, with the intermediate and surrounding country. The plan of the building, which is of brick, is judicious, and appropriate to its purposes, varying in very few instances from that of Gloucester. Its apartments are high, airy, and spacious. Its elevation comprises two regular and handsome fronts to the east and west; its north and south ends present a uniform and handsome appearance; its entrance is provided in its east front. It is accommodated with a very extensive garden ground, beneficial to the patients for the exercise it admits them to take within its

(1) See the Plan of the city, reference (a)

inclosure, as well as from the abundance it produces, not only for their diet, but also for medicinal purposes.

This building was erected by voluntary contribution; towards which, the late Sir John Rushout, Bart. many years one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Evesham, in this county, contributed 500*l.*; in commemoration of which noble benefaction, the principal south ward bears his name. At the head of the list of benefactors to this building put up in the committee-room, the name of Edward Garlick, Esq. of Bristol, is placed as a benefactor of 200*l.* for purchasing the ground whereon to build the new infirmary; and its north ward is thence called by his name.

On a term, in the committee-room, is an excellent marble bust of the late Sir John Rushout, Bart. presented by himself, about five years before his death. It is thus inscribed; "The Right Honourable Sir John Rushout, Baronet. *Æ*tat. 85. Anno 1769. Ob. 1775. *Æ*t. 90." Executed by J. F. Moore.

The building of this infirmary was began in March, 1767, and was occupied with patients at Michaelmas, 1770. The cost of its erection was 6085*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* Its architect was the ingenious Mr. Anthony Keck, who afterwards built the church of St. Martin in Worcester; of which see more in Sect. XIX.; and also of this infirmary in Sect. XX.

The House of Industry, situated on Tallow-hill, a delightful eminence just without the eastern boundary of the liberties of the city, is a public building, as noticeable for the elegance of its appearance as it is for its fitness of design for the variety of purposes to which it is applied. Under the idea that it may serve as an example to other great cities, towns, or counties that may hereafter adopt this beneficial and laudable method of employing and providing for their poor, and requiring such a structure for their reception, the following description of its plan, communicated by the ingenious architect, is given.

The House of Industry at Worcester is calculated to contain 150 persons, and contrived as follows. A centre building, 116 feet by 44 feet. Two wings, detached, 30 feet from the centre building. The north wing consists of two stories; on the ground floor of which is the kitchen, bakehouse, dairy, and laundry. The kitchen and laundry occupy two stories in height; and over the other apartments are bed-rooms for the people employed in that wing. On the ground floor of the south wing, are two rooms for aged people past labour;

a room for stripping and washing the poor on admission, with an oven for baking their clothes, to destroy any vermin that may be about them. A hot and cold bath, with a brewhouse, occupy the two stories. The one-pair of stairs floor is divided into wards for the sick, with proper water closets, &c. On this wing is a large reservoir of water, which is supplied by a pump from the brewhouse, and from thence distributed by pipes to every part of the building.

The centre building is 40 feet high. On the ground floor, in the centre of the east front, is a dining-room, 56 feet by 19 feet, with four tables, where all the poor assemble at their meals. The same space of the west front is occupied by a hall, the director's room, the boys' school-room, the girls' school-room, and women's sitting-room after work. At the north end of the house is the matron's room, with larders, and store-rooms; also a work-room for women: and at the south end is the steward's room, men's room after work, and a work-room.

The one-pair of stairs floor is divided into different work-rooms, with two bed-rooms; one at the north end for the matron, and one at the south end for the steward. The two-pair of stairs floor is divided into different sleeping-rooms, one half for men and boys, the other for women and girls; with some small bed-rooms for the married people.

At each end of the building is a staircase; that at the north end is for the use of the women and girls, that at the south end for the men and boys. In order to obtain a free circulation of air, a number of tin funnels, four inches and a half diameter, are placed in the ceiling of each room, and conducted through the roof into the open air.

Under part of the building are dry cellars for beer, &c. Between each wing and the principal building, two inclosed yards are provided, with a number of sheds in each, for different purposes; and before the east front of the building, are airing yards for the different classes.

One the south end of the building, is a garden; and on the north end, a farm-yard; and to the east, an inclosed burying-ground. (1)

This building was designed by, and executed under the direction of Mr. Byfield, of Craven-street, London. It was begun in the month of June, 1793, and finished in December 1794. (2)

(1) Consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Worcester, June 21, 1795. (2) See a view of the west front of this edifice, in vol. I. p. 18, 19. Sect. II.; and a farther account of this establishment in Sect. XX.

The extent of the ground occupied by and for the use of this establishment, immediately surrounding and adjoining to the building, is 21 acres, 3 roods, and 17 perches; the purchase of the fee-simple of which amounted to 227*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* and the expence of the building to 7318*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

On the 10th of November, 1794, the poor of the incorporated parishes of Worcester were first received into this comfortable asylum, as into a haven of rest opened to them by Providence, after the storms of a troubled life had subsided, and all their dangers passed.

The Severn ranks as the second in order of our English rivers after the Thames. In the Latin it is called Sabrina; the Welch, who considered it as the queen or chief of rivers to them, called it Ha au rian; and the Saxons named it Seferne, or sea-flowing. It was anciently the march and boundary between England and Wales. (1) It rises in Plinlymmon hill, in Montgomeryshire; it enters Worcestershire a little above Bewdley, and leaves it near Bushley, a small distance from its conflux with the Avon, at Tewkesbury; whence, passing Gloucester, it empties itself into the Severn sea. On the line of its course through this county, which is nearly direct from north to south, the city of Worcester is seated on its left bank, a little to the south of the middle of that line.

The Severn, from which this city derives and carries on great trade, is navigable for vessels of great burden; and is accommodated with weekly passage-boats, or wherries, which, as well as the larger vessels, carry goods and passengers as far up as Shrewsbury, and downwards to Gloucester and Bristol. (2)

In the parliament held at Westminster, 13 Henry IV. "Re. 41. That the officers of Gloucester, Worcester, and Bridgenorth, doe exacte noe impositiones for any ware passinge upon the rivere of Severne." (3) The Severn is declared a free river for all the king's subjects to carry *within the stream of the said river*, by an act of the 9th of Henry VI. but no right is mentioned of a towing-path on the land. The usage, however, in time became so much a right, that in the 23 Henry VIII. it was enacted, that vessels might be so

(1) Lambarde, p. 317.

(2) In a letter from Mr. Caswell to Mr. Flamstead, on his having taken the fall of the Severn three yards and three inches in five miles, is inserted in Birch's Hist. Roy. So. vol. III. p. 122.

(3) Abstr. Parl. Rolls in Tur. Lond. from 4 Edw. III. to 9 Hen. V. Bibl. Harl. MS. Plut. 21. 4—11. —c. Mus. Brit.

towed, and a path of a foot and a half broad allowed on land for that purpose, free of all imposition or toll whatsoever. (1)

The acts of the legislature which principally affect the fishery of the Severn are, 1 of Eliz. and 30 Char. II. ; of which, however, many clauses are repealed, by an act passed 1778, respecting the fishing seasons, the nets, wheels, putcheons, &c. to be used, and in what parts of the river fishing is allowed. (2)

The tolls and customs of the river, and the repairs of the bridge and quays were very anciently put under the care of the water-bailiff, an officer annually appointed. No man can be arrested, or holden to bail, on the river within the liberties of the city, without the officer taking the water-bailiff to protect him in his duty.

The Old Bridge (3) across the Severn, being narrow and inconvenient, and as some thought, ruinous, Henry Crab Boulton, and John Walsh, Esqrs. then members for the city, gave 3000*l.* either for repairing the old or building a new bridge, as should be found most expedient. Accordingly an act of parliament was obtained, in 1768, directing a new bridge to be built at or near the place where the old one stood. The judicious choice of its situation has been amply evinced since its erection to the general advantage of the country west of the Severn, and also to the particular use, ornament, and improvement of the city itself.

(1) Although the Severn has been navigable from very early times, yet the first baw or vessel loaded with coals that arrived at Worcester by water, was in the year 1570, Richard Denson, barge-master. [MS. in Jesus' college, Oxford.] The first use of coal, to boil salt, was A.D. 1610. [Dr. Hopkins, MS.]

(2) Salmon, the produce of this river, was a species of fish formerly so plentiful, that many of the indentures for the apprenticing children in this city, have clauses in them that forbid the master from feeding them with it more than twice a week. The lamprey is almost peculiar to the Severn in England. It is esteemed a delicious fish, but unwholesome if eaten in great quantities, as witness the death of Henry I. [Dr. Nash, vol. I. p. lxxviii. in Introd.]

(3) In 1313, in the prelaty of Walter Reginald, the prior and convent stated, among certain other losses and burthens they had sustained, "the conflux of strangers coming thither to pass over the Severn, there being no bridge at that time to pass the same between Gloucester and Bridgenorth but this," and prayed his relief to support their usual hospitality. To help them in this their necessity, the bishop appropriated to them the church of Doderhull, otherwise called the Hill church, in Wich. [Dr. Thomas, p. 160. ex. Reyn. f. 96.] A south view of the old bridge, as it appeared in August, 1781, forms the vignette in the title-page; it was taken down the September following, after having stood 468 years. The small building noticeable upon it, formed out of the south-west angle of its demolished castle, was used as a watch-house; on the front of which, over its door, was inscribed, on stone, "Mr. Cunisby Trovell, and Mr. John Weston, chamberlains" in the year 1702, when this bridge received its last principal repair, and its castle, with the

The New Bridge was begun building July 25th, 1771, the first stone of which was laid by the Right Hon. George William, Earl of Coventry, in the mayoralty of Edward Wellings, Esq. (1) and completed 1780, in the mayoralty of Samuel Crane, Esq. from a design, and under the direction of the late ingenious Mr. John Gwynn, architect; and on the 17th Sept. 1781, it was opened to the public service.

This elegant structure is of stone, and consists of five semicircular arches, springing five feet above the lowest water; the diameter of the centre arch is forty-one feet; the span of the others declining in a very small proportion. The extent of the bridge from bank to bank is about 270 feet, and its width between the parapets, near 25 feet, of which a flag pavement, of four feet on each side, is provided for foot passengers.

The ends of the bridge are returned by a range of balustrades, extending 72 feet, between which and the river are considerable lengths of flag pavement, 12 feet wide, leading through arches designed for towing-paths, to prevent interruption to carriages, &c. passing over the bridge. At the west end two very ornamental toll-houses are erected. To make the approaches to the city correspond with the elegance of this structure, the avenues on either side of the river have been laid open to a very commodious extent, its quays rendered more spacious, convenient, and easy of access, and a very handsome street, forty feet wide, which derives its name from its vicinity to the bridge, has been built, thereby connecting the Broad-street and others with this important access to the city. By this judicious arrangement also, a most beautiful view of the magnificent hills of Malvern has been laid open, which are now seen to great advantage, together with the intervening country, as far within the city as the west end of the Broad-street; a circumstance that has added infinitely to the pleasure of a residence in that heretofore confined part of the town, and to the health and accommodation of its inha-

adjacent gate of St. Clement, were taken down. The corresponding angle of the castle was converted into a store-shed, the top of which is also visible in the vignette.

(1) On the foundation stone is affixed a copper plate, on which the following inscription is engraved: "Vicesimo et quinto die Julii, anno ab incarnatione, MDCLXXI, regnante Georgio tertio, Prætoræ Edwardo Wellings, Johanne Gwynn, architecto, hunc primum lapidem posuit Georgius Gulielmus Comes de Coventria, huic urbi amicus patronus." On the stone tablets in the centre of the parapets of the bridge, are the following inscriptions: "The first stone of this bridge was laid by the Right Hon, G.W. Earl of Coventry, recorder of this city, and lieutenant of the county." "The bridge completed in the mayoralty of Samuel Crane, Esq. J. Gwynn, archit." On its centre, to the north, the head of Sabrina; and on its south, the city arms, form the sculptured ornaments of its outside.

bitants. On the western side of the river, a bold spacious line of road, elevated to a height that insures a free passage over the meadows across which it is thrown, even in times of the deepest floods to which the Severn is subject, leads in an easy and graceful curve to the suburb of St. John's: where, to the north, on the road to Ludlow, is a grand terrace, of near a mile in length, commanding a most extensive prospect of the city, comprehending in one view the river, the bridge, the cathedral, all its churches, St. Peter's only excepted, and nearly all the principal edifices in the town, from the Tything, its northern, to Digley, its southern extremity; forming, on the whole, one of the finest approaches to it that any town in England can boast. (1)

The city Water Works, formerly situated near the east end of the new bridge, and the conflux of the divided stream of the river by an islet (now cleared away), which extended itself from the old bridge to that place, (the left current on which they stood bearing the name of the Little Severn), (2) are removed, and reconstructed at the upper end of Pitchcroft, about a mile north of the city, from whence it is plentifully supplied with the Severn water to its remotest parts. The amount of the money expended on this work to the present period (1795) is 10,600*l.*; the interest of which, agreeably to act of parliament, is paid by a rate on the inhabitants occupying a house or premises of the yearly rent or value of 4*l.* and upwards, not distant from the main pipe which conveys the water through the city more than 30 yards. The lighting of the lamps is included in the payment of this rate.

To the various and numerous advantages derived to this city from the navigation of the Severn, well founded hopes are cherished, that much additional benefit will also arise to it from the canal now forming, intended to open a direct communication by water between Birmingham and Worcester.

(1) The expences of building the new bridge, opening and completing the avenues, and forming the quays, are stated to amount to 29,843*l.* (Dec. 1781.)* The funded debt (Dec. 1795) is 14,486*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* and 310*l.* per ann. paid on annuities. This reduction of the debt has been owing to the attention of the trustees in the disposal of the surplus ground, and advancing the tolls, which now let at 1670*l.* per ann. In the act obtained for the erecting of this bridge is a clause, setting forth, that when the sum borrowed on that security shall be reduced to 5000*l.* the toll on the foot passengers shall cease. The progress now making towards the attainment of that desirable end, promises that it is not so distant as was conjectured when the account of this important addition to the modern improvements of this city, so intimately connected with the general advantage of the county, was stated in its history for public information.

(2) See former plans of this city.

* See Dr. Nash, vol. II. p. cxv. in Appendix, notes, Worcestershire; in which a plate of the plan and elevation of the New Bridge is given.

Its course appears to have been traced out with able discrimination, respecting the improvement of private property, utility to the country through which it passes, and other local circumstances no less carefully attended to, by which, at the same time, is insured permanent and important advantage with respect to the manufactures and commerce of the two principal communities, whose joint interests suggested, and first promoted the undertaking. The issue of the speculation approaches, and the sources of advantage, of what nature soever they may be, will not be lost to the observation of those most interested in the success of the plan. It will not long remain a speculative theory, and in becoming practical, presumption promises the experiment will also become beneficial. Birmingham is not remarkable for being foiled in speculations, even of greater intricacy and hazard than the present; neither is it to be imagined, that Worcester has taken so much pains to bring the waters of *Lethe* so near its walls, or that she means to sleep over the stream of her new Pactolus. (1) Among other articles by which Worcester and its neighbourhood will be especially benefited by the new canal, that of coals will be so considerable, as to have obtained that alone, would have warranted that city to have joined in the support of this spirited undertaking. The completion of this arduous labour is expected to take place before the expiration of the year 1798.

Five annual fairs are held at Worcester, viz. on the day before Palm Sunday, (2) on the Saturday in Easter week, on the 15th of August, on the 19th of September, and on the first Monday in December, which last is free for cattle, and other commodities.

Three markets weekly are also holden here, viz. on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The hop-market of Worcester, during that season, is the most considerable in the kingdom. (3) The business of this market is trans-

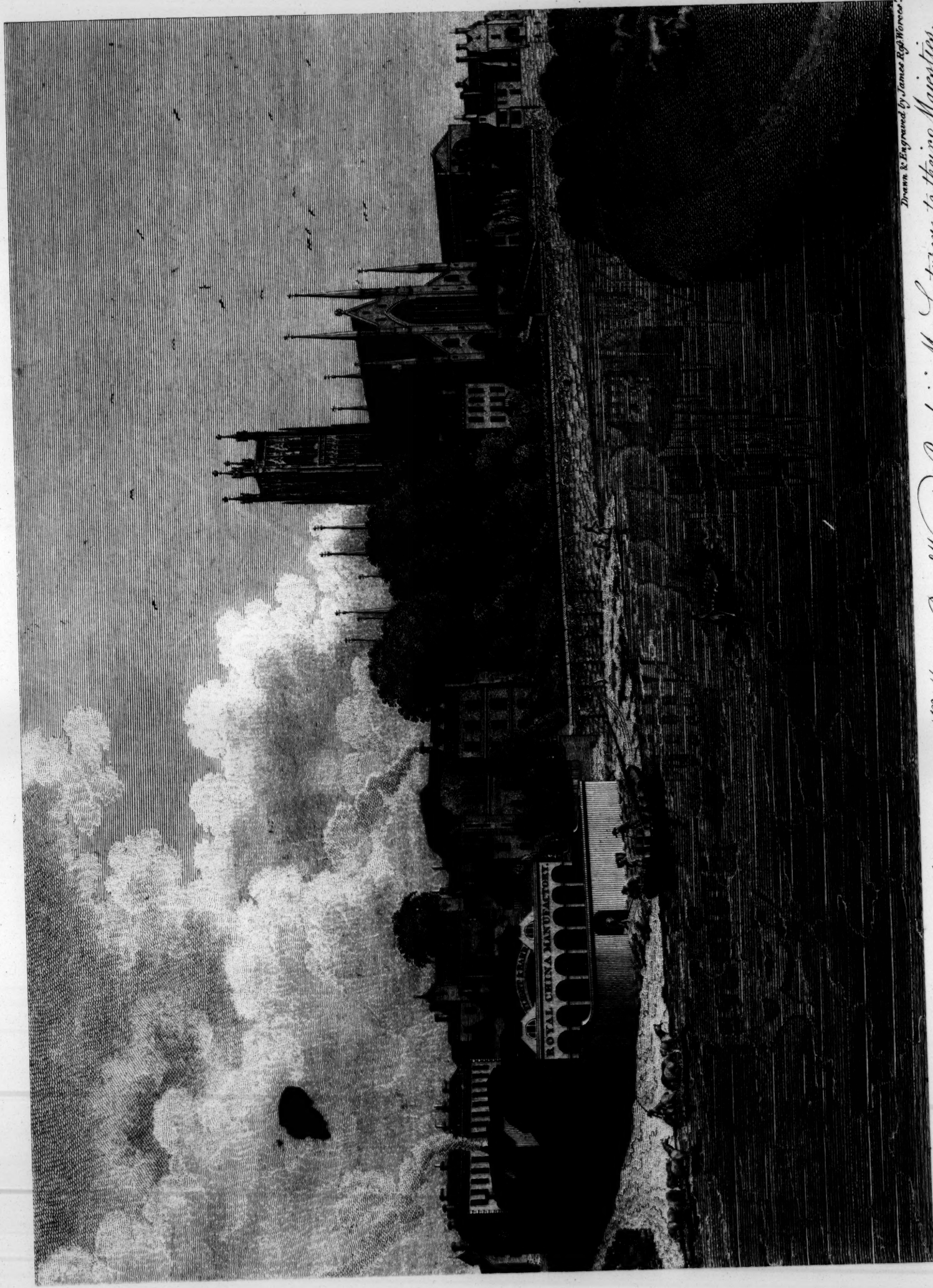
(1) For the course of the intended canal round the south-east part of the city, the situation of its quays, and its junction with the Severn, see the Plan of the city.

(2) A fair is holden in St. John's on the Friday before Palm Sunday. [See vol. I. Sect. IV. p. 82. note 3.]

(3) By 2 Anne, cap. 8. sect. 3. 1703, a corporation was established within the city and county of the city of Worcester, called the Corporation of the Guardians of the Poor of the city of Worcester; to consist of 44 guardians, eleven of whom make a court, viz. 1. mayor; 2 aldermen; 2 out of the 24; 6 out of the 48. These are to be chosen by the 24 and 48 respectively, every first Monday after St. Bartholomew.* The 33 other guardians to be chosen by and out of the nine city parishes, each of which returns four, excepting St. Alban's, which returns but one. By this court the governor of the hop-market, the deputy governor, treasurer, receiver, and assistants, are elected annually.

* 3 Geo. II. cap. 23. sect. 2. 1730.





Drawn & Engraved by James Egbert Worcester.

*To the Messrs. J. & W. T. Wright, Coventry Street, London, and Messrs. Martin, Barr, Worcester, Porcelain Manufacturers, to their Majesties,
This Plate representing a View of the Royal China Manufactory in the City of Worcester, of which they are the Sole Proprietors,
is respectfully dedicated by their most devoted humble servant*

Valentine Green.

London. Published by V. Green Dec. 1. 1796.

acted in an extensive building, first erected as a general workhouse for the poor, situated opposite Berkley's hospital, on the east side of the Foregate, (1) which is now converted into very ample and extensive warehouses for hops.

The Glove manufactory succeeded to that of the clothing, and although not of its magnitude of figure or importance, has yet established an extensiveness of trade and of reputation hitherto unrivalled: not less than five thousand persons are employed in its various branches, within the city, and the adjacent towns and villages.

The Carpet manufactory, as now carried on in this city, forms one of its great objects of trade, in which a considerable capital, and a number of hands are employed. Forty looms are now in work, viz. the manufactory in Silver-street, under the direction of Mr. Watkins, employs eleven looms. In 1788, their Majesties and the Princesses honoured it with their presence; when the proprietor received the royal patronage, as a gracious mark of approbation of its productions; since that period it is known as "THE ROYAL CARPET MANUFACTORY." The number of looms employed in the manufactory in Lowesmere, carried on by Mr. Parry, of the High-street, is twenty-nine. The productions of these manufactories are in great estimation for the quality of their fabric, the variety and taste they display in their ornamental embellishments, and the brilliancy and durability of their colours. But the best commendation they can receive is the announcement of the increasing demands which continue to be made for their articles, and the order and dispatch with which they are supplied.

The Royal Porcelain manufactory, situated in Palace-row, at the bottom of Fish-street, and extending from thence to the banks of the Severn, is de-

By 4 Geo. II. 1731, cap. 25. sect. 6. The hop-market, charged with 60*l.* per ann. to the mayor, &c. who are to appoint the hop weigher, (he giving security not exceeding 100*l.* for the due execution of his office,) at a salary of 20*l.* per ann. at least.

21 March, 1744-5, the court of guardians settled the following proportions whenever the profits of the workhouse and hop-market amounted to 100*l.*; and in like proportion all profits that should afterwards arise from the same, to be distributed annually, at Easter, to the poor of the city of Worcester, as follows, viz.

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To All Saints	—	18	15	0	To St. Swithin	—	10	0	0
To St. Nicholas	—	15	12	6	To St. Andrew	—	8	2	6
To St. Peter	—	13	15	0	To St. Clement	—	5	12	6
To St. Helen	—	13	2	6	To St. Alban	—	2	10	0
To St. Martin	—	12	10	0			<i>£.</i> 100	0	0

(1) See the Plan of the city, ref. (k). Two parochial assessments were made for erecting this workhouse, amounting to 1314*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* [From a MS. in the archives of the Dean and Chapter.]

servedly held in high estimation, as, independent of the pleasure a curious mind must receive from observing the various processes of the business, the consideration of being able, with our own materials and industry, to rival, and, in fact, supersede that celebrated commodity of India, must afford great satisfaction to every lover of his country.

This manufactory was first established in the year 1751, by the late Dr. Wall, Mr. John Davis, and several other gentlemen, under the firm of the Worcester Porcelain Company; and, by their appointment, the late Mr. Samuel Bradeley vended the china when finished.

In the year 1783, the whole was purchased by Thomas Flight, Esq. of Hackney, Middlesex; from whom it was conveyed to the present proprietors, Messrs. Joseph Flight and Martin Barr.

The original company confined themselves principally to making blue and white ware; and the very ingenious method of transferring the impressions from copperplates upon the inferior articles, was their invention, and for a long time known only in this manufactory; but the *present* proprietors have engaged in this arduous undertaking with the laudable ambition of not only improving the *strength* and *colour* of the ware, but also of giving the most liberal encouragement to ingenious painters in emblematical compositions, and in landscape. In the present year (1795) the improvements made in the texture of the ware, and the beautiful paintings now executed, have been so astonishingly great as to rival the royal china manufactories of the French, who, for many years before the present war, exported into this country immense quantities of their finest china ware; but happily in this instance, as well as in many others of great national importance, the abilities and perseverance of our countrymen have rendered it totally unnecessary for the curious to apply for gratification in arts and manufactures either to France, or any other nation. And it is highly creditable to the enlightened taste of the British nobility and gentry that they have given the proprietors of this manufactory every possible encouragement to persevere in their exertions to render it an ornament to their country, and an increasing advantage to many industrious and ingenious artists. But to his present Majesty the proprietors are under the highest obligations; he is known to the world as the patron and protector of the arts, and of industry; an object so replete with both, and in itself so interesting and important, as the Worcester china manufactory is known to be, could not be lost on the royal

observation. In fortunately receiving the distinguished honour of being personally examined by their Majesties and the Princesses, during their visit to this city in 1788, in which its operations were minutely traced through the various stages of preparation, to the complete finishing of the ware, this factory ultimately received that reward to which the active exertions of the proprietors had confirmed its claim, and Worcester has thence the gratification of having the first ROYAL CHINA MANUFACTORY known in these kingdoms established within its walls. It was then also that the King was most graciously pleased to advise the proprietors to open a repository for the sale of their china at the court end of the metropolis. That condescending and encouraging advice was readily followed, and a warehouse, at No. 1, Coventry-street, Hay-market, was immediately established, under the auspices of their Majesties' patronage; an undertaking which has been most liberally honoured by that of the different branches of the royal family, and also of the principal nobility and gentry of the kingdom.

The retail warehouse in Worcester was formerly kept opposite the Guild-hall, in the High-street, but the concern having very materially increased after the death of Mr. Bradeley, that place was found too small, and therefore the trade was removed to No. 45, in the same street, nearer to the Cross and the principal inns. By applying to Messrs. Flight and Barr, the nobility and gentry who visit this city, are conducted through their beautiful and extensive shew-rooms *at that house*, and from *thence* have cards of admission to view the manufactory. (1)

(1) The china works are usually shewn in the following order.

The first operation viewed, is that of reducing the hard bodies made use of in the composition of the china into powder, which is performed by an iron roller, upwards of two tons weight, revolving in a groove, not much unlike a cider-mill. The materials are then calcined, and afterwards ground at the water-mill; where, by a late improvement, they are levigated sufficiently fine to filter through sieves, made on purpose for this manufactory, through which no particle larger than the fifty-seventh thousandth part of a square inch can pass. The composition, then in its liquid state, is dried upon the slip-kilns, till it becomes of the consistency of clay; it is then taken to the throwing-room, where the ware is first formed, and from thence to the stove-room, in which it is placed to dry gradually; thereby preparing it for turning and pressing. The articles being applied to the lathe, are reduced to less than half the substance in which they were at first formed: here also are seen the various methods used in pressing the different sorts of ware into their respective moulds. From this department of the works, the first set of kilns, called the Biscuit kilns, receives the ware, and in which it is burnt near 60 hours. In the second kiln-house, is performed the ingenious operation of reburning, or making straight such pieces of the china that may have been warped from a too great degree of heat in the biscuit-kiln. Here also are made the cases, or saggers, in which the ware is burnt. On the opposite side of the building, the dipping or glazing

Another porcelain manufactory has been established at Worcester since the year 1788, by Messrs. Chamberlain (1) and Son, near the Bowling-green, in Diglis. This work, although in an infant state, is in rapid progress towards perfection; it has already been honoured with commissions from their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, for whom have been completed two very superb services of their ware, ornamented in a very masterly and elegant stile. From a length of experience, and assiduity in the pursuit and improvement of their business, that attention has been given to their undertaking by the public that sufficiently proves "their labour has not been in vain."

The Porter Brewery in Hinton-lane, late Messrs. Hall, Haynes, and Co. was carried to a great degree of perfection, and the reputation of its produce in point of quality, had brought it into such general estimation, that the quantity made there was exceeded by none out of London. This flourishing establishment, which had stood near fifty years, in the year 1791, Dec. 2, was so completely destroyed by a fire, as to render its restoration utterly impracticable: the remains, therefore, of the ruined premises have since been sold in two parts; the one has been turned into small tenements, and the other purchased by Mr. Hill, proprietor of an adjoining brewery, and has been added to his original works, which, on its new and extended plan, has every prospect of complete success.

The Distillery, an undertaking brought to its full maturity by the late Mr. Alderman Williams, situated at the south-east end of Turkey, near the Severn, has long carried on a very successful and extensive trade. It is now conducted by his son, who is the sole proprietor of the concern.

room, in which the china receives its beautiful glaze, is next shewn. From hence it is committed to a third ordeal of fire, in another set of kilns, prepared for that purpose. The painting-room, a spacious apartment, lately enlarged to the length of near 60 feet, next exhibits its never-failing sources of entertainment and delight. After receiving here the embellishments of painting and gilding, the ware is taken to the fourth set of kilns, called the Enamelling Kilns, wherein the gold and colours are so intimately united to the substance of the glazing, as to become equally durable with the ware itself. Lastly, from these kilns it is taken to the burnishing-room, where the gold receives that brilliant lustre, which has never yet been seen upon any foreign china.

In the course of the foregoing operations, many of the finer articles pass through the kilns eight several times, and are burnt, in the whole, near 200 hours. The process of printing the common ware, formerly kept a profound secret, is now openly shewn among the other operations of the manufactory.

(1) Mr. Chamberlain senior was bred in the Worcester manufactory, in which he was the first apprentice under the original proprietary. The ornamental part of the productions of that factory, and the em-

The Vinegar manufactory, a new source of trade in this part of the kingdom, was opened in this city adjoining to Silver-street, in 1781. It is sufficiently reputable to each of those public concerns to state, that in the great cider year, (1780) they paid more to the revenue than any three of the same kind out of the metropolis.

The Theatre is situated on the north side of Angel-street. It is a neat brick edifice, with rusticated corners and door-case, and plain cornice coping, and window-cases of white freestone. It is about 66 feet long, and 36 wide. The pit contains an ascending range of 12 benches, gently incurved towards the stage. These are screened by twelve large boxes, three on each side below, and the same number above. There are also three boxes fronting the stage, and one at each of the upper angles of the pit. Over these is the gallery. Of interior decorations it cannot boast; all we can justly say of it is, that it is sufficiently neat and commodious for the intended purpose. Plays are exhibited in it three times a week, during a space of time limited by the city magistrates. (1)

The City Library is an institution established in 1790; its direction is confided to a president, treasurer, and a committee of 15 other subscribing members of the society, under a well digested system of regulations. A librarian is also appointed, with a salary adequate to the nature of his duties. The collection of books is not as yet very abundant; but from the presents it receives, and the purchases annually made by the committee, it is in a state of improvement that bids fair to become respectable in its number of books, as well as in the selection of its authors. The building is the property of the Presbyterian society, situated near their meeting-house, on the north side of Angel-street, of whom the subscribers to the library hold it by lease.

bellishing of the ware, were carried on under the immediate direction of Mr. Chamberlain and his son for many years. Their warehouse opposite the Guildhall, is that which was formerly occupied by Mr. Bradeley.

(1) For many years, the inhabitants of Worcester had no better place for theatrical exhibitions than a very mean timber building, annexed to a stable in the King's Head Inn yard, opposite the Town-hall. Of this theatre Mr. Ward, the grandfather, and Mr. Kemble, the father, of the celebrated Mrs. Siddons, were generally the managers; and here that justly admired actress first displayed her talents for the stage, and felt the influence of public applause. To these managers succeeded a Mr. Whitley, who first conceived the idea of a permanent and regular theatre at Worcester; he proposed, that twenty persons should subscribe 50*l.* a piece, to be advanced on the security of the building, and the proprietor's bond; and that each subscriber should receive interest for this money, with the douceur of a silver ticket, for the gratuitous admission of himself or friend. The subscription was soon filled; the situation purchased, and the house completed in the year 1780.

Under this head, a cursory view of the rise and progress of the Press in Worcester, may not improperly be taken.

About the close of the year 1548, John Oswen, who had carried on the business of printing at Ipswich, settled at Worcester, probably on a prospect of better encouragement, there being already two presses at Ipswich; or in consequence of a promise of the following privilege, which soon after his coming hither was confirmed to him.

In the Rolls chapel, p. 1. M. 32. the 6th January (1548-9) 2 Edw. VI. is a licence for John Oswen, of the city of Worcester, and his assigns, to print, reprint, &c. every kind of book, or books, set forth by us concerning the service to be used in churches; ministration of the sacraments, and instruction of our subjects of the principality of Wales, and marches thereunto belonging, &c. for seven years, prohibiting all other persons whatsoever from printing the same.

Of the twenty-one books printed by him at Worcester, four are New Testaments, viz. one in folio, and another in quarto, in the year 1548; and one in quarto, and another in octavo, printed in 1550. The title of the octavo runs thus, "The New Testament of our Saviour JESU CHRISTE, with the Notes and Expositions of the dark Places therein." This is one of the instances in which an almanack, calculated for a certain number of years is introduced, beginning with the date of the year in which the edition was printed. The almanack in this is laid down for 25 years, commencing A. D. 1550. The books occur in the same order as in the great Bible revised by Archbishop Cranmer. In the last page is this colophon, "Newly imprinted, at Worseter, by John Oswen, prynter, appointed by the kyng's majestie, and his highness honorable counsail for the principalitie of Wales, and marches of the same; they be also to sell at Shrewsbury. Cum gratia et privilegio ad imprimendum solum." (1) In 1549, he printed a Common Prayer, in quarto, and a Liturgy, in folio. On the back of the title page of the Liturgy, "The kinge's maiestie, by the aduise of his moste deare uncle the lord protector, and other his highnes counsell, streightlye chargeth and commandeth, that no manner of person do sell this present boke vnbound, above the price ii shyllinges vi pence the piece; and the same bound in paste or in boordes, not above the price of four shyillyngs the piece. God

(1) See Lewis's Hist. of English Translations of the Bible, p. 191.

save the king." This book was thought so great a rarity, that it was sold to Lord Oxford for ten pounds, 1727.

The most remarkable of the other books printed by Oswen, at Worcester, were "A Message from King Edward the 6th at Richmond, the 8th of July, the 3d yeare of his reigne, concerning obedience to Religion. (1) Cum privilegio-solum, 1549."—*Sixteens*.

"St. Ambrose of Oppression: translated by John Oswen, and entituled, poore Naboth oppressed by rich Ahab, printed by *him*, 1550."—*Sixteens*.

"Godly and most necessary Annotations in the xiiij. Chaptyer too the Romaines: set furthe by the right vigilant Pastor, Jho. Hoper, by God's calling, Busshop of Gloucestre. Anno Do. 1551."—*Sixteens*.

"A homilie to bee reade in the time of pestilence; and a most present remedie for the same. By Bishop Hooper, 1553."—*Quarto*.

"Statutes, 7 Edw. VI. 1553."—*Folio*. (2)

After the death of the king, which happened this year, Oswen's privilege, doubtless, fell among the other deprivations that marked the progress of the succeeding reign; for we find, that the press at Worcester is no more heard of till the next century. The tracing of its operations from the time of their recommencement to the present, is a subject I am reluctantly constrained (after barely pointing it out as teeming with a variety of entertainment) abruptly to relinquish, to note in a summary manner the origin and progress of another class of its pursuits, namely, that of its periodical productions, or weekly journals, as continued to the present times.

From the best information, it is conjectured that a public paper was established in Worcester as early as the commencement of the Revolution. Those established in the metropolis, under parliamentary influence, in opposition to Charles I. had fully exemplified the advantages to be derived from them; and the events at the close of the last century, required as general a dissemination, from their primary source, through all the remote branches of the national confederation, as could possibly be formed. That Worcester was among the earliest, if not the first, of the provincial cities

(1) Probably to the Lady Mary, who still used the Romish service, to press her conformity to the Book of Common Prayer, according to an act of parliament, which had taken place about a month before.

(2) Ames's Typographical Antiquities, vol. III. p. 1459—1462.

Ed. W. Herbert. Quarto. 1790.

that opened this very important and ready channel of communication of foreign and domestic intelligence, is clearly ascertained.

It will be seen in the next Section, that the magistracy of this city very early pledged themselves, in their corporate capacity, to favour and support the public measures taken to rid the nation of a tyranny that had been found inimical to its liberty and happiness. This was, doubtless, the period that gave birth to the Worcester Weekly Paper.

It is uncertain, however, in what order of succession those publications were first issued, whether monthly or weekly, on what day of the month or week, or in what form, folio, quarto, or otherwise; but in June, 1709, they assumed a regular and orderly appearance, in a small folio, containing six pages, which formed a weekly number, published every Friday, and were printed by Stephen Bryan, under the title of "the Worcester Postman." (1) That title afterwards gave way to "the Weekly Worcester Journal," which it retained till near the time of Mr. Bryan's death; which event is thus announced in "the Worcester Journal," (its third title) No. 2031. "Worcester, June 23d (1748); last Sunday night died, of a mortification, Mr. Stephen Bryan, who *near forty years was printer of this paper*. About three months ago, he assigned over the printing business, with all the materials, to H. Berrow, the printer hereof." The day of publication was changed, at that time, to *Thursday*, and is continued to the present. From the late Mr. Hervey Berrow, the Worcester Journal descended into the hands of the present proprietor, J. Tymbs, who has removed the printing-office from Goose-lane, where it was first established, to a more eligible situation at the Cross. This paper, which is now published under the title of "Berrow's Worcester Journal," is conducted with ability, on a much improved plan, and has a very extensive circulation.

The "Worcester Herald," the fourth weekly paper in succession, (2) published in this city, printed by Holl and Brandish, No. 72, High-street, has commenced its third year of publication, on a plan so well constructed in its outset, as to promise permanency to itself, and success to its vigilant proprietors. This paper has also a very large circulation.

(1) The earliest of these that I have seen is "No. 339. The Worcester Postman, from Friday, Dec. 16, to Friday, Dec. 23, 1715. Printed by S. Bryan."

(2) A weekly paper was formerly published by the late Mr. Lewis, bookseller. Another was begun by the late Mr. Gamidge, bookseller, about the year 1763, but was soon discontinued. The business of printing was also carried on by Mr. T. Olivers, in the High-street, about fifty years since.

Among the public offices in this city, the Worcester Fire Office claims particular notice, as a new institution peculiarly appropriate to the safety, interest, convenience, and welfare of the city and of its inhabitants, and not the less so to those without the city who insure property in it. Its funds are ample, its proprietors ostensible, and its vigilance active and competent; its firm composed principally of residents within the city, the interests of the insured and the insurers are thence so intimately blended, that they become mutual guarantees of each others property, and ultimately the most effectual safeguard of the city at large that could be provided to its general or particular service. So evident indeed, is the usefulness and propriety of such an institution, that an extensive adoption of its plan, by the principal cities and towns in England, may reasonably be expected to take place, at no very remote distance of time.

Worcester is well accommodated with good and respectable inns: from five of the principal ones, namely, the Hop-pole and the Star and Garter, in the Foregate-street, and from the Bell, the Crown, and the Unicorn, in Broad-street, seventeen public conveyances, principally daily, by the mails and other coaches, serve to and from London, Bath, Bristol, Gloucester, Hereford, Chester, Ludlow, Shrewsbury, Birmingham, &c. (1) From the other inns, viz. the Saracen's Head, the Rein Deer, the Golden Lion, the King's Head, the Talbot, the Angel, and from others in various parts of the town, thirty public waggons, weekly, go out and return loaded with merchandize, goods, &c. receiving and forwarding them from and to every part of England and Wales. (2)

The Castle, or county prison, situated at the south end of the city, adjacent to the precincts of the cathedral, (3) has received a thorough and complete repair and reform within a few years past, in which has been adopted as much of the humane system, suggested by that ornament of our nation and

(1) As a proof how early this city was in possession of the public convenience of a stage coach, the following occurrence is quoted: "George Fox, one of the people called Quakers, who had been imprisoned in Worcester castle, for refusing to take an oath, was removed from thence to London, by a writ of habeas corpus, in the Worcester coach. He set out on the 4th day of (the 12th month) December, 1674, and arrived there on the 8th, in company with the under sheriff, clerk of the peace, and several others." [Fox's Journal, p. 405.] It will be perceived, that the stage coaches at that time had not assumed the names of flies, greyhounds, or baloons; a claim which the free roads of those days more effectually barred than all the restraining clauses of a turnpike act, with all its weight of gates and tolls have since imposed on their passage.

(2) See the Worcester Directory.

(3) See the Plan of the city, ref. (p.)

of human nature, the late Mr. Howard, for the health and accommodation of the prisoners as could possibly be introduced. So effectually, indeed, has the reform been made, that few prisons in the kingdom afford a more striking example of attention to every useful improvement that could be introduced for the general benefit and service of its inhabitants.

This prison was unfortunately one of the five in the Oxford circuit that, in the year 1783, was visited with the fatal gaol distemper. Those of Oxford, Hereford, Stafford, and Gloucester, alike felt the sharpness of its scourge. Worcester, however, was among the foremost to take the most effectual means to root out the evil, and to prevent a like calamity befalling it in future. The magistracy of the county waited not for the acts of parliament, which the legislature found necessary afterwards to pass, to enable the counties at large to extend their prisons, and to enter upon the necessary reforms; their operations were begun early in 1784, and in October, 1788, they had expended, on the following objects, the sum of 343*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* viz.

Eighteen new cells were erected, of the dimensions of 10 feet by 7, and 12 feet high, covered by arches, with apertures and ventilation passing through the centre of them; and cells for solitary confinement, or the examination of prisoners before trial. A room and oven were provided and formed for purifying them and their apparel. Three pumps, in separate courts, with good spring water, and a large cold bath, supplied from the great reservoir of the city with the river water, have been constructed; the water supplying the bath is also brought into the great court of the prison, and thence passes through the privies, the new sewers, and into the Severn; upon the banks of which this prison is advantageously situated, and the water is conveyed into the gaol, without any labour of the prisoners. Two large courts, divided by an iron pallisade, have been so formed and contrived, that the gaoler and the turnkey have a command of every cell. In one of those courts there remains a circular dungeon, covered by an arch, with an iron grating for air to pass (as in the new cells) through its centre. It is also supplied with an excellent hand ventilator. Its walls are planked ten feet high, with ribbed divisions; it has an oak floor, and is furnished with barrack bedsteads. This formidable, but indispensable stronghold in large prisons, is found to be as healthy as any other apartment in the gaol, from the means thus applied to its improvement. A distinct building, with a court, water, and separate apartments, is also provided for women felons, and debtors. There are also

hospital wards for six men and six women ; and for the like number in the House of Correction.

In this latter prison are many new cells, with courts, day-rooms, and work-houses ; in which is carried on a manufacture for hop-sacks, and other bagging.

The House of Correction is a modern distinct building ; and the Castle has many spacious good rooms in it. Both prisons were judged by Mr. Keck (the architect employed in carrying these reforms into execution) too good to be destroyed, when these improvements were undertaken to be made. The ward for debtors, without the house and within, together with the chapel, have also been much enlarged and improved.

The magistracy of the county was completely satisfied on this active exertion, whereby the prison was rendered every way suitable to its purposes, as far as regarded the health and humane accommodation of the prisoners, as appears by a certificate from the apothecary of the gaol, declaring, "that both prisons, since the extension of them, from 1783, to the 5th day of Nov. 1789, had been free from the gaol fever, and had continued remarkably healthy." That satisfaction had, indeed, been in part anticipated in the charge delivered, at the summer assizes of 1788, to the grand jury of the county, by the great, able, and upright law lord then on the circuit, "that in respect of the prisons, he understood every thing had been done that would answer all the ends of public justice ;" and it has proved peculiarly gratifying to them to find, that every substantial benefit had been derived from the improvements thus made in the old, as could possibly have been procured by erecting a new prison, and that a very heavy expence had thereby been saved to the tenantry of the county, by adopting the judicious plan of reform they had pursued. (1)

(1) It could not, therefore, but be painful to observe, that in the account published by the late Mr. Howard of the state of this prison, as taken by himself in February, 1788, whilst it was yet under the course of reform, which has since been completed, that several very important improvements made in it, and which were at that time finished, had been wholly unnoticed by him ; and that in a pamphlet, entitled, "An Account of the present State of the Prisons and Houses of Correction in the Oxford Circuit," published a year afterwards, the same *imperfect* account was restated and republished under his truly respectable sanction, as if little or nothing had even then been done, or was doing towards its improvement. In this very unfavourable light was the conduct of this county magistracy held forth to public odium and censure, and the pamphlet officially transmitted to them, under the authority of the noble president of the society by whom it was published, calling upon them for their attention to an important duty

The improvements made in this prison were finally completed in the course of 1795: which, besides finishing the former works, include the erection of a new Penitentiary House, jointly amounting to the farther sum of 85*2*l. 10*s*. 8*d*. making, in the whole, 428*3*l. 17*s*. 10*d*.

which they had, *long before, fully discharged*, and to enter upon a reform of old grievances which *no longer existed*.

One only substantial reason can well be assigned why the magistracy of this county were alone publicly implicated on the grounds of a supposed neglect of their duty, when four other prisons, in the same circuit, were alike visited by that dreadful calamity, that swept their cells of their inhabitants, namely, the loss of that eminent physician and amiable gentleman, Dr. James Johnstone, junior, who died of the gaol fever, caught during his attendance on the infected prisoners confined in this castle. That loss, which has been deplored in terms that add honour even to a Howard, and in a manner nearly anticipating the detail of that fate which awaited himself in his humane labours for the good of others, could never be indifferent to Worcester, or to its provincial magistracy, whilst so many of Dr. Johnstone's friends existed to bear testimony of his talents and his worth. They waited not till that period to be reminded of their duty; the alarming evil was immediately counteracted and rooted out, and every essential reform had taken place in the prison, whereby the health of its inhabitants was restored and insured, before any of Mr. Howard's remarks upon it had either been prepared or published.

To a representation which seems to have originated in the want of correct information, and a closer search into facts than it appears were either met with, or made, the best and most dignified reply it could receive, is contained in the following official document, published in the Worcester Journal, viz.

“Worcestershire.—At the general quarter-sessions of the peace, held for this county, on Tuesday the eleventh day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, a pamphlet, entitled, “An Account of the present State of the Prisons, and Houses of Correction on the Oxford Circuit,” and published by the committee of the society instituted for giving effect to his Majesty's proclamation against vice and immorality, having been submitted to the said sessions, so far as the same contains observations on the state of the gaol and house of correction for the said county:

“The magistrates in the said sessions assembled, in answer to such observations, did unanimously express their satisfaction in the present state of the said prisons; and declare their opinion, that they are in every respect answerable to the purposes of good policy, justice, and humanity. And, upon the motion of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Coventry, the thanks of the magistrates in the said sessions assembled, were unanimously voted to Sir Charles Trubshaw Withers, Knt. for the indefatigable attention he has bestowed in carrying into execution those plans of improvement, which were thought requisite for the most humane confinement of the prisoners of every denomination; and which, under his inspection, have been executed in a manner adequate to their end.

By the Court.

R. M. MENCE, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.”

For an account of the city gaol, see Sect. XII. p. 243. vol. I.

SECT. XVIII.

OF THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF WORCESTER.

ALL cities were, originally, royal demesne; in which, though the bishops, earls, or other great men, were allowed to appropriate some houses for the use of their trading vassals or retainers, yet the major part of the inhabitants held immediately under the king; paid all tolls, mulcts, quit-rents, and heriots to his officer, and were under the government of a reeve, or bailiff, appointed by the earl or sheriff. In the time of William the Conqueror, Worcester was as absolute a royal demesne as any other city in England; and its burgesses, or trading inhabitants, were vassals under the bishop and the king. (1)

(1) The origin of corporations is thus deduced in Maddox's MS. Collections.

"The king committed a town to the townsmen themselves, at *ferm*, during his pleasure, instead of committing it to the hands of a provost or *fermer*; they then obtained it in fee-ferm, *i. e.* in perpetual ferm, and afterwards prevailed on the king to grant their ferm to them. They, lastly, prevailed on him to make them a *corpus corporatum*, and soon forgot those towns had ever been holden in demesne by the king." [Vol. LII. p. 46. No. 4530. Plut. xix. G. Mus. Brit.]

"In the city of Worcester, King Edward (the Confessor) had this custom: when money was coined, every moneyer gave 20 shillings, at London, for receiving the money dies. When the county gelded for fifteen hides, the city was free. From the said city the king himself received ten pounds, Earl Edwin eight. The king claimed no other custom there, except the rents of the houses as each person held them.

"Now, King William (the Conqueror) has in demesne both the share of the king and the earl, from thence the sheriff returns twenty-three pounds and five shillings, by weight; from the city and demesnes of the king's manor, he returns one hundred and twenty-three pounds and four shillings, by weight." [Orig. Art. I. p. 172. See also Dr. Nash's curious fac simile engraved copy of that ancient record, vol. II. tab. I. col. a.]

In the MS. Collections of the late Mr. Graves, there is an extract from Domesday-book, distinguishing the possessions of the bishop in the borough of Worcester, of which I subjoin a translation.

Under the title of *Terra Ecclesiæ de Wirecestre*, the bishop's manors are recited; and amongst them, Norwiche, (now called Northwick) in Oswald's law hundred. It follows:

"To the same manor (Norwiche) there belong in Wirecestre ninety houses; of these the bishop has in demesne forty-five: nothing is paid by the tenants, but they work in the bishop's manor-court (or palace at Northwick.) Twenty-four of these houses Urso holds, Osbern Fitz-Richard holds eight, Walter Poucher eleven, and Robert, the (king's) steward, one. Another extract from the same MS. that follows here, is inserted in Sect. XIV. p. 254. vol. I.

"In the market-place of Wirecestre, Urso holds of the bishop twenty-five houses; their yearly rent is an hundred shillings.*

* Art. ii. Orig. p. 173.—Dr. Nash, Tab. II. col. i.

The first charter of privilege granted to Worcester appears to have been by Wolfarius, Wulfhere, or Wulfere, sixth king of the Mercians, by which it received its foundation as a city, with certain immunities. Offa, a century afterwards, ceded other privileges, by charter, to the benefit of Worcester. A charter of confirmation, with certain additional immunities to the city, and grants to the church of Worcester, ending with a fulminating excommunication, which delivers over the disobedient to eternal punishment, was bestowed upon each by King Edgar.

Before the breaking out of the barons' wars, some of the cities and more flourishing boroughs, had obtained great immunities, and afterwards the rest procured the like privileges; as, a right of choosing their own magistrates; of appropriating to themselves the royal tolls, heriots, &c.; of holding juridical courts, and enacting municipal laws. And, for this indulgence, some small rent or service was reserved, by way of acknowledgment to the crown. This was the rise of free boroughs; many of which, being afterwards vested with more extensive privileges, took the name of corporations.

It is supposed, that the civil government of this city was first formed by Henry I. and that by charter he invested a constable with competent powers to the office of its municipal governor. At a period so early in its establishment, it is probable that little more than that sort of authority which constables were allowed to exercise over parishes and townships, was confided to his office. Worcester, whatsoever might have been its weight in the scale of

"The church of Evesham has twenty-eight manses (or houses) in the city of Wirecestre; five of these are untenanted; the rest bring in a revenue of twenty shillings."*

Under the title of Terra Willi. filii Corbucion,† there is subjoined—"In Wirecestre unus burgensis de ij sol." *i. e.* one burgess in Worcester, who pays him the yearly tribute of two shillings, (probably for his protection or licence to trade.)

Hemingus's Chartulary supplies us with the number of houses in Wirecestre belonging to St. Mary's monastery, or rather to its manors of Hallage (Hallow) and Teotintune, viz.

"Eight houses held by servants of the monastery, whose rent is not money, but in service. Eleven more held by Edric, Warner, &c. which pay a money-rent. Five mansions beyond the Severn, which pay a like rent. Over all these, the monks have sak and soke, (*i. e.* baronial jurisdiction) nor has the king's reeve any concern with, or right to give trouble to these.

"In the king's borough, the monks are possessed of twelve mansions, wherein both rent and service are divided, (between them and the king.) Hemingus inhabited one of these. Four mansions belonged to St. Helen's church."

* Art. x. Orig. p. 175.—Dr. Nash, Tab. VIII. col. b.

† Art. xxiv. Orig. p. 177.—Dr. Nash, Tab. XII. col. a.

national importance as a city before that period, from the great reputation of its church, the concerns of which formed the chief policy of those ages, soon became eligible to a more permanent and substantial form of civil establishment. Henry II. and Richard I. each give it charters of privilege, and King John is also imagined to have conferred the same favour upon it. But the monarch who first made Worcester free, or, in other words, remitted to it for ever his tolls, rents, and other baronial rights, was

King Henry III. who, by his charter, granted the 30th March, in the 45th year of his reign, invested the government of it in two bailiffs, chosen out of twenty-four common council, two aldermen, two chamberlains, with forty-eight assistants, who constituted the corporation of the city, which, at the same time, was divided into seven wards or districts, viz. St. Helen's or the high ward, St. Nicholas, All Saints, St. Martin's, St. Andrew's, St. Clement's, and St. Peter's wards, each of which was under the jurisdiction of two constables. (1) What reservation of service or acknowledgment the king made to himself, I have not been able to learn.

By that charter Worcester was made a guild, or fraternity, or town incorporate, (2) with all liberties and privileges belonging thereto, no one was to exercise any trade therein, but those who should be of the said body; and that, if a bondman should remain a year and a day within the said city, and should pay scot and lot with the rest of the citizens, without any challenge from his lord, he should be for ever discharged of his bondage. That the citizens, and their successors, should have soke and sak, toll and theam, and infrangtheff, return of writs and pleas, within themselves. (3) That no

(1) There is now but one constable of St. Clement's ward, appointed by the present charter of the city.

(2) In the beginning of this charter we meet with these words, *cum olim constabularii nostri*. Whereas formerly our constables did gather such and such rates, which shews it was then governed by constables; but from the time of their being made with this charter, a hanse, or corporate town, they were governed by their own bailiffs. A regular succession of the bailiffs of Worcester is not deducible higher than A. D. 1430. [See the List in Dr. Nash, vol. II. from p. cxi. to cxiii. in Appendix.] The following only occur in various records. 1 Edw. I. William Roeulph, and John Lovi; 25 Edw. I. William Colle, and John Lovi; 26 Edw. I. Walter le Ennys, and William Colle; 1405, Thomas Belne, and Richard Gascoyn. [Reg. Cliff. f. 85.] 1414, Richard Narton, and John Trewyn. [Reg. Pev. f. 64.] Dr. Nash, vol. II. in Appendix, p. cx.

(3) In this provision, we trace the foundation of the present court of pleas of the city of Worcester; and which, after being recognized, augmented, and confirmed by succeeding charters, has been finally established by those of James I. and II. [See Appendix, No. XVII. p. lxxxviii.; and No. XVIII. p. xcvi.] as now holden, every Monday, in the Guildhall, before the mayor, recorder, and aldermen.

sheriff or officer of the crown, should enter the city and distrain, unless upon fault of the said citizens, *vel ballivorum suorum*, or their bailiffs.

This charter was confirmed to them 4 Ed. I. 6 Ed. II. n. 15. 4 Ed. III. n. 61. in the last year of whose reign he confirmed, and, at the same time, augmented it, that they should not be obliged to come before any of his justices of the peace, justices of workmen and servants, justices of the assize of Nisi Prius, or his escheators, without the walls of their city, on what cause soever; and that his said justices and escheators should hold their sessions within the said city, upon all causes relating to it, and not elsewhere, in any part of the county. (1)

This charter, so augmented, was confirmed to them by King Rich. II. in the first year of his reign, and in the 19th, further augmented by him, when, at the instance and supplication of the said citizens, he granted them, that the chattels of outlaws, felons, and fugitives, deodands, fines, amerciaments, forfeitures, &c. to the use of the citizens and their successors, without any hindrance or claim from him and his heirs, chancellors, treasurers, barons of the exchequer, justices, sheriffs, escheators, or any of his ministers. He further granted them power to hold pleas of all lands and tenements within the said city and suburbs, assize of novel disseisin, mort d'ancestre, certificate of arraignments, as well of debts as transgressions, and all other pleas, real and personal, to be held in the gildehall of the said city, before the bailiffs thereof; and these were to hear and determine all matters, quarrels, and causes, within the said precincts, which belong to the office of a justice of the peace, without any justices of the said county intermeddling; but so that they should have no power to try any *felony*, without special licence from the king or his heirs. They had also then power given them, to take all recognizances between merchant and merchant, according to the statute lately made; to arrest any of the citizens for debts, the tenants and servants of the Bishop of Worcester always excepted. Dated 29 March, 19 R. 2. A. D. 1396. (2)

Since this erection of the civil government of the city, other charters of privilege have been granted and confirmed to it by the succeeding kings of

(1) 51 Ed. 3. n. 61. Rot. apud Turrim. Lond.
 1 Hen. IV. 1 Hen. V. 1 Hen. VI. and again by Edw. IV. in the first year of his reign, in which, however, there is no notice taken of their charter having been confirmed by the 4th, 5th, or 6th Henrys, they being looked upon at that time as usurpers. [Records in the Tower.]

(2) This charter was confirmed

England; among which are those of Henry VII. Henry VIII. and Edward VI. In these, as also in the by-laws of the city, are contained many clauses concerning the constituting of free burgesses. (1)

King James I. October 2, 1621, in the 19th year of his reign, granted this city a charter, that transferred the government of it from the jurisdiction of bailiffs to that of a mayor. In the Chamber Orders, from the year 1602 to 1650, p. 75, is the following entry, viz.

“ Civitas Wigorn.

“ Att the Guildhall, the 16th of October, in the 19th year of the king's majestie's reigne, the new charter for the alteration of the government of the citie was brought from London, whereby hit pleased his majestie to make the citie of Worcester a county of hit selfe, exempted from the county of the Sheere, and to be governed by a mayor, recorder, and six aldermen; which charter was read openly in the Guildhall of the said citie, first in Latin, by Mr. William Wyatt, then town-clerke, and after in Englishe, by Mr. Robert Barkeley, recorder; who expounded the special branches of the said charter to the cittizens then present, being a great multitude of all sorts of people. (2)

The MAIOR, Mr. Edw. Hurdman.

Mr. George Stinton.

The RECORDER, Robt. Barkeley, Esq.

Mr. Edward More.

ALDERMEN,

Mr. Thomas Chetall.

Mr. John Batchelor.

SHERIFF, Mr. Robert Durant.

Mr. John Coucher.

TOWN-CLARKE, Mr. Wm. Wyatt.

Mr. Thomas More.

ESCHEATOR, Mr. William Wyatt.

(1) Of these principally, see the extracts from the charters and by-laws of the city, in Appendix, No. XIX. p. xcvi. The ordinances and constitutions which were first collated and drawn up for the internal police of this city, 6 Edw. IV. form the general foundation of those promulged afterwards to the same end, in the 12th of Henry VII.; of which, see a copy in the Appendix to this section, No. XIV. p. xlix. The former consist of 82 articles, with some addenda, which have been compressed in the latter into 38 sections, without, however, any abridgement of the powers or privileges originally constituted. The publication of the former in this work, is precluded by the latter having recognized and recited all its enacting principles, and confirming all its obligations. A variety of additional regulations adapted to local purposes, but more especially to the clothing trade of the city, at that time arrived at its highest prosperity, forms the principal distinction between those two ancient codes of civil constitution: and the spirit of each having been carefully extracted and infused into the royal charters, under which the municipal government of the city is at present administered, they may properly enough be considered as the basis on which those charters have been founded.

(2) See the charter, in the Appendix, No. XVII. p. lxxvi.

AUDITORS.

Mr. Edward More.
Mr. Foulke Broughton.
Mr. Thomas Maninge.
Mr. Elias Rawlinson.

CHAMBERLAINS.

Mr. John Hasleocke.
Mr. John Hanbury.

CORONERS.

Mr. William Wyatt.
Mr. Philip Midford.

Attorney in the Common Pleas,

Mr. John Frogmier.

Attorney in the Eschequer,

Mr. Arthur Jarvis.

Sword Bearer, Mr. Rich. Godfrey.

Serjeants,

William Heywood.

John Badland.

Thomas Pritchett.

Robert Fincher."

This city sent members to parliament ab origine. (1) In the parliament held at Westminster, 23 Edw. I. Worcester was represented by Richard de la Bar, and Walter de Calverton. Dr. Nash, in his Introduction to his Collections for Worcestershire, vol. I. p. xxix, xxx. has given as correct a list of their successors, down to the year 1774 inclusive, as could possibly be obtained, and to which reference may be had. Since that time, the following gentlemen have been returned to parliament at the subsequent elections for this city, viz.

1780. Thomas Bates Rous, Esq. and the Hon. William Ward.

1784. Hon. William Ward, and Samuel Smith, Esq.

1789. Edmund Wigley, Esq. vice the Hon. Wm. Ward, called to the house of peers.

1790. Edmund Wigley, and Edmund Lechmere, Esqrs. the present members.

(1) To send burgesses to the king's parliament was not in ancient times counted a privilege but a burden, because it was an expence to the burghs; for when they sent burgesses, they were liable to pay them wages to bear their charges.* [Maddox's Collections, vol. LII. MS. p. 64, 65, 66. No. 4530. Plut. xix. G. Mus. Brit.]

* This continued to be the custom with the representatives of Worcester down to the end of the reign of James I. as appears from the following curious document, in the archives of the corporation. "At a chamber meeting, held 28th of January, xix yeare of the king's raigne. Resolved,

"And it is further granted and agreed, that the wages of the citizens of the parliament, Robert Barkeley and Mr. Couchit (Coucher) performinge that service, which service of theirs continued the number of one hundereth threeschore and seventin dayes, besides other fees layed out by them, allowinge the said cittizens, for their wages, the somme of ijs. vi d. the daye duringe the tyme of their service; which cometh unto the somme of xlvi l. vs.: which said sum is to be levied and collected as anciently hit hath bin, that is to saye, halfe by the chamber, and halfe by the commons of this cittie." [Chamber Orders, from 1602, to 1650.] The fees paid by the members amounted to two pounds.

Nomina Prætorum Civitatis Wigorniensis.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1621 Edward Hurdman, Esq. | 1643 Sir Daniel Tyas, Knt. |
| 1622 John Watts, Esq. | 1644 Thomas Hackett, Esq. |
| 1623 John Harelock, Esq. | 1645 William Evett, Esq. |
| 1624 John Hanbury, Esq. | 1646 Edward Elvins, Esq. |
| 1625 Elias Rawlinson, Esq. | 1647 Robert Stirrup, Esq. |
| 1626 John Smith, Esq. | 1648 James Taylor, Esq. |
| 1627 Richard Heming, Esq. | 1649 Thomas Bearcroft, Esq. |
| 1628 John Brineton, Esq. | 1650 Thomas Lysons, Esq. |
| 1629 Robert Farley, Esq. | 1651 Edward Elvins, Esq. |
| 1630 Henry Morley, Esq. | 1652 Francis Franks, Esq. |
| 1631 Thomas Chetle, Esq. | 1653 Theophilus Assye, Esq. |
| 1632 George Mauncey, Esq. | 1654 John Higgins, Esq. |
| 1633 John Nash, Esq. (1) | 1655 Richard Carwardine, Esq. |
| 1634 Humphrey Vernon, Esq. | 1656 Edmund Pitt, Esq. |
| 1635 George Street, Esq. | 1657 Richard Heming, Esq. |
| 1636 William Beauchamp, Esq. | 1658 Richard Vernon, Esq. |
| 1637 Roger Fairbourn, Esq. | 1659 Edward Ashby, Esq. died. |
| 1638 Thomas Huntbach, Esq. | Robert Sollard, Esq. elect. |
| 1639 Daniel Tyas, Esq. | 1660 Humphrey Wildey, Esq. |
| 1640 William Norris, Esq. | 1661 Richard Bedoes, Esq. |
| 1641 Edward Soley, Esq. | 1662 Thomas Percy, Esq. (2) |
| 1642 Henry Ford, Esq. | 1663 Humphry Longmore, Esq. |

(1) Founder of the hospital which bears his name. See Sect. XX.

(2) This THOMAS PERCY, Esq. was a lineal Descendant in the male Line from the ancient EARLS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, as is shewn at large in Dr. NASH's "Collections for the Hist. of Worcestershire," Vol. II. p. 318.: where may be seen a curious Memoir on this subject, and a very full and clear Genealogy of this Family, deduced from the first PERCY, who removed hither from Northumberland, to the abovementioned Mayor of Worcester, and from him to the present Right Rev. THOMAS PERCY, D. D. Bishop of Dromore, in Ireland, his lineal Descendant and Representative.

To that Memoir, &c. I shall beg leave to refer, as Mr. BOSWELL hath also done, in his LIFE OF DR. JOHNSON, 1793, 2d Edit. 3 Vol. 8vo. Vol. III. p. 53. (see also pag. xxiv. of the APPENDIX to his Quarto Edit.) who, having in the strongest terms spoken of the Bishop of Dromore's Descent from the Earls of Northumberland, and mentioned the accurate Statement given by Dr. Nash, as quoted above, refers to a NOTE subjoined by the Doctor to his Account of this Family, which is as follows:

THE Editor hath seen, and carefully examined the Proofs of all the Particulars abovementioned, now in the possession of the Rev. THOMAS PERCY, D. D. who, while this sheet was printing off, was pro-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1664 Richard Saunders, Esq. | 1680 James Wiggins, Esq. |
| 1665 Edward Cooksey, Esq. | 1681 George Soley, Esq. |
| 1666 Henry Taylor, Esq. | 1682 Thomas Shewring, Esq. per |
| 1667 Thomas Street, Esq. | quorum. |
| 1668 Richard Brindley, Esq. | Adam Powell, Esq. per new |
| 1669 John Bearcroft, Esq. | charter. |
| 1670 William Norris, Esq. | 1683 Francis Haines, Esq. |
| 1671 Samuel Matthews, Esq. | 1684 Samuel Swift, Esq. |
| 1672 Winter Harris, Esq. | 1685 Roger Clark, Esq. |
| 1673 Edward Ashby, Esq. | 1686 Robert Moore, Esq. |
| 1674 Richard Solway, Esq. | 1687 Thomas Bearcroft, Esq. per |
| 1675 Rowland Taylor, Esq. | new charter. |
| 1676 John Rea, Esq. | Thomas Shewring, Esq. (1) |
| 1677 John Heming, Esq. | per old charter rest. |
| 1678 John Tyas, Esq. | 1688 Henry Hill, Esq. (2) |
| 1679 Adam Powell, Esq. | 1689 Walter Pardoe, Esq. |

moted from the Deanry of Carlisle, to the Bishoprick of Dromore, in Ireland, by his Majesty's Letter, &c. Signed 17th April, 1782.

Mr. Boswell then adds, "THE same Proofs I have also myself carefully examined, and have seen some additional Proofs, which have occurred since the Doctor's Book was published; and both as a Lawyer accustomed to the Consideration of Evidence, and as a Genealogist, versed in the Study of Pedigrees, I am fully satisfied. I cannot help observing, as a Circumstance of no small Moment, that in tracing the Bishop of Dromore's Genealogy, essential Aid was given by the late Elizabeth, Duchess of Northumberland, Heiress of that illustrious House; a Lady not only of high Dignity, and of Spirit such as became her noble blood, but of excellent understanding, and lively talents."

The Author of the present Work hath also seen the Proofs referred to by Dr. Nash, and Mr. Boswell, but not being so conversant with subjects of this Nature, he will beg leave to support his own conviction by a very superior authority, having seen an Extract of a Letter to the Bishop of Dromore, from a Nobleman of high Distinction, and whose Opinion is of the greatest Weight in Investigations of this kind.

In this Letter, which is of later Date than either of the Publications abovementioned, is the following Passage. "I have attentively perused the curious and very interesting MS. which you submitted to my Inspection, and I think that no doubt can be entertained of the Descent of your Lordship's Ancestor, who first settled at Worcester, from the Family of the EARLS OF NORTHUMBERLAND."

In the REV. WILLIAM BETHAM'S Genealogical Tables, 1795, folio, Table DCLXVIII. is given the Family of PERCY, Earl and Duke of Northumberland. In the 2d and 3d pages of this Table the Descent of the PERCYS of Worcester is clearly deduced down to the present Representative of this branch, the only one now remaining, in the male line, of that noble House. [N. B. In some few of the early Copies, this Table was given with Errors and Defects, which were afterwards corrected.]

(1) Founder of Shewring's Hospital. See Sect. XX.

(2) In the course of this mayoralty, the following entries occur in the Chamber Orders, from A. D. 1684 to 1700.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1690 William Baker, Esq. | 1711 William Winsmore, Esq. |
| 1691 Edward Wright, Esq. | 1712 John Francomb, Esq. |
| 1692 John Burton, Esq. | 1713 Aaron Lilly, Esq. died. |
| 1693 John Oakley, Esq. | Benjamin Pearkes, Esq. elect. |
| 1694 William Bearcroft, Esq. | 1714 Benjamin Mence, Esq. |
| 1695 Richard Faithing, Esq. | 1715 Thomas Yardley, Esq. |
| 1696 Edward Wyatt, Esq. | 1716 John Hughes, Esq. |
| 1697 John Escox, Esq. | 1717 Richard Hill, Esq. |
| 1698 Thomas Reynolds, Esq. | 1718 Richard Cooksey, Esq. |
| 1699 Thomas Bearcroft, Esq. | 1719 William Atwood, Esq. |
| 1700 Philip Bearcroft, Esq. | 1720 Joseph Weston, Esq. |
| 1701 Henry Giles, Esq. | 1721 John Floyer, Esq. |
| 1702 Robert Milner, Esq. | 1722 Charles Hopkins, Esq. |
| 1703 John Wall, Esq. | 1723 Moses Lilly, Esq. died. |
| 1704 William Walker, Esq. | William Ballard, Esq. died. |
| 1705 Francis Chetle, Esq. | John Floyer, Esq. elected. |
| 1706 John Smith, Esq. | 1724 Robert Vaughan, Esq. |
| 1707 Benjamin Pearkes, Esq. | 1725 Henry Turner, Esq. |
| 1708 John Handy, Esq. died. | 1726 Edward Lowbridge, Esq. |
| Herbert Walwin, Esq. | 1727 Joseph Weston, Esq. |
| 1709 Richard Lane, Esq. | 1728 Moses Winsmore, Esq. |
| 1710 Henry Blake, Esq. | 1729 John Nichols, Esq. |

“ Mem^m.

“ Thursday, 25th Oct. 1688. The king's proclamation for restoring corporations to their ancient rights was read, dated the 7th of the same month; and printed copies of the king's order in council for displacing of all the members of corporations were, by his Majesty's messenger, brought to this city, and delivered to Henry Hill, then mayor; who, thereupon, caused the chamber to be summoned to meet on the morrow morning, 9 o'clock. The orders being opened and read, in obedience thereto, the mayor left the chair, and the book of the city being perused, it appeared the ancient charter had been surrendered to the late king, Charles II. 11th Dec. 1684, the deed for which was dated the same month. The proclamation restoring the members, they were left in possession; 5 of the 24, 7 of the 48, were dead, and their places now filled, and Samuel Swift mayor, on the new charter, from this date.” [P. 41, 42, 43.]

“ 13th Dec. 1688.

“ We, the mayor, aldermen, sheriff, and common council, and citizens of the city of Worcester, whose names are subscribed, do declare, that to our utmost endeavours in our several stations and places, we will aid and assist his highness the Prince of Orange, and all those that shall oppose the desperate attempts and conspiracies of the Papists, and their adherents; and, to the hazard of our lives, will preserve his majesty's most sacred person, uphold the protestant religion, by law established, and maintain the ancient laws and liberties of this kingdom.” [Ibid. p. 52.]

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1730 Benjamin Lane, Esq. | 1762 Thomas Giles, Esq. |
| 1731 Samuel Taylor, Esq. | 1763 Thomas Cornwell, Esq. |
| 1732 James Saunders, Esq. died. | 1764 James Oliver, Esq. |
| Samuel Taylor, Esq. elected. | 1765 Chas. Trubshaw Withers, Esq. |
| 1733 Matthew Baylis, Esq. | 1766 Edward Squire, Esq. |
| 1734 John Floyer, Esq. | 1767 Joseph Millington, Esq. |
| 1735 John Garway, Esq. | 1768 William Dowding, Esq. |
| 1736 John Nicholls, Esq. | 1769 George Farley, Esq. |
| 1737 Samuel Taylor, Esq. | 1770 Edward Wellings, Esq. |
| 1738 Benjamin Lane, Esq. | 1771 William Davis, Esq. |
| 1739 William Winsmore, Esq. | 1772 John Paine, Esq. |
| 1740 Joseph Withers, Esq. | 1773 Edward Jackson, Esq. |
| 1741 Robert Martin, Esq. | 1774 William Matthews, Esq. |
| 1742 Benjamin Johnson, Esq. | 1775 John Williams, Esq. |
| 1743 Christopher Kidley, Esq. | 1776 Thomas Barnes, Esq. |
| 1744 Francis Walker, Esq. | 1777 Thomas Spilsbury, Esq. |
| 1745 Thomas Wood, Esq. | 1778 Thomas Farley, Esq. |
| 1746 Francis Brook, Esq. | 1779 Samuel Crane, Esq. |
| 1747 John West, Esq. | 1780 Philip Rufford, Esq. |
| 1748 Richard Case, Esq. | 1781 Hugh Gough, Esq. |
| 1749 Edward Withers, Esq. | 1782 Nathaniel Wilkins, Esq. |
| 1750 Samuel Parkes, Esq. | 1783 Richard Nash, Esq. |
| 1751 Philip Tomlins, Esq. | 1784 John West, Esq. |
| 1752 George Baylis, Esq. | 1785 John Ballard, Esq. |
| 1753 Edward Weston, Esq. | 1786 Erasmus Lloyd, Esq. |
| 1754 Benjamin Pearkes, Esq. | 1787 Thomas Davis, Esq. |
| 1755 Thomas Lane, Esq. | 1788 Thomas Williams, Esq. |
| 1756 William Haden, Esq. | 1789 William Baylis, Esq. |
| 1757 John Corne, Esq. | 1790 Thomas Carden, Esq. |
| 1758 Timothy Edwards, Esq. | 1791 William Morton, Esq. |
| 1759 Samuel Hill, Esq. | 1792 Francis Wilson, Esq. |
| 1760 Walter Haynes, Esq. | 1793 Thomas Best, Esq. |
| 1761 Thomas Wakeman, Esq. | 1794 Henry West, Esq. |

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF WORCESTER.

Members of the XXIV.

Mayor, the Right Worshipful Thomas Williams, Esq.
Recorder, the Right Hon. George William, Earl of Coventry.
Chaplain, the Rev. Richard Baty, M. A.

Aldermen and Justices.

The Worshipful Henry West, Esq.	Francis Wilson, Esq.
High Alderman.	William Mathews, Esq.
Edward Wellings, Esq.	Thomas Farley, Esq.
Richard Nash, Esq.	John Ballard, Esq.
Thomas Best, Esq.	

Sheriff, Richard Morton, Gent.

Aldermen by courtesy, having served the Office of Mayor.

Sir Charles Trubshaw Withers, Knt.	John West, Gent.
Edward Squire, Gent.	Erasmus Lloyd, Gent.
William Dowding, Gent.	Thomas Davis, Gent.
John Paine, Gent.	Thomas Carden, Gent.
Philip Rufford, Gent.	William Morton, Gent.

Lately elected from the Common Council.

Mr. Joseph Berwick. Mr. Hugh Paine.—*Two vacancies.*
Chamberlains, Mr. Thomas Allies. Mr. William Blew.
Town-Clerk, Richard Cocks, Esq.

Members of the XLVIII. or Common Council.

Mr. Thomas Allies.	Mr. Samuel Haynes.
William Blew.	Thomas Skryme.
John Smith.	Right Hon. Lord Viscount Dudley
Thomas Wickins.	and Ward.
Samuel West.	Mr. Richard Mugg Mence.
John Dillon, sen.	Henry Hughes.
Samuel Wall.	Elias Isaac.

Mr. John Southan.	Mr. William Mullins.
Joseph Mann.	James Hickman.
Thomas Bates Rous, Esq.	Walter Haynes.
Mr. John Maurice.	Richard Rowlands.
Thomas Garmston.	Thomas Pitt.
John Wheeley.	Samuel Garmston.
Luke Spilsbury.	James Paine.
Walter Careless.	Herbert Rogers.
James Oliver.	Samuel Crane.
John Dillon, jun.	John Dowding.
John Forest.	E. Meredith.
James Wakeman.	W. Wall.
Edmund Wigley, Esq. M. P.	John Williams.
Edmund Lechmere, Esq. M. P.	Thomas Carden.
Mr. Benjamin Batty.	Robert Vellers.
William Yeomans.	<i>Four vacancies.</i>

Under-sheriff, Mr. Sandys Lyttelton.

Deputy Town-Clerk and Clerk of the Arraignment, Mr. Humphry Lyttelton,

Deputy Chamberlain, Mr. Samuel Gordon.

Coroners, Richard Mugg Mence, Humphry Lyttelton.

Attorney in the Common Pleas and Exchequer, H. Lyttelton.

Sword-bearer, Thomas Giles.

Serjeants at Mace, Philip Jenkins, John Lloyd, Sam. Smith, James Clarke.

Mysteries, Crafts, Trades, and Companies incorporated at Worcester.

Clothiers, incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, 1590. (1)

(1) See their charter in the Appendix, p. lxxi. See also Sect. XV. The original incorporation of this society is as early as Henry VII.

A curious funeral pall belonging to this company, and anciently used at the burials of their deceased members, is in the possession of the high master. Its ground is of crimson velvet, divided lengthwise into three grand stripes of gold embroidery, enriched with compartments filled with sacred personages, and devotional subjects. Two lesser stripes are on the outside of these, filled also with similar representations; the whole curiously wrought in colours, in forty-one divisions. The intermediate spaces between the larger stripes, are decorated with regal and other devices; and in four compartments (two on each side) the arms of the weavers and walkers are curiously embroidered. The whole is encompassed with a fringe of gold and silk, and is in length about 3 feet, by 2 feet wide. On the fragments of their ancient flag, which is of crimson silk, embroidered with gold, part of an inscription mentions "the most noble King Henry VII." although its date be "1541." It is probable these insignia are of the same date; both are much torn.

Glovers, pursers, pouch-makers, and poynters, incorporated 12th Henry VII. 1497; united with the *tanners, sadlers, and pewterers*, 1664, Charles II.

Cordwainers, incorporated by Henry VII. 1504.

Bakers, incorporated by Henry VIII. 1528.

Mercers, grocers, haberdashers, and upholsterers, incorporated 36 Henry VIII.; to whom, in 1663, the *apothecaries* were united.

Tailors, a fellowship, A. D. 1504; incorporated by Edward VI. 1551.

Ironmongers, incorporated 1598.

Butchers, incorporated by James I. 1604.

Carpenters and joiners, incorporated by Charles II. 1661.

Barbers and tallow-chandlers; the first formed a fellowship very early, and were incorporated with the last in 1677, by Charles II.

Bricklayers, incorporated 1713, by Queen Anne.

Coopers, incorporated 1726, by George I.

Masons, a fellowship, erected 1739.

Fishermen, a fellowship by prescription.

Parish clerks, a fraternity by prescription.

SECT. XIX.

PAROCHIAL ACCOUNT OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS OF WORCESTER.

THREE several essays have been made towards an accurate enumeration of the inhabitants of this city and its suburbs; the first was made in 1563, 5th of Eliz. under Bishop Sandys, when the families in the eleven parishes, exclusive of the cathedral precincts, amounted to 1025.

In 1646, during the siege of Worcester, the inhabitants within the city were 7176; gentlemen in the garrison, soldiers, and trained bands, about 2007; total, 9183.

In the Plan of the city, published by Mr. G. Young, an accurate and ingenious surveyor, in 1779, he has stated the number of houses in the

city and suburbs to have been 2449; and the number of inhabitants, 13,104. (1)

In that calculation, St. Clement's parish is stated to have had, within the bounds of the city and suburbs, 141 houses, and 671 inhabitants. Each of those totals have varied in this parish more than in any of the others; first, from its extent within the limits of the city being the most considerable of any, except St. Peter's; and, secondly, from its suburbs, including the superior advantage of a variety of eligible situations whereon to build, in an improving neighbourhood about the Terrace, Hinton-lane, and on Henwick's hill, west of the Severn, insomuch, that in the year 1790, the number of houses was increased to 199, and their inhabitants to 1007. (2) The same progress of improvement having taken place proportionably in each of the other parishes, parts of which form the exterior or suburb of the city, we are thence warranted in supposing, that, at the present time, the number of houses in the city and suburbs of Worcester amounts to, at least, 2530, and their inhabitants to not less than 13,550. Instances of longevity in the natives and inhabitants of this city, by which its healthiness is proved, appear from its registers to be as numerous as in any of the great towns in England.

THE PARISH OF ST. PETER THE GREAT, (3)

Is of considerable extent within the city, but much more so without, to the south and east, in which it comprehends Widintun, or Wittinton, with its

(1) Quoted by Dr. Nash, vol. II. p. cxvii. in Appendix.

(2) Communicated to the author by a gentleman who, in that year, ascertained those amounts for an official purpose, on a plan of the most decided accuracy.

(3) It was called St. Peter the Great, to distinguish it from St. Peter the Little, which was a chapel belonging to the king's castle here. The manor of Crokeborow, in Wittington, is remarkable for an eminence, now called Cruckbarrow hill, from *crug*, in British, signifying a hill, and *barrow*, a word often denoting a place fortified by the Romans, and used in after-ages for a burial-ground, and may, therefore, signify *the hill where there was a barrow*: it consists of about six acres, and is of an oval form, and considerable height. It is, however, difficult to say, what was the use of it. Its present regular figure has, most probably, been produced by art from a more irregular natural shape; it seems too large for a burying mount, although its form is that of the barrow. Dr. Nash asks, very pertinently, could it be a mount from whence the laws and customs of the hundred of Oswaldeslawe were promulgated? This would certainly have been the more probable, but that at the distance of only about three miles, and within the same hundred, another hill of the same kind is found at Spetchley. Cruckbarrow hill is the property of Richard Ingram, Esq. of Worcester. [See Clifton, vol. I. p. 243.; and Dr. Nash, vol. II. p. 327.]

chapel, anciently belonging to St. Helen's, and the fee of the bishop. (1) Wittinton appears to have been a large tract of land; and as it is not found that the manors of Battenhall, Barnes, or Timberdine, lying also within this parish, are recorded in Domesday, Dr. Nash suggests, that those subordinate manors were comprehended in it, especially as it had a fishery of considerable value, and probably, therefore, extended to the Severn, as Timberdine now does, where there was an ancient wear. The principal property here belongs to Richard Ingram, Esq. of the White Ladies, Worcester. The chapel was dedicated to St. Philip and St. James, and, with Norton, is now served by a stipendiary priest; at what time it was annexed to St. Peter's does not appear.

The manor of Batenhale began from the south wall of St. Peter's church, and extended itself from thence more than a mile east and south. It was anciently of the franchise and soke of the bishop's manor of Northwick. Whittington was its parochial chapel. (2) Here was an ancient park, now destroyed, which formerly served for the retirement of the priors of Worcester monastery.

The manor of Barneshall is said to have been given to the priory of Worcester, by Richard de Bickerton and John de Braunceford, A. D. 1327. At the dissolution, it was granted, together with Battenhale, to Sir John Bourne, from whom it passed to Lord Chancellor Bromley, by whose descendants it was sold to Thomas Andrews, Esq. of Worcester, and from his heirs it has lastly been purchased by the Rev. Treadway Nash, D. D. 1767.

The manor of Timberdine was also belonging to Worcester priory. It extends, westward, from Barnes to the Severn, where was a noted fishery, which, with its other possessions, was confirmed to it by Simon, Bishop of Worcester, 14 kal. Feb. 1148. (Reg. 1. Dec. et Cap. p. 10.) Sir John Bourne, who was one of the principal secretaries of state in the reign of Queen Mary, had this manor also granted to him at the dissolution. His son sold it to Lord Chancellor Bromley; and, after passing through several private hands, it is now the property of Joseph Berwick, Esq. of Worcester. (3)

(1) Hem. Chart. p. 427.

(2) See Dugdale's Monast. vol. I. p. 121; and Heming's Chart. p. 54, and 464.

(3) Dr. Nash's Worcestershire, vol. II. p. 323—328.

Within the walls of the city, the parish of St. Peter is bounded, on the north, by those of St. Helen and St. Martin; and on the west, by St. Michael's parish, the cathedral precincts, and the Severn. The number of houses it contained within the city, as stated by Mr. George Young, in his accurate survey of it, published in 1779, was 262, and of the inhabitants, 1277; and without the city, 23 houses, and 124 inhabitants. The principal streets comprehended within the limits of this parish, and within the walls of the city, are Edgar-street, Hightimber-street, Frog-lane, leading to Diglis Bowling-green, and to the meadows of that name, south of the city; King-street, Church-street, and the whole of Sidbury, from Friar-street to the end of Church-street, where, after passing the site of the ancient gate of its name, it continues as a suburb; from which, on its south, a branch of it leads on the road to Gloucester, whilst the main road continues its course, eastward, to London.

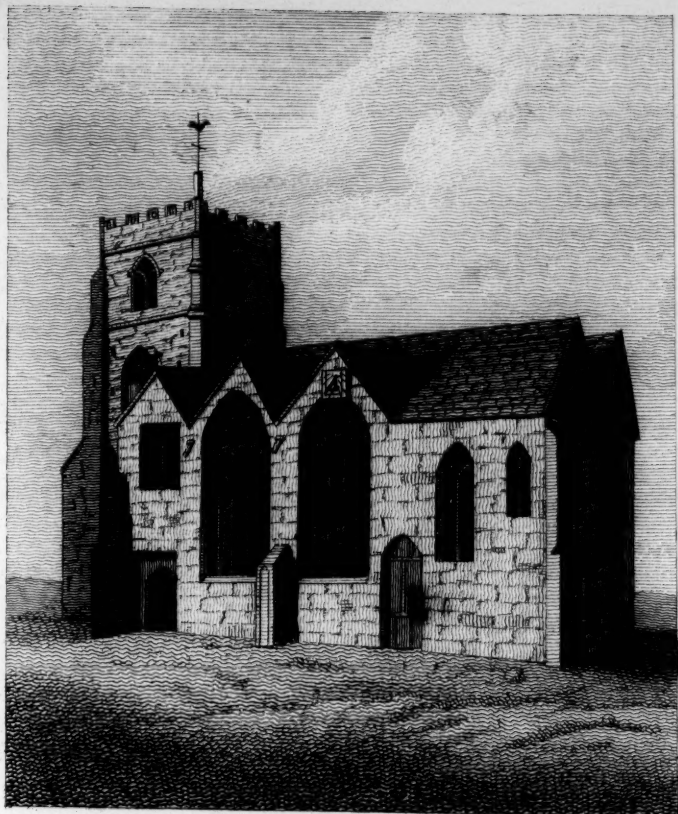
The church of St. Peter, a vicarage, in the presentation of the dean and chapter of Worcester, is situated at the southern extremity of the city, the wall of which to that quarter forms the boundary of its cemetery. (1) It was appropriated by Bishop Wakefield to the abbey of Pershore, who were its patrons till the dissolution. (2) It was at first dedicated to the saints Perpetua and Felicitas; but on the 25th of April, 1420, the parishioners obtained a faculty to alter the same, and their wake was afterwards kept on the Sunday after St. Philip and St. James. (3) The fabric of this church is ancient and small; it is, however, neat in its appearance, but contains little more noticeable than the irregularity of its eating, and the monument (if it may be so called) consisting more of painting than of sculpture, put up as a memorial of William Bachelor, a member of the corporation, A. D. 1608, and a benefactor to the poor of this parish. For an account of the other monuments in this church, see the Appendix, No. XXI. p. ci.

In the south ile, near the door, is the family vault of the Wyldes, (ibid. p. cii.) long resident at the Commandery, in this parish; at whose expence that ile of the church is kept in repair. The family of the Ingrams, as impropiators of the great tithes, keep the middle ile in repair, from its east end to the cross arch of the ile. A south east view of this church is given in a Plate annexed. Its tower, which has an embattled top, contains but four

(1) See the Plan of the city, ref. (L.)

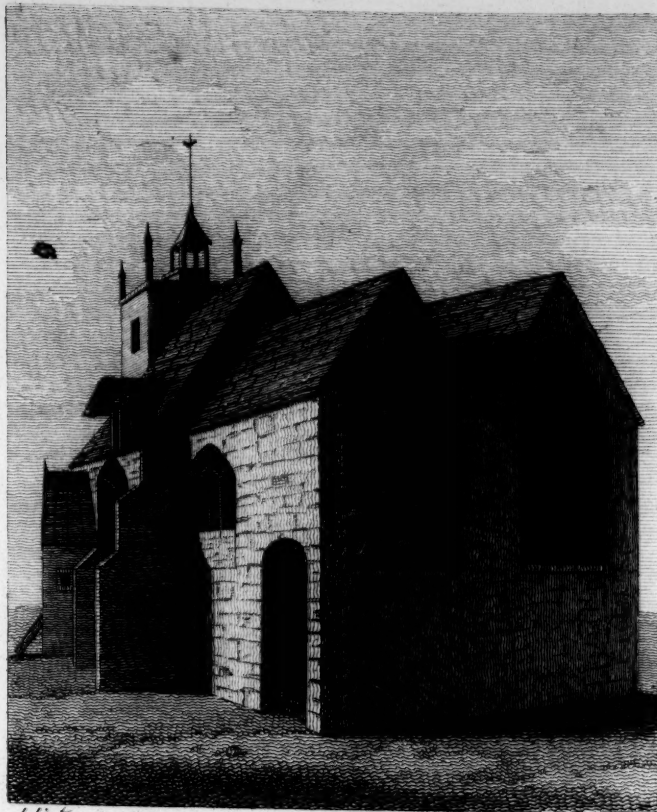
(2) Wakef. p. 84.

(3) Morgan, vol. II. f. 11.



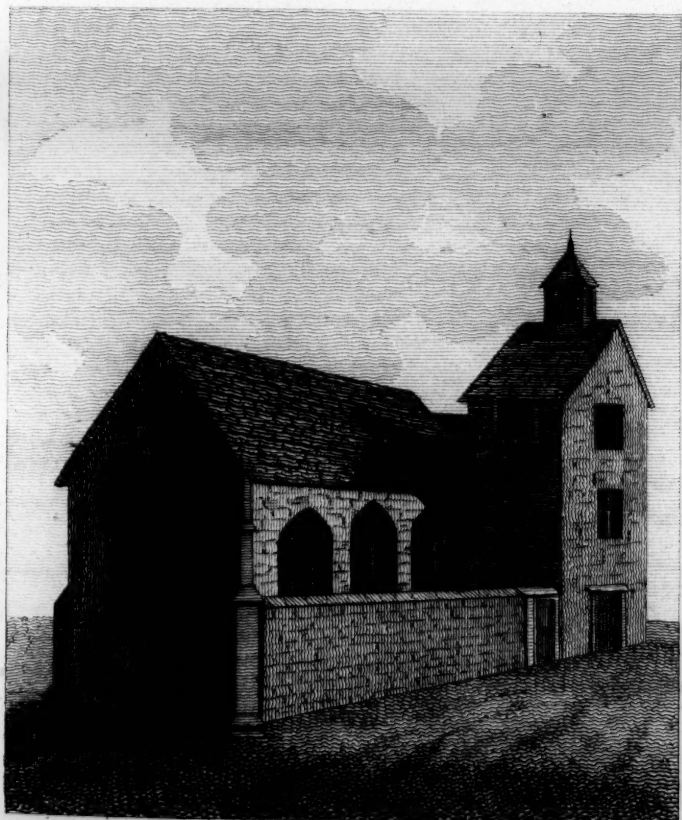
V. Green

ST. JOHN'S, IN BEDWARDINE.



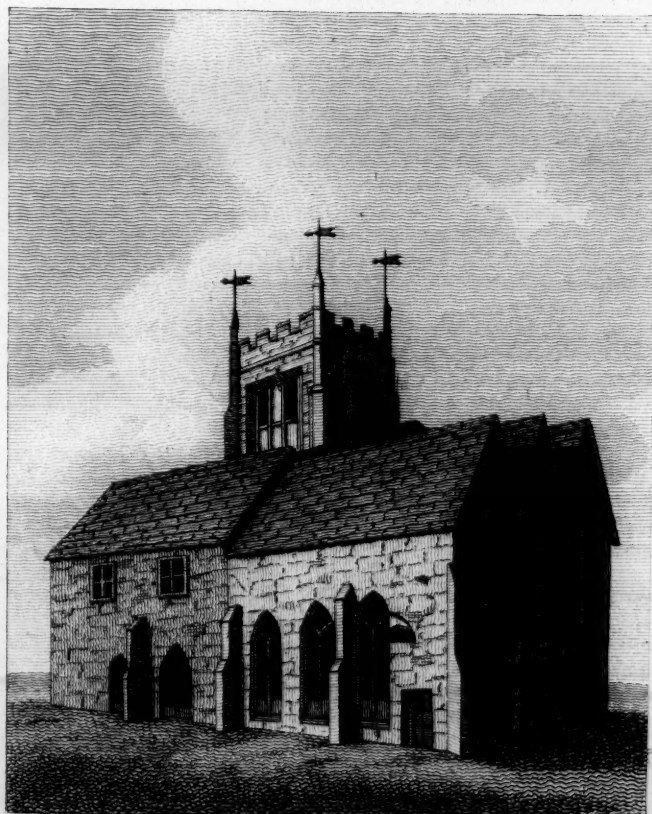
delin!

ST. CLEMENT'S.



V. Green

ST. MICHAEL'S, IN BEDWARDINE.



delin!

James Newton sculp!

ST. PETER'S.



bells. The first incumbent, according to Bishop Giffard's Register, f. 291. b. was "Magister Petrus de Piriton, 17. kal. Dec. A. D. 1287." The present is the Rev. William Faulkner, M. A. ordinary to the castle.

THE PARISH OF ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL,

Or, as it is more generally called, St. Michael in Bedwardine, (1) is a chapelry in the lower division of Oswaldslaw hundred. It is bounded on the east and south by St. Peter's parish, on the west by the Severn, and on the north, by the parishes of St. Alban and St. Helen. It includes within its limits, the cathedral churchyard, the episcopal palace, (2) and the charnel-house, north; and the castle, with its hill, down to the river south of the cathedral, which, with its precincts, is wholly surrounded by them to the Severn. This parish, in 1779, contained 99 houses, and 622 inhabitants.

The church of St. Michael is a peculiar, in the gift of the dean and chapter of Worcester. About the year 1551, this living lapsed to the crown, and has so continued ever since, it not being worth while to pay the expence of the seals, &c. on account of the smallness of the rectory; it is, therefore, held by licence. The first incumbent was Will'us de Norton, pbr. 12 kal. Oct. 1280, according to Bishop Giffard's Register, f. 109. a. The present minister is the Rev. Thomas Clarke, M. A.

This church, which is situated at the north-east angle of the cathedral, (3) is an ancient building; its inside, by the last fitting up it received, hath been rendered extremely neat, decent, and commodious. A new altar-piece, com-

(1) Beod, in modern orthography, Beed, is *mensa*; Beodern, *i. e.* the table-room, is *refectory* in Ælfric's glossary. Whence Beod Worthig must be the table-farm, *i. e.* the ground reserved for the supply of the refectory. In many names of places the Saxon word Worthig, *i. e.* a large close, is corruptly changed into Warden, Worthen, or Worth. Thus Bedwardine is the close or field for bread, *i. e.* to supply bread. [S. G.] The church of St. Michael, in *Bedwardine*, (says Mr. Abingdon, MS. p. 33.) shrouded under the wing of the cathedral church, in the heart of the sanctuary, sheweth us, by the addition of Bedwarden, that she was under the jurisdiction of the warden of the beads or prayers, and the parish of the inhabitants of the sanctuarie, a place privileged from temporal exactions.

(2) In the parliament survey, taken about the year 1648, is a description of the palace as it then was. "In front was a strong gate-house, containing diverse rooms and chambers. Before the palace was a fair green extending to the river Severn, containing one acre at least, with a bowling-alley. There were diverse fine walks and prospects on the leads and top of the palace. It was then unlet, and to be sold, worth, per ann. in regard of its situation, 40*l.*"

(3) See the Plan of the city, ref. (K)

munion-table, and a pulpit, embellished with good carvings, which, with a new gallery and pews, have given it altogether a very respectable appearance. (1) A north-east view of this church is given in an annexed Plate.

The boundaries of the manor of Guestenhall (the hall of which yet remains within the precincts of the cathedral) cannot well be ascertained, as they extend into all parts of the city, and almost into every street where the church had either lands or houses. In the Parliamentary Survey is the following account of some of its customs: "There is a court leet and court baron belonging to this manor, where the tenants are bound to appear, as well leaseholders as copyholders; the freeholders hold by fealty and rent.

"The fines upon the copyholders are uncertain, and the copyholders may take for as many lives as they can agree with the lord, there being no custom for any certain number; their fines are arbitrary, at the will of the lord. The heriots reserved in money upon the copies, and upon some leases, which usually are a year's rent, payable only upon the death of the tenant in possession. The widow has her free bench.

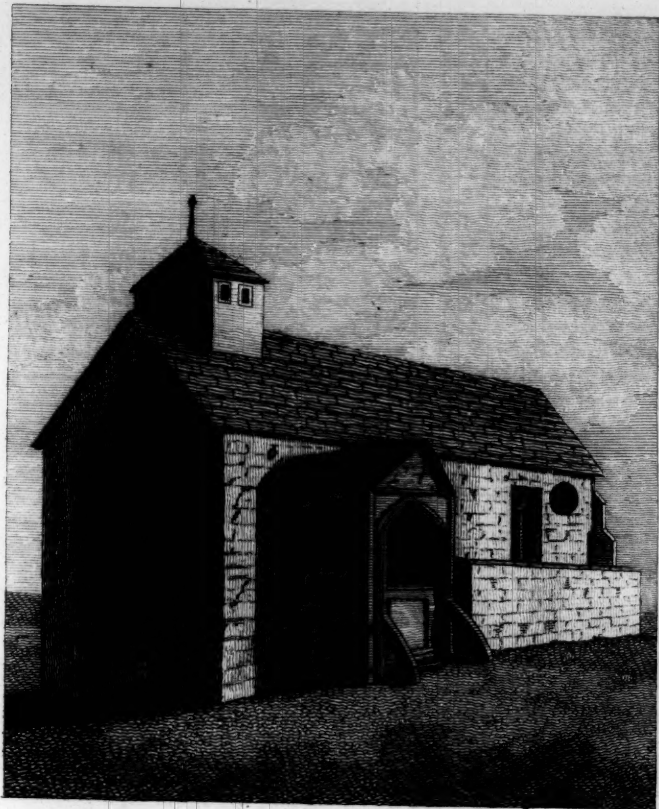
"In 1649, there were about 36 freeholders, whose rent amounted to 7*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*; 62 copyholders, whose rent was 26*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; and 127 leaseholders, whose rent was 155*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*"

The precincts of the cathedral, in 1779, contained 28 houses and 201 inhabitants.

THE PARISH OF ST. ALBAN,

Is, probably, one of the most ancient in this city. It is bounded, on the east, by St. Helen's parish, and on the west, by the Severn; on the north, by the parish of St. Andrew, and on the south, by St. Michael's. Its extent bears no proportion to the rest of the city parishes, the houses it contained in 1779, being only 27, and the inhabitants 124. It comprehends only the following parts of streets, not one entire street being to be found in it, viz. the west part of Fish-street, leading to Warmstry Slip, and to the Severn. In this angle it includes the Royal China Manufactory, now carried on in an

(1) There are four tables of benefactions to the poor, and to other parochial uses, set up in this church, two on each side; for the particulars of which, see Dr. Nash, vol. II. p. 321, 322; and for an account of the monumental inscriptions contained in it, see No. XXII. p. ciii. in the Appendix.



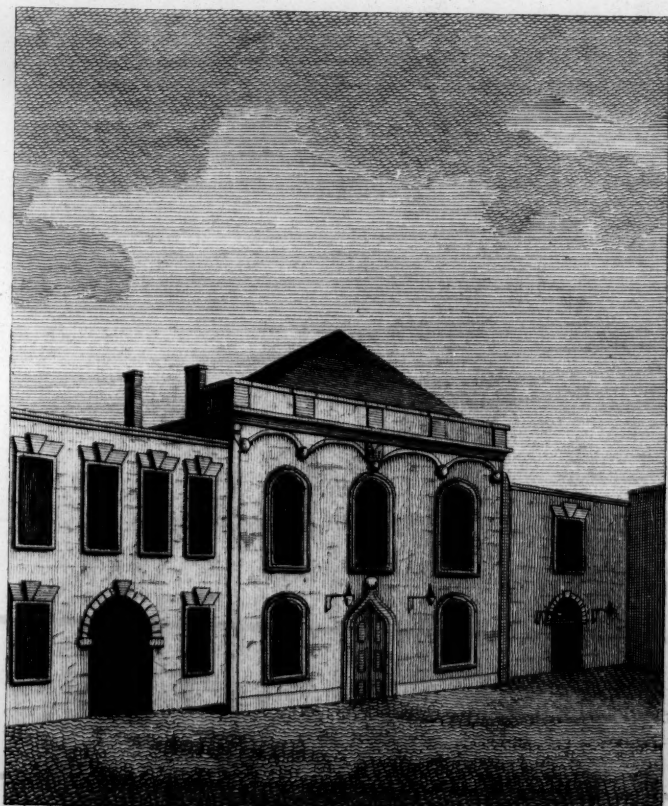
V. Green

ST. ALBAN'S.



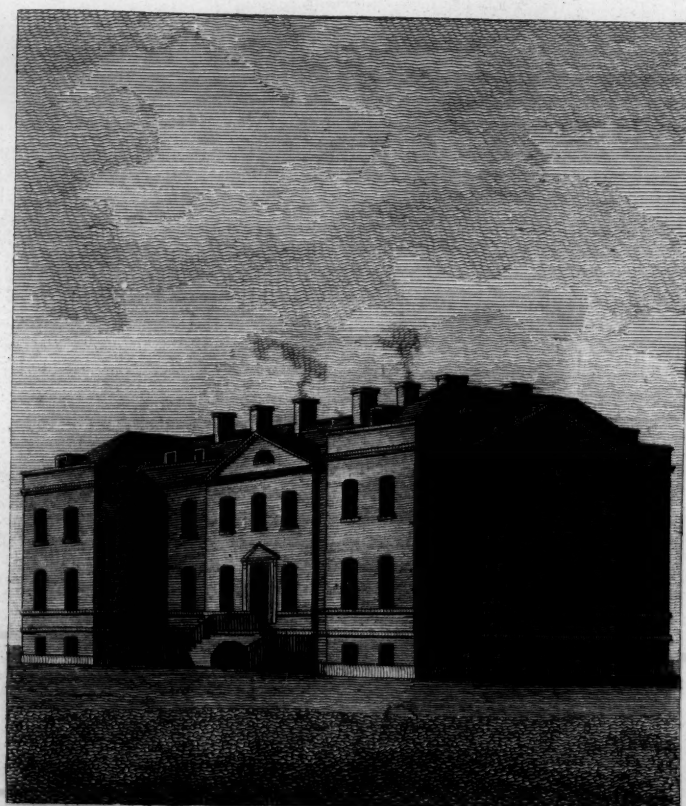
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ST. HELEN'S.



J. Pope

THE AUDIT HALL.



delin.

James Newton sculp.

THE INFIRMARY.



extensive mansion, formerly the residence of the family of the Warmstrys, members of the cathedral of Worcester; Palace-row, and part of Bishop's-street, leading to the College gates, form the whole traverse of St. Alban's parish.

The church, which is a rectory, in the patronage of the dean and chapter, is situated at the north-west corner of Fish-street, where that street and Warmstry Slip intersect Little Fish-street and Palace-row. (1) It is conjectured to have been founded by Egwine, the third bishop of Worcester, about the beginning of the eighth century, he having given its patronage to the monks of his newly founded abbey at Evesham. The structure of this church is very old, small, and gloomy; and, although not actually built by St. Egwine, it may yet, in those respects, certainly lay claim to a Saxon origin. On the controversy between Alam, the priest of this church, and Alfnoth, priest of St. Helen's, concerning the antiquities and customs of their respective parishes, perhaps no great stress is to be laid respecting the priority of the foundation of St. Helen's church. The monks of St. Mary's had too great an interest in the decision given in its favour, by St. Wulstan, for the church of St. Alban ever to have expected it.

Its internal aspect affords nothing to remark upon, but its sombre hue; a modern repair has, however, secured to it a very decent appearance. Its external figure is delineated on a plate annexed; and its sepulchral record will be found in the Appendix, No. XXIII. p. civ. The first incumbent, according to Heming's Chartulary, p. 527, was Alam, priest, A. D. 1092; the present is the Rev. Edward Davenport.

THE PARISH OF ST. HELEN

Is said to be more ancient than that of St. Alban, and, consequently, the oldest in this city. (2) On the east, the parish of St. Clement forms its limit, and on the west, those of St. Alban and St. Andrew; out of the last of which its line of demarkation seems to have taken a sudden turn round the Earl's post, to taken in the Guildhall, and a few of the newly erected houses on that side of the High-street, where, on the north, it is bounded by the

(1) See the Plan of the city, ref. (H)

(2) In the institution of the synod, held under Bishop Wulstan, A. D. 1095, it was affirmed, that there was no parish in the whole city, but that of the mother church, to which St. Helen's had been a vicarage from the year 680, when the see was first founded. [See Sect. VIII. p. 178, vol. I.]

parish of St. Swithin ; on its south, the precincts of the cathedral terminate its extent. In 1779, this parish contained 255 houses, and 1421 inhabitants. Within its circuit are comprehended two-thirds of the High-street, south ; nearly one-third of the Shambles ; the whole of Pump-street ; the principal part of Friar-street and of Lich-street, excepting the houses on its south side, which are included in the cathedral precincts ; the half of Bishop-street, and of Fish-street.

Leland says, "the church of St. Helen is counted the most ancient in this city ; it was a prebend before King Edgar's dayes to the cathedrall church of Worcester." (1) In an original ecclesiastical valor of Worcester diocese, 26 Hen. VIII. in the first-fruits office, two chantries occur in this parish, viz. "Servicium Beatæ Mariæ in ecclesia S. Helenæ, Wigorn, 2*l.* 5*s.* Servicium S. Kather. in eadem ecclesia, 5*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* ob. ultra reprisas." A chantry was founded in this church, by Stephen Spagard, citizen, for a priest to celebrate mass therein for his soul, and the soul of Maud, his wife, and of all the faithful. He endowed it with five marks annual rent, out of certain tenements he had in Needler-street, Woodstathe-street, Eport, and Cheese-cheaping. Upon voidance, the rectors were to present within eight days, and if neglected by them, then to lapse to the bishop. It was confirmed by Bishop Giffard, 4 non. April. 1288.

The church of St. Helen is a rectory, (2) in the grant of the Bishop of Worcester, situated at the north-east corner of Fish-street, its east end fronting the west side of High-street. See the Plan of the city, ref. (I).

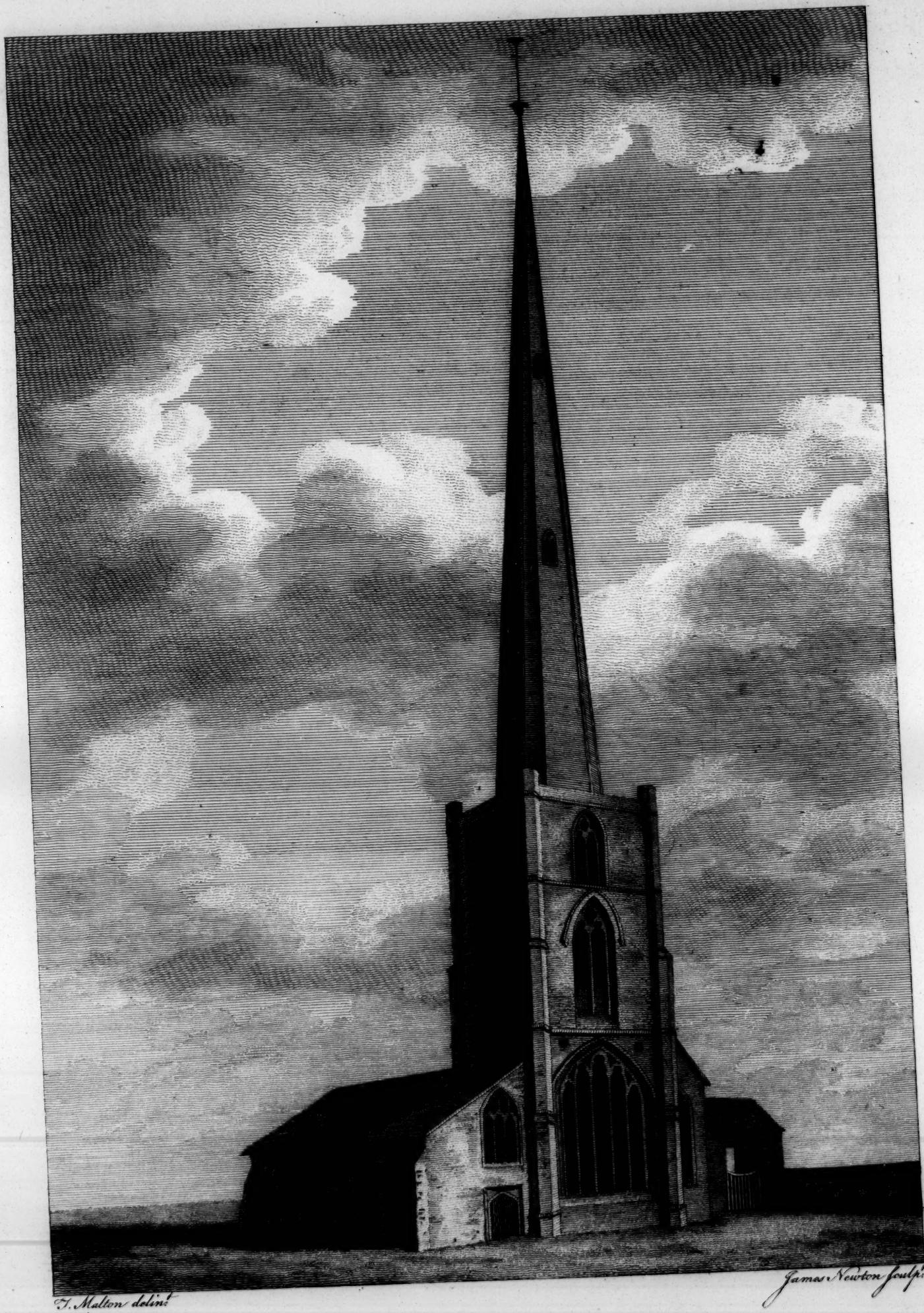
The fabric is old and venerable ; its inside is divided into three iles, by two rows of well built pillars ; the altar-piece is neat, and the light good. A late substantial repair and reform, have very much improved its internal appearance. The seating has been rendered more regular ; and the belfry separated from the middle ile, which before lay open to it, has thereby rendered the whole more compact and uniform. (3) Among other advantages acquired to this church in the course of these improvements, a very important one has been accomplished, namely, that of adding a burial ground to it, after having remained from its foundation, and through so many ages without a cemetery ; on Friday, May 31, 1793, the present venerable prelate of

(1) Leland Itin. vol. IV. Part 2. p. 83.

(2) Dr. Nash, vol. II. p. cxlvi, cxlvii. in Appendix.

(3) A south-west view of this church is given in a Plate annexed.





ST. ANDREW'S.

London, Published by V. Green Jan 7. 1793.

this diocese performed the ceremony of consecrating a piece of ground adjoining to it, on its north-west quarter, purchased for that purpose, and in which interments have since taken place.

A new house has also been built, contiguous to the church, for the residence of the rector; an accommodation not heretofore provided.

The tower of this church contains an octave peal of tuneable bells, still more remarkable for the several inscriptions they bear, in honour and memory of the glorious battles and achievements of Queen Anne's victorious heroes; (1) they all bear the date 1706, excepting the seventh bell, the date of which is 1712.

The first incumbent was Mr. Michael, A. D. 1214, in the time of Bishop William de Norhale. The present is the Rev. Thomas Bedford, M. A.

For an account of the monuments and sepulchral inscriptions, see No. XXIV. p. civ. in the Appendix to this Section.

THE PARISH OF ST. ANDREW,

Is the second in this city in point of population, and the number of houses it contains, of which, in 1779, there were reckoned 327, and 1845 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east, by those of St. Helen and St. Swithin; on the west, by the Severn, and by the parishes of All Saints, on the north, and St. Alban on the south. It contains Little Fish-street, Cooken-street, Burport, Powick's-lane, Hare-lane, Hound's-lane, Grope-lane, Keyen-street, with the Slip, the Lower Quay, and Warmstry-slip, on the Severn.

The church of St. Andrew is a vicarage, in the presentation of the dean and chapter of Worcester. It is situated in a very spacious cemetery, con-

(1) BLENHEIM.

First is my note, and Blenheim is my name;
For Blenheim's story will be first in fame.

2. BARCELONA.

Let me relate, how Louis did bemoan
His grandson Philip's flight from Barcelon.

3. RAMILLIES.

Delug'd in blood, I, Ramillies, advance
Britannia's glory in the fall of France.

4. MENIN.

Let Menin on my sides engraven be,
And Flanders freed from Gallic slavery.

5. TURIN.

When in harmonious peal I roundly go,
Think on Turin, and triumphs of the Po.

6. EUGENE.

With joy I bear illustrious Eugene's name;
Fav'rite of fortune, and the boast of fame.

7. MARLBOROUGH.

But I, with pride, the greater Marlborough bear;
Terror of tyrants, and the soul of war.

8. QUEEN ANNE.

Th' immortal praises of Queen Anne I sound;
With union blest, and all these glories crown'd.

secrated to its use by Bishop Thornborough, in the year 1635. (1) This church is supposed to have been erected in the eleventh century; it was anciently inappropriate to the abbey of Pershore. Here was a chantry. William Abingdon, the last incumbent, had an yearly pension of 5*l.* granted him upon its dissolution. (2). The altar-piece is of the modern taste, very neat, in the Corinthian order of architecture, with decent embellishments; it is well and regularly pewed. But the chief ornament of it, and of the whole city, I may say of the whole kingdom, is St. Andrew's spire at Worcester, which, I believe, may challenge the whole world to equal it. Salisbury is much higher, but, in appearance, ends much more abruptly. This at Worcester, from the diameter of its base, carries on the most gradual and exact diminution, above 155 feet to a very small termination. From the measurements subjoined, the reader will form a better idea of its beauty, than from verbal description only.

The dimensions of St. Andrew's spire in the city of Worcester, as given in upon the oath of Nathaniel Wilkinson, the builder thereof, the 15th May, 1751.

				<i>ft.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>qs.</i>
The height of the base or tower,	-	-		90	0	0
The height of the spire from its base,	-	-	-	155	6	0
				245	6	0
The diameter of the base of the spire,	-	-	-	20	0	0
The diameter under the cap,	-	-	-	0	6	$\frac{5}{8}$

The spire is terminated with a Corinthian capital, on which is fixed a large weathercock, gilt. (3) In aid of this account, the annexed plate will assist in a more ready conception of its proportions to the tower on which it is placed; as will also the representation of it in the general view of the city with respect to the rest of its towers and steeples. See the Plate, vol. I.

Its first incumbent, according to the Worcester Annals, was one Reginald, who died A. D. 1219. The present incumbent is the Rev. Thos. Heynes, B. A.

(1) See the Plan of the city, ref. (F)

(2) Willis's Abbies, vol. II. p. 265.

(3) The present old tower, with its original spire, before it was destroyed by lightning, in 1733, (see Sect. XV. p. 291. vol. I.) was thus reckoned: Tower 30 yards, or 90 feet; old spire, 44 yards 1 foot and 10 inches, or 133 feet 10 inches, which was 21 feet 8 inches lower than the present tower and spire. [See Dr. Nash, vol. II. p. cxxviii. in Appendix.] A high wind, which happened Dec. 31st, 1778, much injured the upper part of the spire of this church: the expence of its repair, and of the repair of the tower on which it stands, was defrayed by a voluntary subscription in 1780. On Wolverton church, near Warwick, a tin spire is erected; it was fabricated at Birmingham, the first of the kind and height in Great

For an account of its sepulchral memorials, see No. XXV. p. cvii. in the Appendix to this Section.

ST. CLEMENT'S PARISH,

Lies principally within the bounds of the city ; but it has also some possessions without. It is bounded on the east of the Severn, by the parishes of St. Nicholas and All Saints ; and on the west side of the river, nearly entirely by that of St. John. On this side lies the principal part of its houses, comprehending Hinton-lane, on the road to Ludlow ; Turkey, and Cripple-gate, or Bar-gate, with the new road from the bridge to St. John's. On the city side of the Severn, the church only, with a small portion of the south end of Pitchcroft meadow, and of the Upper Quay, come within its parochial limits. The number of its houses and inhabitants within and without the city liberties, have already been stated, for the year 1779, and also for 1790. (See p. 43.)

The church of St. Clement is a rectory, in the patronage of the dean and chapter of Worcester, and is situated at the bottom of Doldey, at its north-west end, and near the Severn. (1) It is supposed to have been built by the Saxons, after fortifying the city against the incursions of the Britons. A dispute between the monks of St. Mary's monastery and Osbert the son of Hugh de Saye, about the advowson of this church ; the latter pretending, that it was dependent upon his church of All Saints, was determined by Roger, Bishop of Worcester, who, by his episcopal authority, declared it to be a free chapel, no member of, nor owing any subjection to, All Saints. (2).

The fabric of this church is united with the remains of the north wall of the city ; it is very small, and admits of nothing material for observation or description, beyond its plainness and simplicity. An account of its sepulchral memorials is given in the Appendix to this Section, No. XXVI. p. cx ; and a south-west view of it is represented in an annexed Plate.

The Oliverian party, when they levelled the city wall, brought the old tower of this church down with it ; since which, it has had one erected of wood. This church gave name to a portal of the city adjoining, which was also ruined at the same time, though its remains were not wholly taken away till within these few years.

Britain. It is painted of a light colour, and finished with a handsome gilt vane and cross, and has all the elegance and beautiful appearance of the most finished masonry.

(1) See the Plan of the city, ref. (B.)

(2) Reg. 1. Dec. et. Cap. Wigorn. f. 24.

Its first incumbent, according to the Worcester Annals, was M. Richard de Coderuge. The present is the Rev. John William Harrison, B. A.

THE PARISH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, IN BEDWARDINE, (1)

Lies on the extremity of the western suburb of Worcester, exclusive of its limits on the other side of the Severn, in the lower division of Oswaldslaw hundred, and deanry of Worcester; and is bounded on the east by the liberties of the city, and on the west and south by the Severn and Tame, or Teme, rivers. Boughton, in the manor of Wyke, a part of the estate of the Ingrams, is included in this parish. Lawern eleemosynary, which gives the name Lawern to a brook which runs on the western side of the hamlet, forms a considerable part of this parish. It is divided into three portions: the first was the gift of Offa, King of the Mercians, to the church of Worcester, about the year 790; to which King Edgar added Kingsham, a meadow extending along the banks of the Severn to Henwick's hill; all which lands falling into the king's hands at the dissolution, were restored to the dean and chapter. The second is named Abitot's Lawern, where its church formerly stood; this was a donation of John d'Abitot, who gave the tithes of his demesne in Lawern to the eleemosynary. About the time of Henry III. Philip de Hardwick resided here, but whether he gave name to the manor so called, or received his own from thence, or whether he gave the manor to the church of Worcester, to which it belongs, does not appear. The manor of Hardwick "has court leet and court baron. The lord grants one life in possession, and three in reversion; the widow has her free bench: fines arbitrary. According to the parliamentary survey, taken 1649, the full improved value of the lease and copyhold lands was 198*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; of the tithes 111*l.*" The priory had formerly a grange here, called Lawern's Grange. Templar's Lawern, so called from those knights having been its ancient lords, forms the third part. On the suppression of that equestrian order of the religieux, Edw. II. gave this manor to the priory of Worcester, during pleasure. At the dissolution of religious houses, Henry VIII. granted it to Richard Goodyere and William Gowre, by the name of Temple Lawern. It afterwards became the property of Onion and Stawford.

(1) A district so called, appropriated to the table of the priests of the college, for that their dining-hall or refectory (*beod-ern* in Saxon) was supplied from the produce of it. [See St. Michael's in Bedwardine, p. 47, of this vol.]

Wyke Episcopi, or Bishop's Wyke, an ancient manor of the bishopric of Worcester, is also included in this parish. The lands in this manor, held formerly by Sir John Bourne, passed, by sale, to Lord Chancellor Bromley; from whose son it descended to Sir Thomas Bromley, Knt. and Henry Lord Montfort; it went, lastly, by sale, to Thomas Vernon, of Hanbury, Esq. whose heirs now possess it.

The ancient chapel of Wyke, situated in a desolate place, at a distance from the cathedral, and almost deserted by its inhabitants, who rather chose to reside in Worcester, or about St. John's, where was also a chapel, with a vicarage-house adjoining to it, induced William de Lynne, then bishop of Worcester, to suppress that of Wyke, which had never been consecrated; it was accordingly taken down, and every stone of it removed to prevent its ruins being defiled. The chapel of St. John, in Bedwardine, was now made parochial, newly dedicated, and dignified with the privileges of baptism and sepulture. A vicar, presented by the priory of St. Mary's cathedral, the ancient impropiators of its revenues, and instituted by the bishop, was placed there, with the title of "Vicar of St. John of Wyke," 17 Feb. A. D. 1371.

The church of St. John, which is a vicarage, in the gift of the dean and chapter of Worcester, is situated in the manor of Hardwick, in an angle of the town of St. John's, formed by the road leading to Bromyard on its north, and the road to Ledbury on its west. (See the Plan of the city, ref. (A). Its fabric is old; its inside, which is very irregular in its arrangement, presents nothing worthy of notice, except one or two neat monuments; of which see more in the Appendix, No. XXVII. p. cxi. A view of this church (in the tower of which is a good peal of six bells) is given in an annexed Plate.

The first incumbent, whose name occurs after this church had become parochial, was Johannes Troucestre, pbr. 1392. (Wakef. f. 90. a.) The present is the Rev. Evan Griffiths, M. A.

The township of St. John's consists of one street only, its east end commencing at Rosemary-lane, at the head of Cripplegate, on the road to Ludlow. It is situated on a high ground, commanding a very extensive and beautiful view of the city, from whence it is approached by the new road from the bridge.

An annual fair is held here on the Friday before Palm Sunday; on which day (only) the mayor and aldermen of Worcester, attended by the sword-

bearer, constables, &c. walk in procession through the same; yet have no authority or jurisdiction therein, it being without the liberties of the city. (1)

THE PARISH OF ALL SAINTS,

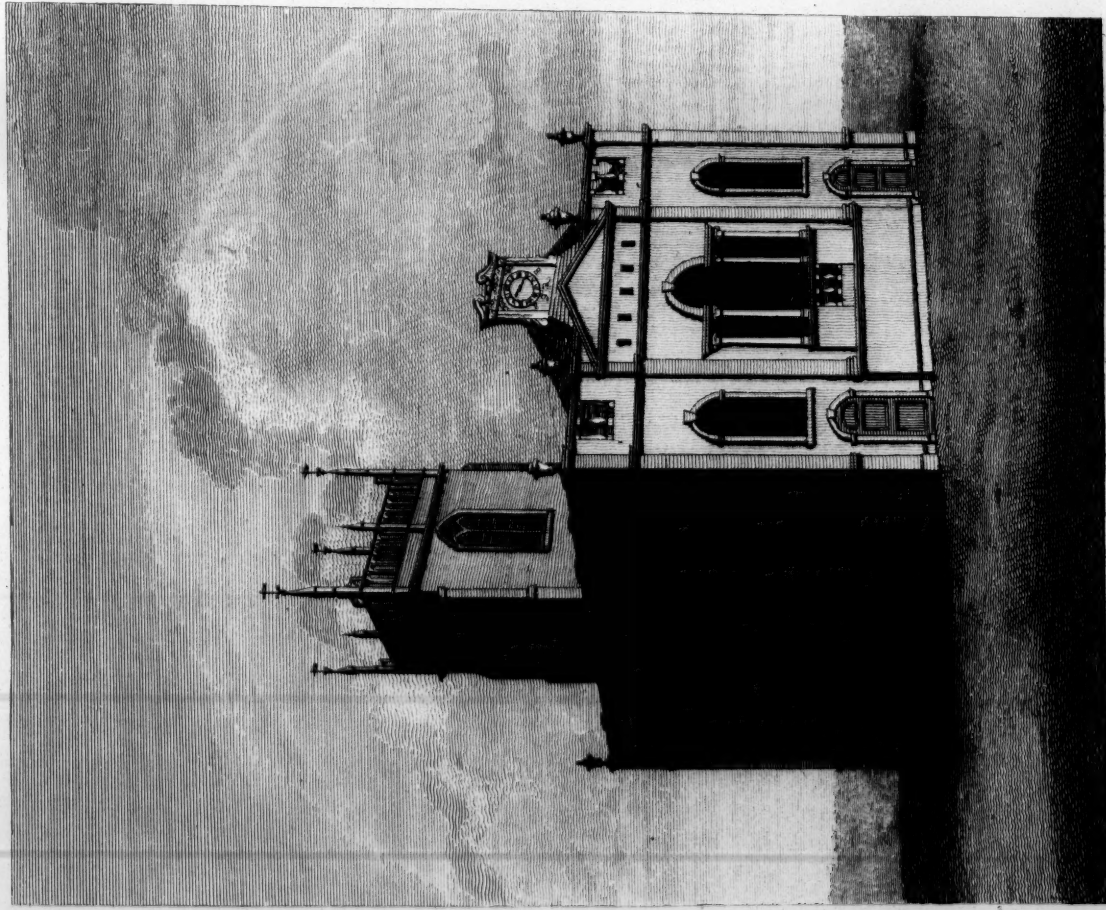
Is the most populous of any within the walls of the city. It is bounded on the east by the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Swithin; on the west, by the Severn; on the north, by the city wall, and part of the parish of St. Clement; and on the south, by that of St. Andrew. In 1779 it contained 352 houses, and 1944 inhabitants. The principal streets, or parts of streets, comprehended in it are, two-thirds of the Broad-street, west, Merry Vale, the Beast-market, Bridge-street, Newport-street, part of Angel-street, west, together with their diverging lanes, alleys, and courts; and the Upper Quay, on the Severn, extending, south, from St. Clement's church to the north corner of the Slip, on the Lower Quay.

The church of All Saints is a rectory, in the gift of the crown. Mr. Abington has deduced its patronage from Hugh de Saye, Baron of Burford, in whose name and family it continued till Margaret, heir of Saye, and wife of Robert Mortimer, left it to her issue, and the progeny of the Mortimers; from whom it descended, by a co-heir, Jane Mortimer, through a branch of the Talbots, of Ricard's Castle, 13 Ed. III.; and thence by an heir general to Sir William Lucy, Knight, and afterwards to Lord Vaulx; and from that barony, by sale, to Sir Robert Acton, of Ribbesford, co. Wigorn, whose grandson, Sir John Acton, sold this patronage, together with Cotheridge, to Mr. William Berkley; from whom it was purchased by certain merchants, whose traffic in patronages being found an unlawful trade, it was forfeited to the king.

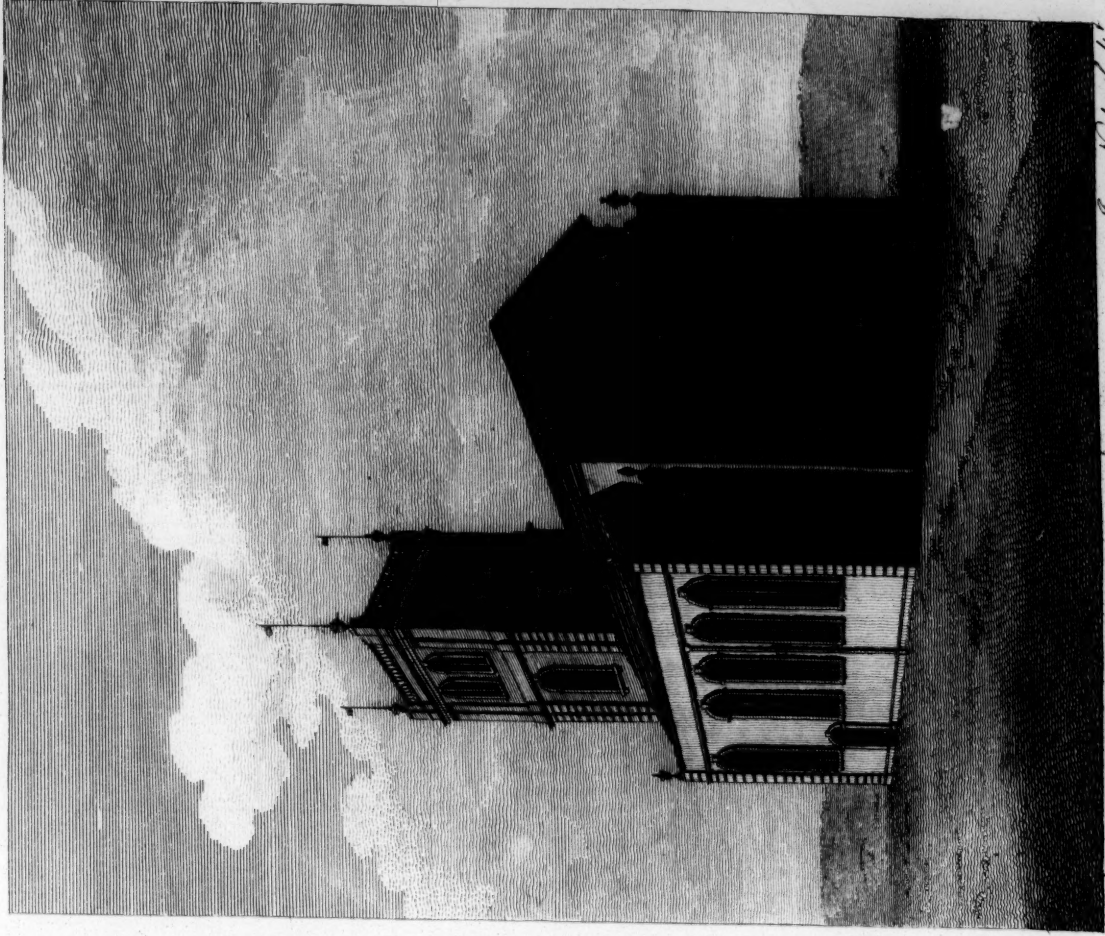
On taking down the old church, the present one was erected on its site, in the year 1742, as appears from a stone inscribed with the builders' names, with that date upon it, and fixed in the south wall of the tower's top. It is situated on an eminence near the top of Merry Vale, south of the bottom of Broad-street. (2) The altar-piece is Corinthian, divided by four pilasters. On each side of the communion is a plain pilaster, on a pedestal, painted in imitation of fluting, and is, indeed, a pretty deception. The church is divided into three iles, by two rows of plain Doric columns, and two three-

(1) See Sect. IV. p. 82, note 3. vol. I.; and Sect. XVII. p. 18, of this vol.

(2) See the Plan of the city, ref. (E.)



ST SWITHIN'S.



ALL SAINTS.

London, Published by V. Green Jan^r. 1783.



quartered ones on pedestals ; entablature, architrave, freeze, and cornice. This ile is arched, ribbed, and pannelled. The side iles have flat plain ceilings, with a plain cove cornice. (1) The tower of this church is terminated by four pinnacles, with battlements, and contains a complete set of ten very musical bells. The church is well and regularly pewed, hath a good light, and makes a handsome and decent appearance. In a concave circle in the wall, over the great west window, on the outside, is a bust of the late renowned Bishop Hough ; underneath which, are the arms of the see, sculptured likewise in stone. A south-west view of this structure is given in a Plate annexed.

The first incumbent was Thomas, R. Omnium Sanctorum in Wigorn : temp. Maugerii epi. (2) This must, therefore, have been in the beginning of the thirteenth century. The present incumbent is the Rev. Richard Francis Davis, M. A. For an account of the monuments put up in this church, see No. XXVIII. p. cxiii. in the Appendix.

THE PARISH OF ST. SWITHIN,

Is one of the inner parishes of this city ; bounded on the east by St. Martin's parish, on the west by St. Andrew's, on the north by St. Nicholas, and on the south by St. Helen's parish. In 1779, the number of its inhabitants was stated to have been 690, and of its houses, 133.

The principal streets which are either wholly or partly included within its limits are, one-third of the High-street, north ; Bank-street, east, with part of the Cross ; the whole of Goose-lane, the west end of Mealcheapen-street, and nearly the whole of the Shambles.

The church of St. Swithin is a rectory, anciently in the patronage of the prior and convent, but now in the gift of the dean and chapter of Worcester.

It was given to the monks in the time of King Stephen, by Simon, Bishop of Worcester, upon the petition of Eudo Decanus, on whose free land it had been built. (3) The parson of this church was confessor to the nuns of the White Ladies, and had sundry lands given him, belonging to that religious house, for this service, where the inhabitants still go a proces-

(1) One of the handsome chandeliers (valued at 30*l.* each) was presented to this church, by Mr. Par-doe, a quaker of this parish, as a commutation for not serving the parish offices.

(2) Reg. Decan. et Cap. p. 526.

(3) Reg. 1. Decan. et Cap. f. 10.

sioning, and have a gospel-place in the hall of Barbourn house ; another at the Blankets, and one or two elsewhere. He had also, as confessor, a portion of tithes in the parish of Claines, the nunnery of the White Ladies being situated in that parish.

There was a chantry founded here in the thirteenth century, by one Robert Bataile, the presentation to which was in the gift of the rector. The first patron that occurs, is Henry Lee, who presented it, A. D. 1285, to Richard de Norton, priest. In an original ecclesiastical valor of this diocese, in the first-fruits office, London, (de anno 26 Hen. VIII.) *Cantaria dive Virginis in ecclesiæ Sti. Swithini Wigorn' valet per ann. ultra reprisas 3l.* (1)

The old church, the tower of which was octagonal, with a castellated or embattled top, was pulled down, and the present new church was built in 1736, as appears from a brass plate fixed over the west entrance. Its situation is at the junction of the Mealcheapen-street with Goose-lane, the Shambles, and the Dish-market, or Church-street, leading to the High-street. (3) A stone figure of Time, placed over the dial at the east end of this church, was blown down and broken to pieces by a high wind, which happened Feb. 25th, 1750. The altar-piece is Doric ; the communion floor is of marble, side pilasters, and Doric columns ; embellished very neatly on its ceiling with stucco. The roof of the body of the church is a cove, ribbed with Gothic, trussed with different heads, falling between the windows. The pulpit is enriched with a great deal of carving, the top is finished with a pelican feeding her young brood with her own blood, emblematically indicating divine providence and protection. This church has a pretty organ, consisting of eleven stops, supported by two Doric pillars, fluted ; and is the gift of William Swift, Esq. late of this city. Opposite the pulpit, in the middle ile, the handsome brass scone suspended there, is thus inscribed, " The gift of Mr. William Riley, Gent. of this parish, in the year 1736." On the north side of the altar, is a handsome monument, erected to the memory of Joseph Withers, Esq. who was mayor of this city in the year 1749. His portrait, with that of his wife, are represented on the plane of an oval, supported by a boy seated beneath an urn, with a palm branch in his left hand. This monument, remarkable for elegance and simplicity, was executed by that eminent sculptor J. Bacon, Esq. R. A. See the Plate,

(1) Dr. Nash, vol. II. p. cxvii, cxviii. in Appendix.

(3) See the Plan of the city, ref. (O.)

Sect. XII. p. 242. vol. I. The tower is terminated with four pinnacles of open work, with battlements. It contains a peal of six musical bells, with a set of chimes. This is the only church within the liberties of the city that can boast either of an organ or chimes. The church is well lighted by a single set of windows; is well pewed, and uniformly neat.

The first incumbent, according to the Worcester Annals, occurs in 1240, John Capellanus. The present incumbent is the Rev. Digby Smith, M. A.

For an account of the monuments contained in this church, see Appendix, No. XXIX. p. cxvii.

THE PARISH OF ST. MARTIN,

Is bounded on the east by those of Warndon and Spetchley, on the west by St. Swithin's, on the north by St. Nicholas's and Claines, and on the south by St. Helen's and St. Peter's.

The exterior part of this parish, which lies without the walls and liberties of the city, includes the manors of Cudley, Lippard, and Perry.

The manor of Cudley, situated about two miles east of Worcester, was formerly a member of the manor of Northwicke, belonging to the bishops of this see. In the Confessor's time, it was held by Elgiva, a nun; but in the Conqueror's time, Urso d'Abitot possessed it. It afterwards descended to the ancient family of the Hubands, of this county; and from them, by sale, to Ralfe Wyat, one of the high bailiffs of this city, of whose heirs it was purchased by Sir Robert Berkeley, Knt. justice of the king's bench, and in this family it still continues.

Lippard manor was given, A. D. 816, by Cenwulf, King of the Mercians, to his faithful Bishop Denebert, and to the beloved congregation of Worcester committed to his charge. (1) It continued in the possession of the church till 16 Henry VI. when Thomas, prior, with his convent, demised the site of this manor to Roger Blount, of Worcester, Gentleman, for 41 years, under certain reservations; among which was egress and regress for carrying the tithe of corn and hay to the grange they had there for the use of the hostillary of the priory.

22 Eliz. the manor and grange of Lippard was granted to Laurence Alcock, Gent. and Mary and Dorothy Wilson, daughters to Dr. Thomas

(1) Hem. Chart. p. 337.

Wilson, dean of Worcester. By the marriage of Mary, the eldest daughter to Mr. Edward Wingfield, and upon the surrender of a former lease, 30 Nov. 10 Jac. I. it was granted to the said Edward Wingfield, Gent. for the lives of his children; from whom it descended to Thomas, his grandson, who, dying 1727, left the leasehold of Lippard to his nephew, George Wingfield, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. William Thomas, the celebrated Worcester antiquary; their only son, George Wingfield, Esq. possessed it in 1781. In the Parliament Survey this manor and farm is valued at 89*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

The manor of Pirie, or Pery, adjoining to the eastern part of the city, was given to the church of Worcester by Saxulf, in whose time this diocese was erected. (1) This manor came to the earls of Warwick after 28 Edw. I.; but on the attainder of Edward Plantagenet, 15 Henry VII. it fell to the crown. From the 9 Henry VIII. it passed through private hands, till at length Pirie-court, and Pirie, or Pery wood became the property of Christ-church college, Oxford; (2) of whom they were held by Mr. Thomas Chetle, attorney at law, and one of the proctors of the consistorial court at Worcester. They are now leased by William Russell, Esq. of Worcester, who married a grand-daughter of the said Mr. Chetle.

Within the city and its liberties, the parish of St. Martin includes New-street, Mealcheapen-street, the Corn-market, Silver-street, and Lowesmere, with great part of Queen-street. In 1779, it contained 268 houses, and 1387 inhabitants.

The church of St. Martin is a rectory, in the gift of the dean and chapter of Worcester. The old church, which was principally constructed of timber, and of a very irregular form, (3) was built about the same time with that of the ancient church of St. Swithin. It was in the patronage of the

(1) Hem. Chart. p. 390.

(2) Abingdon's MS. The college of Christ church, Oxford, has several other estates in this parish and neighbourhood.

(3) See a rude engraving of that church in the first edition of this work. The following interment, which was discovered near it, would have been more suitable to the vicinity of a Bacchanalian temple. "As some men were digging by the side of the foundation on which St. Martin's church lately stood, they met with a coffin much decayed; which, upon their endeavouring to remove, broke asunder: whereupon they discovered within it, some old fashioned tobacco pipes, a small three-handled black earthen cup, and a pewter chamber-pot, all entire. It is generally conjectured, that this coffin contained, besides, the corpse of some jolly old toper, who desired that the above apparatus might be deposited with him." Worc. Journal, Aug. 17th, 1768. No. 3082.

prior and convent of St. Mary's monastery, of whom Eudo, dean in the time of Bishop Simon, held it; and upon the day he took the religious habit, he gave it to them again, and the bishop confirmed the grant. (1)

There was a chantry in this church, of which the rectors were patrons; it was founded by William Roculf, before 1349; in which year its first incumbent is registered.

The present church (which the parishioners were empowered to rebuild by act of parliament) stands at the north-west angle of the Corn-market,

(1) Reg. 1. Dec. et Cap. f. 9. In a book containing an account of donations and bequests to the church and poor of St. Martin's, the following memorials (not unconnected with the history of the city) occur.

Mr. Rowland Berkeley and Catherine, his wife, were married in this church of St. Martin, on Thursday, in Easter week, 1574, being then the 15th day of April. They lived in this parish man and wife 34 years; in which time they had seven sons and nine daughters, all born and baptized in this parish. One of the sons died in his infancy; all the rest survived their father. All the daughters were married in their father's life, and survived him.* The said Mr. Rowland Berkeley gave, by his will, 100*l.* to the corporation of clothiers in this city, to be lent, gratis, for two years, to two thriving young men, exercising the trade of clothing in this city. Mrs. Catherine Berkeley gave, by her will, 50*l.* to the corporation of clothiers, to be lent, gratis, for two years, to two thriving young men of this parish exercising the trade of clothing; and for want of such, then to two thriving young men of this parish, exercising some other honest trade. But the said corporation not accepting her legacy in manner as it was given, her executors paid the same to the churchwardens of this parish, to be employed according to her appointment. She also left charities to the poor of the city, and the parishes of St. Martin and Spetchley, payable for the term of 22 years.

Sir Robert Berkeley, Knt. and one of the judges of the king's bench, second son of the said Mr. Rowland Berkeley and Catherine, was born in this parish on the 26th July, 1584. He gave 23 timber trees towards the new building of the north ile of the church, 1616; and was also at the charge of above 100*l.* in mending and increasing the ring of bells, 1640; at which time, he caused a new treble and a new tenor to be made, and placed in this church; which said tenor he appointed to be rung at certain times, and to be called Berkeley's Bell. He also gave a rent-charge of inheritance of 5*l.* and 10*s.* per ann. to be received by the churchwardens of this parish, and distributed as followeth, viz. upon every *Easter Tuesday*, for ever; 37 shillings to 37 poor persons of this parish; 20*s.* to a preacher of a sermon in this church, on the forenoon of the said day, and 3*s.* to the bell-ringers: which sums, amounting to 3*l.* per ann. he appointed for a commemoration of God's blessing upon his father and mother, who were married in Easter week, and lived man and wife above 37 years; and upon every *St. James's day*, for ever, 20*s.* to 20 poor persons of this parish; 20*s.* to a preacher of a sermon in this church, on the forenoon of the said day: 3*s.* and 4*d.* to the bell-ringers, and 6*s.* and 8*d.* to the churchwardens for bell-ropes: which sums, amount-

* During the usurpation, a great many entries occur in the register of this parish, of marriages *solemnized by the ministry of justices of the peace*. Specimen, "Memor. That Thomas Baker, of the parish of Daderhill, and Anne Wallford, of the parish of Sallwarpe, both in the countie of Worcester, weare married the 26th daye of Maye, 1656, by Mr. John Nash, on of the justises of the pease of the cittie of Worcester, beinge publickely proclaimed 3 severall market dayes, in 3 severall weekes, in the market plase of the sayd cittie, accordinge to the actt of parlment." The learned scribe who made these entries, stiles himself John Roberts, register of Martin's.

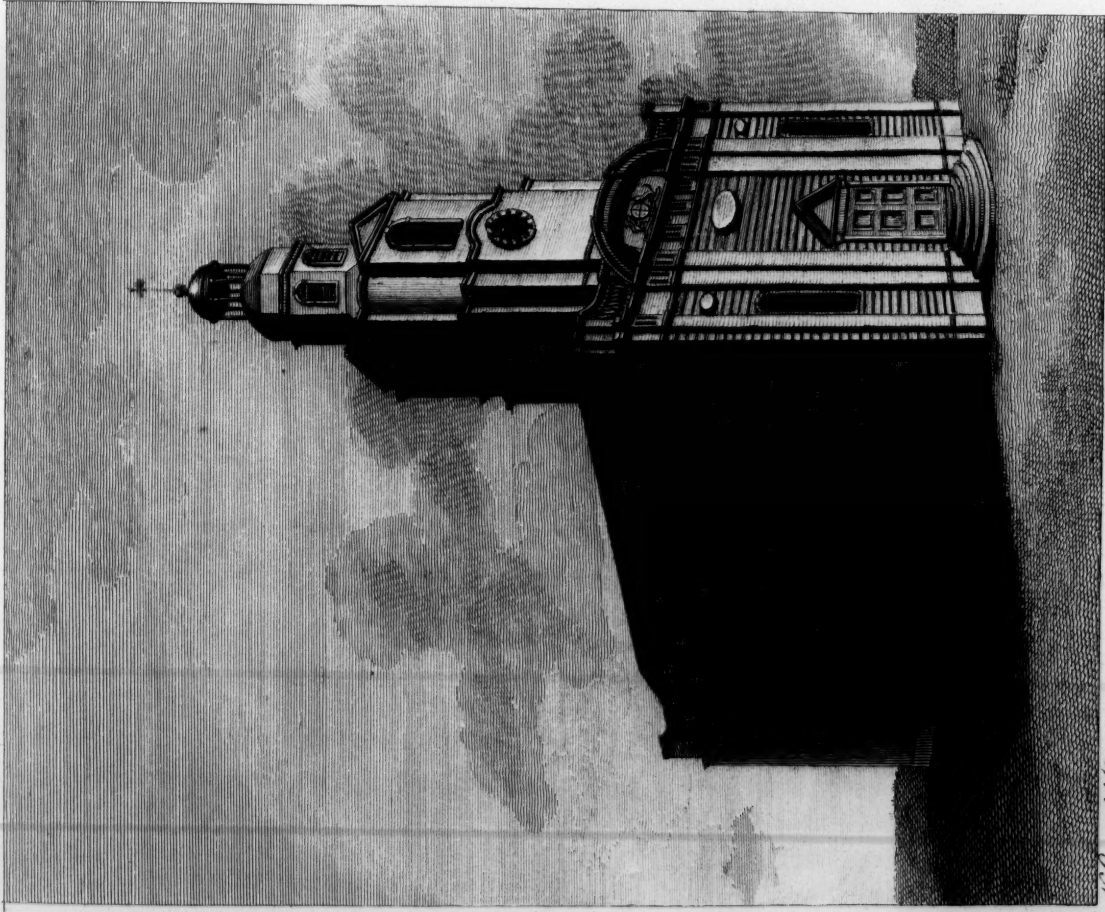
nearly on the site of the old church. (1) It is a brick edifice, on a foundation of white stone, rising three feet above the surface of the ground, with rustic corners, door, and window-cases, a pediment, and denticulated cornice, of the same. The ascent into it is by a square flight of stone steps. The area is 60 feet by 45. It is lighted by twelve semicircular arched windows, four on each side, and two at each end. Those at the east end light the baptistry on one hand, and the vestry on the other. Between these is the chancel, elevated about a foot and a half above the floor of the church, to which it opens under a wide, lofty, and elegant pannelled arch. The rails, which are extended on the upper step between the bases of the arch, are of mahogany: the screen behind the communion-table is of cedar, ornamented with a glory, and supported by plain pilasters, corresponding with the stone-work of the window above it, which is in the Venetian stile, and is placed beneath an interior mural arch. The walls are wainscoted four feet high with oak, and the area uniformly pewed with the same, in four equal divisions. The pulpit and desk are constructed of mahogany; which, in this city, hath alone been introduced at St. Martin's. The ceiling and roof are supported by eight very elegant Ionic columns, and four pilasters, 23 feet high, with the same number of brackets, corresponding in their decorations with the entablature of the opposite columns. The middle space of the ceiling is flat, with a plain moulding: the side iles are coved transversely towards the tops of the windows, and the spaces between the pillars. The whole may be characterized as "*simplex munditiis*." This church was built after a design by Mr. Anthony Keck, architect of the county infirmary; it was begun July, 1768, and opened for service, Oct. 11, 1772. (2) See a south-east view of it on a Plate annexed.

The tower, 70 feet high, is likewise of brick, and is strengthened and ornamented with rustic corners and windows, and with a ballustrade and pin-

ing to 2*l.* 10*s.* per ann. the said Sir Robert Berkeley gave to this parish, in token of his humble thankfulness to Almighty God for his great mercies and goodness to him, ever since the time of his birth, which was on the day after St. James the Apostle's day. This pious and charitable man, was the founder of the hospital situated near the south end of Foregate-street. See the next Section.

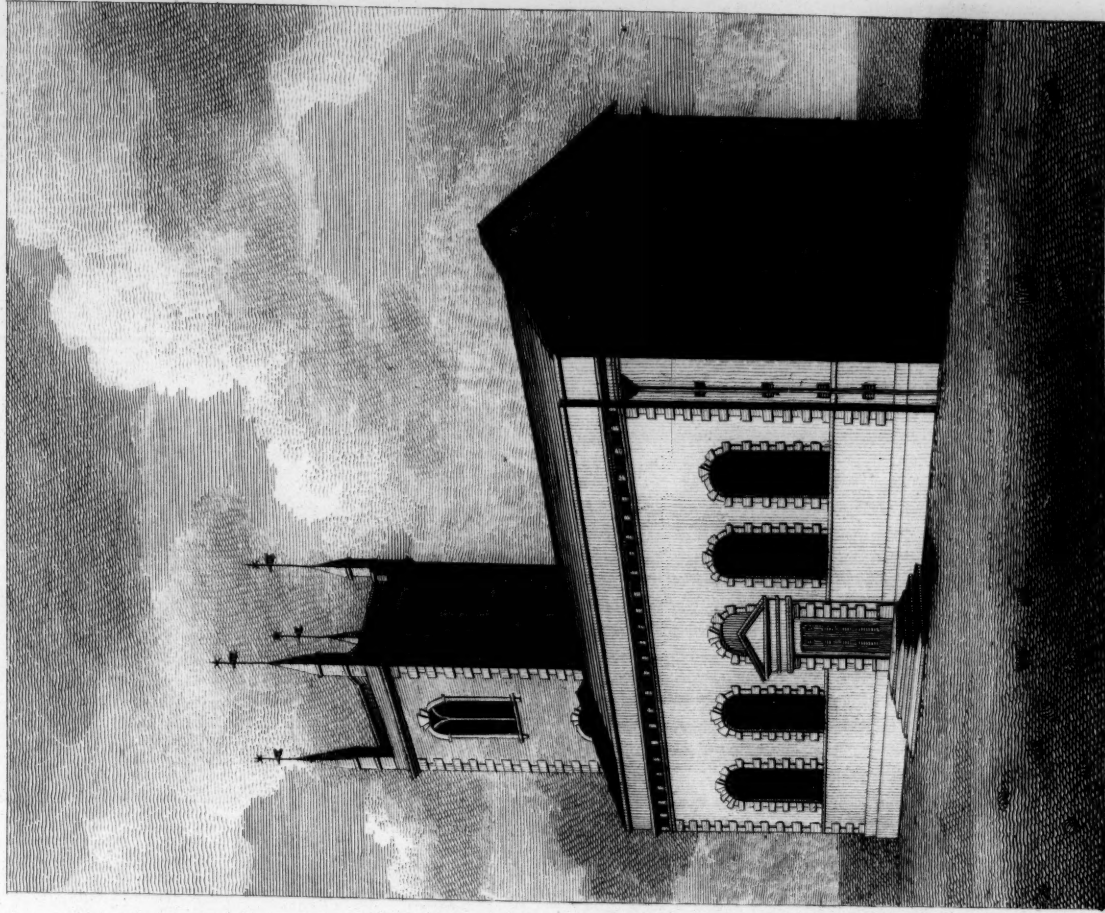
(1) See the Plan of the city, ref. (P.)

(2) Dr. Tottie, Archdeacon of Worcester, and rector of this parish, preached a sermon on the occasion, from the Acts of the Apostles, ch. vii. v. 48, 49. "Howbeit, the Most High dwelleth not in temples made with hands; as saith the prophet, heaven is my throne, and earth is my foot-stool: what house will you build me, saith the Lord, or what is the place of my rest?" Printed at Oxford, by Jackson and Lister.



V. Green del.

ST. NICHOLAS.



V. Green del.

James Newton sculp.

ST. MARTIN'S.



nacles of white stone. It contains a set of six bells. The Rev. Benj. Lane, of this parish, bequeathed 300*l.* for the purpose of finishing this tower. By means of this aid, the trustees named in the act of parliament for rebuilding the church, were enabled to complete the edifice ; but before they received that benefaction, (being limited by the said act in point of expenditure,) they were under the necessity of leaving the tower, for several years, in an imperfect state. A voluntary contribution of the parish, defrayed the additional charge of 60*l.* in the estimate of the builder of the tower, and the whole structure, with the replacing of the bells, has thereby been rendered complete. The whole expence of the building of this church amounted to 2215*l.* including the old materials.

The first incumbent, according to the Worcester Annals, was Richard, A. D. 1219. The present is the Rev. Richard Baty, M. A. (1) For the sepulchral memorials and monuments contained in this church, see the Appendix, No. XXX. p. cxx.

THE PARISH OF ST. NICHOLAS,

Is bounded on the east by St. Martin's, and on the west by those of St. Clement and All Saints ; on the north, by the parish of Claines, and on the south, by St. Swithin's. It comprehends nearly the whole of the Cross, a third of the Broad-street, east, and two-thirds of Angel-street ; the Butts, Gardiner's-lane, and Back-lane, south ; the Foregate, and Foregate-street to the Tithing ; Taylor's-lane, Sansom-street, or Town-ditch ; the Garden-market, or Gaol-lane, and the Trinity. In 1779, it contained 300 houses, and 1653 inhabitants.

The church of St. Nicholas is a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester, situated on the north-east side of the Cross. (See the Plan of the city, ref. (R). The old church (on the site of which the present is built) is conjectured to have been raised upon the return of our countrymen from the first holy war, and dedicated to St. Nicholas, bishop and confessor of Mirca, in Lycia, the celebrated patron at that time in all dangers, especially at sea, through whose intercession they imagined they had escaped shipwreck. (2) The festival of this saint is kept on the 6th of December ; on which day, formerly, the scholars of Worcester school came annually with

(1) At the time this sheet was in the press, this gentleman was appointed chancellor, or vicar-general in spirituals, and official principal of this diocese, by the Lord Bishop of Worcester, in succession to the late Sir William Burrell, Bart. LL.D. deceased.

(2) Devotions of the Romish church, p. 265. 268.

lighted wax candles in their hands, to this church, and there assisted at mass and vespers.

The present church is a handsome well built structure. The front is Doric, consisting of four pilasters of that order, returned by two. The ground is rusticated, and ballustraded to the return of the tower, where it is rested by a parapet-wall. The entrance Doric, three quarter columns with plain mouldings, on the inner pilasters a circular pediment, beneath which is fixed a carving of the arms of England, with the supporters as large as life, well executed. The base of the tower is square, with double breaks at the corners; on the front plane is the dial, and in the others windows. From a plain cornice, it is set off square, with windows and rounded arras; from thence, capped with another plain cornice, it is set off to an octagon, on whose several sides are the windows of the bell-room, which contains a set of six bells. From thence it is brought into a round, on which is a cupola, supported by eight Tuscan columns, with a pyramidical top, concluded with a gilt ball and weathercock. This tower is much admired for the varied composition of building it contains, and is, with the church, a very elegant structure.

Its inside consists of a circular Doric altar-piece, stucco pannelled, over which is a pretty group of cherubins' heads, &c. Above this, is a round window; upon the glass is painted a dove, the hieroglyphic of the Holy Ghost descending, encompassed with a full glory, of an excellent transparency, that fills up the whole window, and makes a most pleasing appearance. An impost moulding goes round the whole church. The ceiling is in one pannel, flat, and coved from the impost to the pannel. In its centre is a circular moulding, ornamented, for the sconce. The seating is all of oak, ogee and raised pannels; wainscoted to the bottoms of the windows, which are in a single series, well proportioned; the remainder plain plastering. The whole is uniform, and presents to the spectator an extremely neat appearance. A north-west view of this church is given on a Plate annexed.

Beneath all is a spacious vault for the interment of the dead; it is divided by four arches, and extends the whole space of the church. (1)

(1) The following affecting instance of maternal sensibility is too interesting to escape notice in this place:

A Mr. and Mrs. Glover, who lived nearly adjoining to this church, had been so unfortunate as to lose their two children in their infancy, by the small-pox, and so nearly at the same time, that they were in-

The first incumbent, according to Bishop Giffard's Register, f. 340. a. was Walterus, rector, A. D. 1291. The present is the Rev. Samuel Oldnall, M. A. For an account of the sepulchral inscriptions contained in it, see Appendix, No. XXXI. p. cxxii.

THE PARISH OF CLAINES

Forms the north boundary of the city of Worcester, which, on that quarter of its liberties, has, on a line with the Foregate-street, leading to Bromsgrove, a large tithing, extending from the liberty-post at the north-east end of Salt-lane to the Tithe-barn, and is called the Tithing of Whiston. A lease of a messuage and farm, called Sansom-fields, being one quarter of the site of the manor of Whitston, Whiston, or Whitstanes, was granted for three lives by Isaac, Lord Bishop of Worcester, to Charles Trubshaw Withers, Esq. dated 26th August, 1757. The hospital of St. Oswald (of which farther mention will be made in the following section,) and the ancient Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, situated on the east side of this suburb, have each already been noticed in Section XII. p. 240. 242. vol. I. Nor is it necessary to add farther on this portion of the exterior of the city,

tered together in this vault. Their loss proved so great a shock to the mother, that Mr. Glover found it necessary to take every means to prevent a too frequent recurrence of the sad event to reach her mind. He had, for that purpose, engaged the sexton of the church to inform him of those days on which funerals were to take place, that he might (which he frequently did) take Mrs. Glover on a visit to some friend, distant enough from home to prevent, not only her seeing the occasional processions, but also hearing the tolling of the church bell. Twelve months had thus passed, and from an unremitted attention to this prudent measure, no inconvenience had arisen; but on Friday, April 3d, 1767, through the neglect of the sexton, who had failed to give the previous intimation to Mr. Glover, like an electric shock, "the death-bell smote her ear," and all a mother's griefs arose at once in the bosom of this amiable woman! The husband, who saw it too late to prevent her agonizing affliction, endeavoured still to sooth her, but in vain. She recollected it to have been twelve months since the same bell had summoned her infants to the grave!—she also recollected (fatally) that the door of the vault in which they lay was now open: but she concealed that thought,—and assuming a composure that lulled the vigilance of the husband, who had thence formed hopes of her being able to sustain the trial with some degree of fortitude, left her to a momentary indulgence of her melancholy reflections. Alas! it was not long before he found how cruelly he had deceived himself! this modern "Rachel, that would "not be comforted, because her children were not," pursuing "the gloomy purpose of her soul," had eluded all his watchfulness, and had made her way to the house of death; she had reached the coffins of her infants, where she fell, and almost instantly expired.*

Her character as a wife, a mother, and a friend, continues to be deservedly respected by a numerous acquaintance.

* This singularly melancholy event is mentioned in the Worcester Journal, No. 3006. April 9th, 1767. See Appendix, No. XXXI. p. cxxiv.

than to observe, that it contains many very handsome dwelling-houses; and hath of late years been selected as a part where one may enjoy retirement, without absolutely taking leave of society. In 1779, the Tithing contained 123 houses, and 692 inhabitants.

The places of worship, differing in their modes from the established national religion, which are tolerated and allowed in this city, are situated as follows, viz.

The Roman Catholic chapel, on the east side of Sansom-street, leading to Sansom-fields, in the parish of St. Nicholas. See ref. (S) in the Plan of the city.

The Presbyterian meeting-house, at the north-west end of Angel-street, near the Butts, in the parish of All Saints. See ref. (D) in the Plan of the city.

The Sunday meeting-house of the people called Quakers, is situated near the south-west end of Sansom-fields walk, in the parish of St. Nicholas. See ref. (T) in the Plan of the city.

Another meeting-house for their devotions, chiefly resorted to on Fridays, adjoins Wyatt's hospital, in Friar-street, (1) in the parish of St. Helen. See the Plan of the city, ref. (M.)

The meeting-house of the Anabaptists is situated near the south-west end of Lowesmere, near Silver-street, and nearly opposite Percy's-alley; it lies in the parish of St. Martin. See the Plan of the city, ref. (Q.)

The Methodists have a meeting-house adjoining to Nash's hospital, on the east side of New-street, in the parish of St. Martin. See ref. (N) in the Plan of the city.

Lady Huntingdon's chapel is situated on the east of Burport, in the parish of St. Andrew. See ref. (G) in the Plan of the city.

The meeting-house of the Independents, is situated on the south side of the Pump-street, in the parish of St. Helen. See the Plan of the city, ref. (V). This conventicle was licensed and registered in the archdeacon's court, 8th Sept. 1778, and was opened on Thursday, Sept. 17th, following.

It is sufficient to report of these structures, generally, that they are each

(1) This was the original meeting-house of the Quakers in this city. In the persecuting times of Cromwell, when they were forbade to enter it, they assembled in Friar-street, before the gate of their house, and preached in the open air.

well and decently provided for their respective purposes; and fitted up with an order and propriety that bespeaks true respect for the devotional ends of their establishment.

SECT. XX.

OF THE PRESENT HOSPITALS AND OTHER CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS OF WORCESTER.

CHARITY and benevolence, those divine attributes, which so peculiarly characterize this kingdom, have, in this city, given honourable evidence of the liberality and humanity that fills the minds of the truly compassionate towards the comfortable relief of the really indigent, infirm, and necessitous; as the subsequent account of the public establishments which have been formed here on those laudable principles, will most satisfactorily and fully exemplify. (1)

Worcester is the seventh city in order of the twenty-four cities and towns appointed to receive the benefit of that noble donation of Sir Thomas White, (2) merchant-taylor, of Bristol. The following is a copy of this gift, transcribed from the table of it, placed in the Guildhall, viz.

(1) Before the Reformation there were no poor's rates, the charitable doles given at religious houses, and church ale in every parish, were sufficient. In every parish there was a church-house, to which belonged spits, pots, crocks, &c. for dressing provision. Here the housekeepers met and were merry, and gave their charity. The young people came there too, and had dancing, bowling, shooting at butts, &c. According to A. Wood, there were few or no alms-houses before the time of King Henry VIII.; that at Oxford, opposite to Christ church, is one of the most ancient in England. *Antiq. Rep.* vol. III. No. II. p. 46.

(2) The portrait of Sir Thomas White is placed in Merchant-taylor's hall, London, dressed in a red gown. No one of his time rivalled him in love of literature, charity, and true piety. Sir Thomas bought the Benedictine college, at Oxford, then called Gloucester-hall,* and founded it by that name. It has since been advanced into a college, by the name of Worcester. He was the sole founder of St. John's college,† on which he bestowed his hall. He was not satisfied till he could find a place with two elms growing together, near which he might found this seat of learning. He met with his wish, and accomplished the great design. Till within a few years, majestic elms graced the street before this and the neighbouring college, presenting a scene truly academic, and walks worthy of the contemplative schools of ancient days. But the improvements of modern times have obliterated those scenes, venerable from their appearance, and respectable from the purpose of their having been planted there, and swept them en-

* Tanner's Monast. Oxford.

† Wood's Hist. Oxford, lib. ii. 302.

"In the first year of the reign of Queen Mary. Sir Thomas White, for this year mayor, and merchant-taylor, a worthy patron and protector of poor scholars and learning, renewed, or rather erected a college, in Oxford, called St. John's college; he also erected schools at Bristol, and delivered them two thousand pounds of ready money, to purchase lands to the yearly value of 120*l.* (1) for the which it is decreed, that the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of Bristol, in the year of our Lord 1567, and so yearly, during the term of ten years then next ensuing, should cause to be paid at Bristol 1000*l.* of lawful money. The first 800*l.* to be lent to 16 poor young men, clothiers and freemen of the said city, 50*l.* a-piece, each of them putting in sufficient sureties for the same. And at the end of 10 years, to be lent to other 16, at the discretion of the mayor, aldermen, and four of the common council of the said city; and the other 200*l.* to be employed in provision of corn, for the relief of the poor of the said city, for their ready money without gain, to be taken. And after the end of ten years, on the feast of St. Bartholomew, in the year of our Lord 1577, at the merchant-taylor's hall, in London, unto the mayor and commonalty of York 104*l.* and so in order as here is set down, unto every the cities and towns here undermentioned as is quoted on their heads.

1567	{ 1567. Bristol, 9th Nov. A. D. 1567, is to receive	} 1000 <i>l.</i>
1577	{ soma 100 <i>l.</i> and thenceforth, yearly, on the same	
	{ day, until A. D. 1577, soma 100 <i>l.</i> - - - }	
1577	York the 24th August, 1577, is to receive	- 104
1578	Canterbury.	1581 Gloucester.
1579	Reading.	1582 Worcester (2)
1580	Merchant Taylors.	1583 Exeter.

tirely away. Sir Thomas White was born at Woodoakes,* in Hertfordshire; and he entered on the reward of his excellent deeds in Feb. 1566, aged 72, and has an honourable tomb within the walls of his college at Oxford.†

(1) The estates purchased with this 2000*l.* are said to be worth now above 3500*l.* per ann. Some of the cities went to law with Bristol, in 1713, in order to obtain the whole produce of those estates, but did not succeed. [Morant's Hist. of Colchester, p. 163.; a note ex W. Holman, MS.]

(2) Worcester has, in its course, received this bounty nine times; and, in the year 1798, will again receive it.

* The Rev. Mr. Brand, in his History of Newcastle, vol. II. p. 185, 186, mentions Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, as the place of his birth; and that he was afterwards bred a merchant-taylor in London, and became lord mayor of that city in 1554.

† Wood's Hist. Oxford, 314. Pennant's Lond. 2 ed. p. 436, 437.

1584 Salisbury.	1592 Cambridge.
1585 Westchester.	1593 Shrewsbury.
1586 Norwich.	1594 Lynn.
1587 Southampton.	1595 Bath.
1588 Lincoln.	1596 Derby.
1589 Winchester.	1597 Ipswich.
1590 Oxford.	1598 Colchester.
1591 Hereford.	1599 Newcastle.

All which towns receive this gift on the 24th August, except Bristol, which receives it on the 9th November. Then York, 24th August, &c. And all others in order aforesaid, yearly, viz. every 24 years from and after their last receipt."

"All which payments are to be received in the Merchant-taylor's hall, between the hours of two and six of the clock of the said days, to be put forth in free love to four young men, freemen and occupiers of the cities aforesaid, viz. 25*l.* a-piece, for the term of ten years, upon sureties to be then repaid, that it may be put out again to other such young men, from ten years to ten years as aforesaid. Provided, that where any cities make default in the due putting forth of the said 100*l.* (for the four pounds is given to the surveyors of the same cities or towns) shall lose for ever the benefit of this devise."

The Trinity, situated on the east side of the Cross, near to where the city reservoir is constructed, (1) is a charity endowed by Queen Elizabeth, for twenty-nine poor women, with an allowance of 1*s.* 3*d.* per month. Its government is invested in six of the chamber, who have passed the chair.

Berkeley's hospital, is situated at the north end of the Foregate on the west side, (see the Plan of the city, ref. (b) and endowed for the maintenance of twelve poor men, temp. Cha. I. by Judge Berkeley, (2) of Spetchley, near

(1) See the Plan of the city, ref. j. j.*; and farther respecting it as an ancient religious house, in Sect. XII. p. 245, 246. vol. I.

(2) Sir Robert Berkeley, Knt. was promoted 11th Oct. 1632, to be one of the justices of the king's bench. He, with the other judges, gave his opinion for ship-money; was impeached by parliament of high treason, and fined 20,000*l.* He was also deprived of his post, rendered incapable of place or honour in the state, and imprisoned in the Tower during pleasure. He afterwards was plundered by the parliament forces; and a little before the battle of Worcester, the Scotch Presbyterians, though engaged in the king's service, retaining their ancient animosity against him, burnt his house at Spetchley. Sir Robert afterwards converted the stables into a dwelling-house, and lived with content, and even dignity, upon the wreck of his fortune. He died on the 5th of August, 1692, aged 72, and lies buried in the church of Spetchley, where a handsome monument is raised to his memory. See Dr. Nash, vol. II. p. 358, 359. See also the preceding Section, p. 61. note.

this city. This is a very handsome hospital, well and regularly built in a quadrangular form, at the head, or west end of which is the chapel, the front of which is embellished with a good sculptured figure of the founder in his robes. There is a resident chaplain, and the Rev. Edward Davenport is the present incumbent.

Moore's hospital is situated in Silver-street, on its east side, near where the county infirmary was first opened. See the Plan of the city, ref. (i.)

Anne, the eighth daughter of Mr. Rowland Berkeley, and Catherine his wife, was married to Mr. Thomas Moore, of this city, who, with his said wife Anne, founded an hospital for the relief and education of ten poor children of St. Martin's parish, all of them male, and lawfully begotten, and above the age of four years, and under the age of 12. They endowed their hospital with houses and lands, worth about 40*l.* per ann. divers of the premises having been given to the said Anne, by her father, upon her marriage with Mr. Moore. She farther provided, at her death, for the payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week to the governor of the said hospital, with the addition of 3*s.* 4*d.* every Christmas eve, to purchase somewhat extraordinary diet for the children on Christmas day. She also bequeathed 50*s.* a year, to be given every New Year's day, to 50 poor persons resident in this parish, and to be called her New Year's gift.

This hospital provides an uniform clothing of blue for the boys; for which the governor has 4*l.* per month, with an additional month. They attend for their education at the school-house used for the scholars on Queen Elizabeth's foundation; where they are taught reading, writing, and accompts.

John Worfield, Esq. by his will, dated Oct. 1st, 1642, gave 100*l.* unto the mayor and corporation of Worcester for the relief of two weavers and two walkers, or one weaver and one walker, using the said trades in the said city, for five years. Sir Robert Nedham of Clapham, who married the widow of Mr. Worfield, represented that there were not assets, and the money was not paid. In 1663, it was paid and lent to John Cartwright, Benjamin Francke, Richard Brinley, and Thomas Hill; payable 1673.

He also bequeathed to the mayor and corporation certain lands in the parishes of Powick, Leigh, Wick, and Braunsford, in the county of Worcester, for the maintenance and education of 14 poor male children, whose parents are deceased, or of such mean ability as not to be able to provide for them, illegitimate children excepted; all his relatives, desirous of receiving the be-

nefit of this provision, are to have the preference, except those whose parents can expend 200*l.* per annum, or who are conceived to be worth 3000*l.*; nor any so allowed, to receive it above the space of seven years. Any child misbehaving, to be deprived of it upon proof made to the mayor, &c. Two masters of arts are appointed, annually, by the mayor and corporation, to examine and elect proper and capable children, born at either of the said places, in order to their being sent to one of the universities. (1)

Inglethorp's (2) hospital, situated on the north side of Taylor's-lane, in the Foregate-street, (see the Plan of the city, ref. (1) originally was endowed for six poor men, and one woman, (3) but hath since been augmented by the addition of two men; their allowance is 2*s.* per week. On a stone in the front of this hospital, between the lodges, No. 8 and 9, is inscribed, "Richard Inglethorp, Gent." On another stone placed between No. 9 and 10, is this inscription, "This improvement of the charities of Mr. Alderman Nash, and Richard Inglethorp, Gent. was made by a chamber order, anno 1730." On a third stone, placed between the two lodges, No. 10 and 11, is inscribed, "Mr. Alderman Nash's;" and between the two last doors of the thirteen lodges, built on an uniform plan from west to east, as their numbers occur, "C. G. 1773" is inscribed, denoting an addition of two other lodges provided for the accommodation of two poor people, by the liberality and benevolence of Mr. Charles Geary.

St. Oswald's hospital, is situated on the east side of the Tithing, at the north end of the Foregate-street. (See the Plan of the city, ref. (o.) 30 Hen. VIII.

(1) From a MS. in the possession of Richard Clarke, Esq. the following advertisement was published in the Worcester Journal, May 4th, 1748, No. 2024. "Whereas there are several vacancies in Mr. Worfield's gift, for the maintenance and support of scholars at either of the universities:

Notice is hereby given,

That upon Ascension-day next ensuing, proper persons will attend at the Town-hall, in the city of Worcester, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the examination of such scholars as shall offer themselves for the vacant exhibitions, in order to their being elected and admitted thereto, according to the will of the benefactor."

(2) Mr. Inglethorp, the founder, lies interred in the south ile of the nave of the cathedral. See an account of his monument, p. 164. Art. 55. vol. I.

(3) "20th of June, 1645, the poor in Inglethorp's alms-house petitioned for an habitation instead of that hospital, which was ordered to be taken down for the fortification of the city. They were severally ordered to the parishes they were received from, and the allowance of the hospital given to those parishes for their support, till the house should be rebuilt for them." [Vide Chamber Orders, from 1602 to 1650, p. 231, in the archives of the corporation.] This hospital was allowed 113*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* to repair the houses burnt down by the king's forces, and 246*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* to purchase a revenue out of the money which arose from the sale of the materials of the old leaden spire, taken down, A. D. 1647, the total amount of which was 617*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* [See Dr. Nash, vol. II. p. 320.]

Nicholas Udal, then master, demised this hospital, chapel, chapel-yard, &c. for the term of ninety-nine years, to J. Hereford; from whom, through some private hands, it came to Sir John Bourne, whose son conveyed it to Lord Chancellor Bromley, whose sons, Thomas and Gerard, sold it to Mr. Coucher, 13 James I. who granted the rents to trustees for the following uses: 12*l.* a year to his son, 2*l.* a year to the minister, and 1*l.* to the four poor people in the four alms-houses; after which this hospital went much to decay.

In 1615, April 15, the king (James I.) granted the mastership of St. Oswald's hospital to John Hoskins, LL.D.; to whom succeeded, A. D. 1631, Samuel Fell, D. D. one of the prebendaries of the church of Worcester, and Margaret professor of divinity, Oxford, presented by the dean and chapter, again possessed of its patronage, and in whose gift it hath ever since remained. Great exertions were made by Dr. Fell to recover the alienated lands of this hospital, but the breaking out of the civil wars, and some houses in the Foregate-street belonging to it having been burned down, its revenues were greatly diminished, and the designed establishment was deferred till a more favourable opportunity.

After the Restoration, in 1660, Dr. John Fell, Bishop of Oxford, and dean of Christ church, was presented to the mastership of this hospital, which had remained without one ever since the death of his father, which happened on the 1st of February, 1648, upon hearing of the death of Charles I. to whose cause he had been most ardently attached. By the active vigilance of this public-spirited prelate, part of the original possessions of this house was recovered from the hands of a person who had held it without legal right for some time; and upon laying the matter before the parliament, 15 Charles II. he obtained a confirmation of these demesnes, to the use of an hospital, to be endowed for as great a number of people as the capital would allow of; which, upon an estimation of erecting a new building, with a chapel for their reception, was found to be sufficient for the support of ten men, and four women.

To this original foundation of the present hospital, Thomas Haynes, Esq. intimating his desire of becoming a benefactor, leave was accordingly given him, by articles of agreement, dated July 20th, 1681, made between the Bishop of Oxford, as master, and Mr. Haynes; in which the latter engaged to erect rooms on the ground of the hospital for six poor men, within three

years, and to settle 50*l.* a year on his foundation, above all reprises; the poor are to have 2*s.* a week each, three tons of coal a year, and a gown once in two years. In order to do this, he purchased a farm, called Charlstree, and a messuage in Stackback.

On a stone in the front of his building, which is erected on the south side of St. Oswald's hospital, is the following inscription, viz. "In the 4th year of the reign of King Charles II. this hospital was built and endowed, for six poor men, by Tho. Haynes, Esq. sarjant of his majesties chapel royal, in the year of our Lord, 1682." At present both go under the title of St. Oswald's hospital. The men, who are now sixteen, and twelve women, are allowed 3*s.* per week, a ton of coals every year, and coats and gowns every two years; the average income is 350*l.* per ann. It is governed by a master; the Rev. James Torkington, D. D. a prebendary of the cathedral of Worcester, is the present; to whom it owes great services. (1) A chaplain is resident in the hospital; the Rev. Digby Smith, rector of St. Swithin's, at present occupies that station.

The cemetery of this hospital, which is a very extensive piece of ground, serves as a place of sepulture for those of the city parishes, whose churches are not well accommodated with burial-grounds. In the 22^d James I. Oct. 28th, the burial place in Angel-lane was purchased by an order of the corporation of Worcester, for the use of the citizens. (See Chamber Orders, from A. D. 1602, to 1650, p. 87, in the archives of the city.)

Nash's hospital, situated on the east side of New-street, and near the south end, (2) is endowed for eight poor men, and two women, at 2*s.* per week. On a stone, fixed on the centre of the building, is the following inscription, viz. "Mr. John Nash, (3) alderman of this city, founded these alms-houses, to be maintained out of the tithes of Powick, to be disposed of by the chamber of Worcester, for ever. Erected anno Dom. 1664." This charity has been augmented by an additional provision for two poor men, who have had houses built for them adjoining to Inglethorp's hospital; under which head, they have already been noticed.

(1) See Appendix, No. XLIV. p. xcvi.

(2) See the Plan of the city, ref. (g.)

(3) The founder of this hospital served the office of mayor of this city, A. D. 1633. (See the list of the mayors, p. 37.) Died May, 1662, aged 72, and lies buried in the church of St. Helen, in which, on the north side of the altar, is fixed his monument. He is represented as large as life, in his alderman's gown, cumbent, his head resting on his left hand, and a book on his right. [See the inscription on his monument in Dr. Nash's Worcestershire, vol. II. p. cxlvii. in Appendix.]

In the first volume of Dr. Nash's "Worcestershire," at p. 326, article "Droitwich," an engraved portrait of this his truly benevolent ancestor is given; about which, the following account of his other benefactions is inserted on the plate, viz.

"John Nash, Esq. alderman of Worcester, born in the year 1590, gave various charities to the citizens. To honest young tradesmen, 300*l.* to be lent without interest. To the parishes of St. Martin and St. Helen, 8*l.* yearly, to apprentice young lads. To trustees named, he gave sundry estates in Powick and St. Martin's, together with the tithe of Powick, as a perpetual fund for the building and endowment of an hospital for eight poor men, and two poor women, preferring always such as shall be of his name or kindred. (1) He orders the overplus and savings of his estate before bequeathed, (whilst it is a small sum) to be lent to young tradesmen, without interest; but when it shall amount to a sum sufficient to purchase lands of the clear yearly value of 8*l.* the same to be given to the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Nicholas, for the apprenticing young lads; and so in like manner 4*l.* a year to the several parishes of St. Peter, All Saints, and St. Swithin; and to St. Clement and St. Alban 2*l.* each yearly. The next savings from his estate, when under 100*l.* to be lent to young tradesmen, gratis; when it amounts to that sum, to be laid out in land, and the produce applied to the clothing of poor freemen, for ever. He orders, that no lease of his estates thus bequeathed, be made in reversion, or for a term exceeding twenty-one years from the commencement thereof in possession. He orders, that the corporation of the city of Worcester shall use their best means, at the charge of his executors, to have his charities settled by act of parliament. He orders, likewise, his will, (2) so far as relates to his charitable bequests, to be publicly read, by the town-clerk, at the Guildhall of the said city, on the first Friday in Lent, and he to receive, for his trouble, five shillings."

Shewring's (3) hospital, situated on the east side of the Tithing, (see the Plan of the city, ref. (m)) is endowed for six poor women, who have been housekeepers, at 1*s.* 8*d.* per week. These women are chosen out of the following parishes, the names of which are inscribed in stone, under the windows of their several dwellings, viz. St. Andrew's, St. Helen's, All Saints',

(1) See the foregoing establishment.

(2) Dated August 30, 1661.

(3) Thomas Shewring, Esq. the founder, served the office of mayor of Worcester in the years 1682, and 1687.

St. Clement's, Tithing of Whistones, and St. Swithin's. They have now an allowance of 2s. 6d. weekly, from the first Saturday in November to the first Saturday in February, and 2s. a week the remainder of the year. The average income of this hospital, 1786, is 36l. 11s.

Wyatt's (1) hospital is situated on the east side of Friar-street, near its south end, see the Plan of the city, ref. (e.) It is endowed for six poor men, who have 2s. per week, a coat, shoes, and half a ton of coals every year. In the centre of the building, beneath a carving of the Wyatts' arms, is this motto, "*Endure and Hope.*"

The city Workhouse, situated at the north-east end of the Fore-gate, opposite to Berkeley's hospital, (see the Plan of the city reference (k,)) is a charity supported by the chamber of Worcester. It owes many eminent services to the truly patriot and public-spirited Sir Edwin Sandys, who retrieved many of its original rights, and was the principal instrument towards the erection of the present handsome building. It is now united to the revenues of the hop-market, and is governed by guardians, chosen out of every parish of the city, of which one is a treasurer, whose office is to remit the benefits arising therefrom to the churchwardens of their respective parishes, for the use of their poor. On this article, see farther in Sect. XVII. p. 18, 19.

Two institutions for charitable purposes, respecting the poor clergy of this diocese, reflect infinite honour on the members of the church of Worcester.

The triennial meeting of the choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, which now forms one of the most respectable fetes of that kind known in England, had its origin from the gentlemen of this choir, so early as the year 1720. It may be considered as the parent of all those that have since been established in other cities and towns throughout the kingdom, in which the science of music has been submitted to public opinion independent of theatrical representation; and whose footsteps have been literally followed by them even to that grand climax of professional excellence, the celebrated commemorations of Handel.

The maturation of this institution from a private weekly concert, to its first invitation of the neighbouring choirs of Hereford and Gloucester, to form a junction with it, has been carefully traced. (2) Their first meeting and

(1) Edward Wyatt, Esq, served the office of mayor, 1696. (2) By Mr. Pitt, organist of the cathedral; from whose collections, obligingly furnished to the author, this account of the institution is derived.

performance was held in the cathedral at Worcester, in August, 1722, and public approbation crowned their exertions. Hereford and Gloucester, in the succeeding alternate years, presented the same spectacle, and received the same countenance. The spirit of enterprize was awakened by public favour, and in 1749, performers of the first eminence from London, were engaged; Pinto, for the first time, appeared as leader of the band, and Trasi and Beard as principal singers. It was about this time, that the institution assumed its present form; and the admission money received at the church doors, was appropriated, under proper regulations, to the use of the widows and orphans of the clergy within the three dioceses. The nobility and gentry of the respective counties now decidedly stood forward in its support; and under the denomination of "the Meeting of the Three Choirs," its annual performances were committed to the superintendence of two stewards, whose personal influence and characters might best operate to the advantage of its charitable purposes; the one appointed from the nobility and gentry, and the other from the clergy, assisted by a conductor of professional eminence. It is a tribute of justice due to those who have taken this duty upon them to state, that they have never ceased to merit much of the praise of the visitors of these assemblies, and of the gratitude of those in whose service they have more especially exerted their benevolent attention. (1) The year 1788 will ever remain the most memorable in the history of this institution; the royal countenance it was then honoured with, gave it a new life; and whilst munificent liberality aided its charity, it

(1) The musical world abounds with much whimsical anecdote. The following are thought not improper to be noticed.

In 1767, Tenducci was engaged to perform for the sum of fifty guineas. When the money was paid him, with true operatical dignity he refused to give a receipt for it, alleging, "that he should be sent for to sing at all the *horse-races and cock-fightings* in the kingdom; and that he would rather give his performance." The stewards, the late Right Hon. W. Dowdeswell, chancellor of the exchequer, and the Rev. Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart, dean of Worcester, being informed of his objection, and the terms in which it was made, conveyed a hint to him, that "they should be thankful for the fifty guineas." The hint was not lost upon him, he condescended to give a receipt for the sum for his own use.

Another occurred in 1773, of a different complexion. The name of Miss Linely was announced among those of the performers engaged for that year; but before the meeting took place, she had become Mrs. Sheridan, and it was thence doubtful whether the public would be gratified by her appearance; but it was the cause of the widow and the fatherless she had engaged in, and true to that cause, she appeared for the *last time* before the bar of an applauding and uncommonly splendid audience; and after pleading it with her wonted powers, and with an angel's voice, the compensation of one hundred guineas, stipulated for her performance as *Miss Linely*, was generously contributed to their relief by *Mrs. Sheridan*.

conferred the best praise the superior merits of the performance could receive. It was found second to none in professional excellence, and yielding but to one in grandeur of effect. At the distance of nearly seventy years from its outset, and, fortuitously, in the place that gave it existence, this truly laudable institution was thus signally gratified by the condescension of the Sovereign, and the liberality of its purposes dignified by the graciousness of his approbation. Public respect has ever kept pace with its labours, which continue to be unremitting and prosperous; nor is it to be apprehended its bounty will ever be wanting in aid of its benevolent exertions.

In 1778, another institution was established, under the patronage of the then Lord Bishop North, in aid of the distribution annually made by the stewards of the meeting of the three choirs. It has for its object the relief of the widows of clergymen, and their children, unprovided for, or not in a way of providing for themselves; and of such clergymen as shall be disabled by age, sickness, or infirmity, and have not income sufficient for the necessary support of themselves and their families. No widow or orphan is relieved by this institution, but those of such clergymen as, at the time of their death, or incapacity, were possessed of some ecclesiastical preferment or curacy, within the diocese of Worcester.

For the more readily carrying the purposes of this institution into effect, the diocese is divided into four districts, and two stewards are appointed to each, viz. Kidderminster and Bromsgrove, Worcester, Pershore and Evesham, Stratford and Warwick.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester for the time being, is to be president.

From these truly charitable sources, a most interesting class of respectable individuals receive comfort and support, administered to them by those who best can feel and judge of their distresses.

The Infirmary for the city and county of Worcester is a truly charitable institution, from which the afflicted poor of both have derived the most important benefits, administered to them by the most eminent practitioners in physic and surgery, with unremitting attention and humanity, for upwards of fifty years. It was first opened in Silver-street, in a building on its east side, near Lowesmere, on Saturday 11th of January, 1745. (1) The ability

(1) The following extraordinary instance of perverseness in one of its patients, which occurred in the first year of its opening, was thus announced in the Weekly Worcester Journal, No. 1915, March, 1745-6.

“Whereas we had above a month in the Worcester infirmary, a perverse woman who took a malignant

of its professional founders (for with them alone the honour of the institution rests,) soon excited a generous, liberal, and voluntary public patronage; by the most complete success crowning the humane labours of the one, and the warm and cordial support flowing from the other, a permanent foundation was soon laid, whereon has arisen this genuine monument of benevolence so honourable to both, and so useful to mankind. The names of Atwood, Mackenzie, Cameron, and Wall, as physicians; and of Edwards, Russell, and Jeffreys, (1) as surgeons, must ever remain dear to the friends of humanity. It was their combined labours and skill that pointed out this new and important province, wherein the affluent and beneficent might exercise their inclinations to do good, in favour of the indigent and afflicted; an interest which has never ceased to be preserved to the institution in its pristine vigour, by their able and humane successors to the present time. Among the early patrons of this institution, the venerable prelate, Bishop Madox, has a claim on public gratitude; but it would be too invidious to bring forward the names of particular benefactors to it. The legacies, and the public and private donations it has received, have been many and great. (2)

In 1765, the governors, from the suggestions of the physicians and surgeons, resolved on removing the infirmary to a more airy and less confined situation; and in 1770, the patients were taken from the old to the present new infirmary; of which an account has already been given in Sect. XVII. p. 12. The public and private concerns of this charity are governed by an

pleasure in disturbing our other patients of the same ward, by making such horrid noises in the night, as quite broke their rest, and obstructed their recovery: And whereas we acquainted the officers of the parish to which the said woman belonged, of the necessity there was of removing her; notwithstanding which, they refused to remove or receive her: we therefore find ourselves obliged, in order to prevent such a misfortune for the future, to make the following rule, viz. 'That whoever recommends an in-patient, shall name some place to which such in-patient may be removed, in case the said in-patient, through perverseness or distraction, should greatly disturb the rest of the sick people.'

By order of the physicians.

J. KINGS, Secretary.

(1) The two last named gentlemen continue at this time to administer their assistance to the patients.

(2) Six tables of legacies and benefactions for the support of the infirmary are hung up in the committee-room. Every subscriber of a guinea has a right to recommend one in-patient and one out-patient, every year. Of such persons, properly recommended by the subscribers, none are admitted unless curable, and real objects of charity. The day appointed for the admission of patients is, at the weekly board, held every Saturday, between the hours of eleven and twelve. But in cases of fractures, or other sudden accidents, the attending physician or surgeon is empowered to admit patients without any recommendation.

excellent system of regulations, founded on experience, under which its external and internal management are conducted with an order and precision highly gratifying to its patrons and visitors, accommodating and consoling to its afflicted inmates, and extremely reputable to those more immediately charged with its management.

The chaplain of the infirmary is the Rev. Mr. Edward Davenport.

The House of Industry has been established and erected under an act of parliament obtained for that purpose in 1792, by which the wardens are incorporated by the name of "the Wardens of the Poor of the several Parishes in the city of Worcester, and of the Parishes united thereto." The number of wardens, or directors of the poor, are twelve; of which the mayor, in consequence of his office, is always one. The house of industry, although situated without the line of the city boundary, east, (see the Plan, ref. (a*)) is deemed within the city, for the purposes of this act only. The corporation of wardens have no power or authority over any alms-house, hospital, or other special donation whatsoever in any of the said parishes now, or hereafter to be, erected. When the profits of the poor's labour in this house shall be sufficient for their maintenance, the rates for their support are to cease. Under the provisions, and in execution, of this act, justices of the peace, properly qualified, may act in the united capacities of magistrates and directors of this institution; to whom powers are delegated to apprehend poor persons, and provide for their relief. Children are taken in to be apprenticed, who may also be discharged, or hired out; but the indenture is not assignable without consent of the directors.

The first committee for carrying the act of parliament into execution, was elected July 4th, 1792, viz. Joseph Berwick, Esq. Thomas Carden, Esq. William Cross, Esq. Benjamin Pearkes, Esq. Mr. Robert Harrison, Mr. Timothy Bevington, Mr. John Burlingham, Mr. Samuel Haynes, John Parker, Esq. Mr. John Forrest, Mr. Oliver Field, and the Rev. John Saint John. The directors continue in office three years; at the end of which, four of them are removed by ballot, and four others are elected in their stead. A treasurer and three auditors are also appointed. The chaplain (the Rev. Edward Davenport, the present) the governor, steward, and matron, are appointments in this institution, to which salaries are annexed.

The parishes incorporated by the act are the following; the average

expenditure of which, for the relief of their poor for five years preceding Easter, 1792, amounted to 1525*l.* per ann. viz.

All Saints	-	£. 290	St. Helen's	-	£. 187
St. Andrew's	-	182	St. Martin's	-	255
St. Alban's	-	47	St. Nicholas	-	303
St. Clement's	-	108	St. Swithin's	-	153 (1)

To the question, Is the establishment of the house of industry likely to reduce the poor's rates? a worthy and vigilant director of this laudable institution, to whom it owes great obligations, has favoured the author with the following general reply: "*That* must depend on the times; but I can positively assert, from the experience already obtained, that any given number of poor will be maintained in it cheaper and better than by any other mode of supporting the poor that has been in practice heretofore. It is now little more than a year since the poor were taken from the incorporated parishes, and brought into this house. Since that period, it is too well known to what an alarming price all sorts of provisions have arisen, which must necessarily increase the number of those who stand in need of relief; notwithstanding which, the poor's rates of the united parishes have not been increased, although nearly double the number have been supported to what were before this institution took place.

"The principal manufactures at present carried on are flannels, coarse woollen cloths, and gloves; and it is pleasing to see the progress which has already been made in those branches, by children, in so very short a time." (2).

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, (3)

Founded and endowed in this city by royal and private munificence, are the following, viz.

(1) Ex. from the Minutes of the corporation of the wardens of the poor, &c.

(2) There are in the house at this time (Feb. 1796) 18 men, 73 women, 43 boys, and 89 girls; total 223 objects of this useful and provident establishment.

One of the women (Christian Pardoe, of St. Andrew's parish,) is now in the 103d year of her age: her sight, and her other faculties remain good; but she is at present prevented from the exercise of walking, by a lameness in one of her knees.

(3) There were very few free schools in England before the Reformation. Youth were generally taught Latin in the monasteries, and young women had their education in the nunneries, where they learned needlework, confectionary, surgery, physic, (apothecaries and surgeons being at that time very rare) writing, drawing, &c. [Antiq. Repert. vol. III. No. II. p. 43, 44.]

The King's, or college-school, was founded by King Henry VIII. A. D. 1541-2, for 40 scholars, 10 of whom are appointed to it by the dean, and 3 by each of the ten prebendaries of the church of Worcester. See Sect. V. p. 129, 130. vol. I. The present head master is the Rev. John Griffin, M. A.

Queen Elizabeth endowed a school in this city, for the classical education of twelve boys, with the allowance of the 13s. 4d. to the three senior scholars, to buy books. This school-house is situated on the north side of St. Swithin's church, (see the Plan of the city, ref. (h) over the entrance of which is the following inscription, cut in stone, "This school was founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth, in the third year of her reign, and rebuilt in the year 1735." Head master, the Rev. William Faulkner, M. A.

Mrs. Milbrow Hook, of St. John's, in Bedwardine, built a school-house, and endowed it with 5*l.* a year; which hath since been augmented by a donation of 230*l.* by Mrs. M. Herbert, of the same parish: that sum so bequeathed having been laid out in the purchase of lands at Martley, near Worcester, the revenues of which are united with the former, for the same pious purpose.

Bishop Lloyd's schools were founded A. D. 1713; the endowment of which was provided for by that worthy prelate from a small estate in the parish of White Lady Aston, together with some tithes at Sheriff's Lench, both in this county; which property, by the untimely death of Mr. Symonds (1) in 1708, had devolved to Dr. Lloyd, as bishop of this diocese. Unwilling, however, to appropriate an estate fallen to him through an event so calamitous, or that his posterity after him should inherit it, he determined to devote it to this most useful of public purposes. To this end, his lordship executed a deed of endowment for the establishment of two charity schools in this city, the one providing for the education of sixteen boys, and the other for that of eight girls. In the excellent rules laid down by the founder for their government, he directs, that no children be taken into the

(1) Descended from Justice Symonds, a republican partisan, at whose house it is said Cromwell was entertained before the battle of Worcester. This Symonds had married the sister of Palmer, and with him was at the head of a gang of desperate villains, who at that time infested the vale of Evesham, and who, among many robberies and other outrages in which these abandoned profligates participated, at length crowned their crimes under the same direction, by the murder of Palmer's own mother and her servant maid, at Upton Snodesbury, and burnt her house; for which her son and Symonds were executed, May 8th, 1708. [Dr. Nash, vol. II. p. 338.] See also Appendix, No. XXVIII. p. cxvii.

schools under the age of six years, nor above the age of twelve ; nor permitted to continue at the school above the term of six years ; that they shall be such children whose parents are not able to pay for their education ; and to accommodate this benevolent institution to the circumstances of future times, permission was given to the trustees to alter, add to, or annul any of the rules or appointments made in the original foundation of this charity ; to which the dean of Worcester, the archdeacon and chancellor of the diocese, and the mayor of the city of Worcester for the time being, in succession, were to be perpetual trustees and governors. The estate is granted for the lives of three feoffees.

In 1782, a house on the west side of New-street was purchased by voluntary subscription, and fitted up as a school-house, in which the master and mistress reside. The following inscription is put up over its entrance, "The bishop's charity schools. Founded by William Lloyd, D. D. Bishop of Worcester, in 1713. This school-house was purchased by public benevolence in 1782."

The number of children now educated at these schools is, from

All Saints' parish	-	3	St. Helen's	-	-	2
St. Nicholas's	-	3	St. Alban's	-	-	1
St. Martin's	-	3	St. Michael's	-	-	1
St. Andrew's	-	3	St. Clement's	-	-	1
St. Peter's	-	3	Township of St. John's			1
St. Swithin's	-	2	Tithing of Whiston	-		1 (1)

Many improvements and additions have been made to this charity from time to time by the trustees, by which the beneficent intentions of the founder have been much extended, and the objects of its bounty consequently benefited.

Worcester has been for many years distinguished for the eminency of its schools for the education of the youth of both sexes ; an important character it continues to maintain with the highest respectability. The merits of the conductors of those seminaries, as teachers and preceptors, having always been of the best fame for ability, the important duties of their functions have seldom failed in being ably and faithfully discharged. The following instance is truly honourable to its annals of female education.

(1) Dr. Nash, vol. I. p. 50, 51. Art. "Aston."

Worcester Journal, Jan. 23, 1755. No. 2373. Last week died here, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Margaret Evans, who had been governess, in this city, till within these few years, of one of the most reputable boarding-schools in all England, for the education of young ladies. She was endowed with every qualification requisite for the important trust, which she adorned by a happy union of the most genteel and engaging behaviour, with the greatest prudence, goodness, and integrity, and which she most successfully supported for above *threescore* years, in the highest degree of reputation, both at home and abroad ; insomuch, that it may with great truth be affirmed, that there is scarce a county or city in England and Wales, but some of their most accomplished ladies have had their education under this MOST EXCELLENT woman ; whose constant care and attention was ever exerted in forming their minds upon the principles of virtue and religion, and in furnishing them with every other accomplishment that could dignify and adorn the sex. Her private virtues entirely corresponded with the excellency of her public character ; as it is said of the celebrated Longinus, that he is " the great sublime he draws ;" it may, with equal justice, be said of this lady, " that she was herself the noble pattern of what she taught." Of such importance is female education to the world, that the loss of a proficient so truly eminent in that important character, is a public misfortune.

SECT. XXI.

PERSONS OF NOTE, WHO WERE NATIVES OR INHABITANTS OF WORCESTER.

FLORANCE, of Worcester, an historian often cited in this work, was a monk of the cathedral priory ; held by his cotemporaries in high esteem for his diligent application to literature, both sacred and profane. His most celebrated performance is his Chronicon, a sort of general history, commencing with the beginning of the world, and carried down to the last year of his own life, A. D. 1118. It is an epitome of the historical work of Marianus Scotus, enriched with faithful collections out of the Saxon Chronicle, and other writers. Florence left some other manuscripts of less note, relating to the history and the genealogies of kings.

The continuator of Florence, who carried down the abovementioned Chronicle to the year 1141, was also a Worcester monk; but his name is not known. These united chronicles were published from a faulty MS. by William Howard, Earl of Northampton, Lond. 1592, quarto. (1)

Senatus, surnamed Bravonius, whom I have already mentioned, (2) merits remembrance. He was not less esteemed for his skill in literature, than for his care of discipline, and zeal for the honour of his monastery. He wrote the lives of St. Oswald and St. Wolstan; (3) a tract concerning the pontifical pall; and a book of epistles. On his death, in 1170, he was interred in Worcester monastery.

Hemingus, another monk of Worcester, deserves a place amongst the ornaments of the city; he having, with great labour, compiled a compendious chartulary, which greatly elucidates the ancient history of the see of Worcester; and particularizes many valuable donations belonging to it; and to which this undertaking is greatly indebted for many curious articles. To this work is added many curious extracts, relating to the see of Worcester, collected by the late ingenious Mr. Graves, and published by the late celebrated antiquary Mr. Hearne, in two volumes octavo, at Oxford, 1723.

It has already been observed, in Section VIII. p. 197. note 3, vol. I. of this work, that it was an ancient custom for the clergy to adopt the name of the place of their nativity as their surname; a custom that continued till the Reformation. (4)

That William of Worcester is one of those instances little doubt can be entertained; and, as a writer of considerable eminence, has a claim to attention in this place. Mr. Gough says he was educated at Hart-hall, Oxford, 1434; he drew up a history of the learned men who had been bred in that university, entitled, "Polyandria Oxoniensis;" of which Twyne pub-

(1) Tan. Brit. Bib. 289.

(2) He was prior of Worcester monastery, 1189. See Sect. IX. p. 219. vol. I. That he was also a most excellent penman, the MS. Bible written by him in the cloister of this church, is a convincing evidence. [See Sect. IV. note 3, p. 122. vol. I.]

(3) Anglia Sacra, II. 15.

(4) Gibbons also gives, in his MS. Plut. 30. V. A. Harl. Coll. Brit. Mus. the following instances of eminent prelates, whose paternal names had been done away by the same custom, in addition to that of taking the name of the sees in which they presided, viz. William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, was the son of one *Perot*. His successor, W. Wainfleet, the son of one *Patyn*. Thomas Rotherham, Archbishop of York, the son of *Scot*; and Simon Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, was the son of one *Tybold*, a gentleman of Sudbury, in Suffolk.

lished an extract in his *Apologia*, I. Sect. ii. p. 144. His annals at the end of that valuable assemblage of public records, the black book of the exchequer, are notes of the affairs of his own times. (1) He surveyed the dimensions of many of our ancient conventual churches; to which Brown Willis often refers and quotes in his *History of Abbies*. (2)

Edward Kelly was born at Worcester, and bred to the business of an apothecary, about the year 1555. He is sometimes called Talbot. He was so good a proficient in chemistry, that he felt himself qualified sufficiently to take an active share in the profitable application of that knowledge which pretenders of inferior ability to himself, were daily turning to good account. Nothing despairing therefore, his skill, joined to a competent intrepidity of face, soon put him at the head of the brazen philosophy of the sixteenth century. He pretended to have the grand elixir (or philosopher's stone) which Lilly, in his life, tells us he made, or at least received ready made from a friar in Germany; (3) whither he travelled with Dr. Dee, as his chief seer, or skyror, as he calls him. They accompanied Aleski, Palatine of Poland when he left England, and were entertained by him. From Poland they removed to Prague, where the Emperor Radolph received and entertained them; to whom they shewed, as they had already done to Prince Aleski, the wonderful stone, and disclosed its surprising properties to him. Kelly received the honour of knighthood from the emperor, and has thence been recognized by Mr. Ashmole, as Sir Edward Kelly. (4) Pucel, a learned Florentine, and Prince Rosenberg, of Germany, the emperor's viceroy in Bohemia, were long of the society with him and Dr. Dee, and often present at their apparitions, as was once the King of Poland himself. But Lilly observes, he was so wicked, that the angels would not appear to him willingly, nor be obedient to him. He offered to raise up devils before Aleski, June 19, 1581. His spirits told him, 1584, he should die a violent death. Weever allows him to have been a chemist; that he lost his ears at Lancaster, and raised a dead body in that country by necromancy; that Queen Elizabeth sent for him out of Germany, but climbing over a wall at Prague, where it is reported he was imprisoned for a chemical cheat put

(1) *British Topography*, 1st ed. p. 409. 414. note, in Oxfordshire: and vol. II. 2 ed. p. 107.

(2) Vol. I. Prefatory Epistle to Dr. Tanner, p. viii, ix. See also Section IV. p. 51. note 1. vol. I.

(3) Lilly's *Life of Kelly*, p. 101.

(4) *Theatrum Chemicum Brit. prope finem*.

on the emperor, he broke his legs, and bruised himself so that he died ; (1) this happened in 1587. (2)

What an age of philosophical acumen was this for the sarcastic wit of a Ben Jonson to hold up to everlasting ridicule ! What an object for the lacerating thongs of Butler's satiric scourge to lay bare and whip, as a carted knave through herds of posted fools ! Princes who would be philosophers, (and of so hopeful a sect ;) philosophers who would be princes ; and the multitude, who could neither be philosophers or princes ; all, all crusaders in this glorious pursuit ! nor could even the sagacious penetration of the enthroned Elizabeth wholly shelter her from being infected by the idolatry of this Israelitish credulity, or rescue royal sapience from the suspicion of being a secret worshipper of this golden calf ! But peace to their manes ! to exult over a fallen foe, however formidable, or however contemptible he might have been, is not for liberal minds to indulge in ; but to hold forth the authors and abettors of public imposture to detection and scorn, belongs to the duties of a good citizen. Strict poetical justice having been executed on this caitiff by the Alchymist and Hudibras, there remains but a last duty for history to discharge towards this very eccentric character, and which, indeed, relates rather to the instrument, or *primum mobile*, of his juggling system, than to himself ; as, according to our satirist, whose authority few will, at this time, dispute,

“ Kelly did all his feats upon
The devil's looking-glass, (3) a stone ;
Where playing with him at bo-peep,
He solv'd all problems ne'er so deep.” *Hudib. Cant. III. l. 631.*

The natural history of this stone, in which its species, qualities, and quantities have been deduced, with learned illustration and critical analysis sufficient to have settled the reputation of the corner-stone of the universe, or the better known Pitt diamond, (had either been questioned,) is thus

(1) Weever's Fun. Mon. p. 45, 46.

(2) Dr. Dee, the associate of Kelly, employed himself in prayer and other acts of devotion, before he entered upon his conjurations with spirits. It is said he received some advantageous offers from the King of France, the Emperor of Muscovy, and several foreign princes ; perhaps he had given them some specimens of his service as a spy. However, he returned to England, and died very poor at Mortlake, in Surry, in 1608, aged 81.

(3) The poet appears to have given it this term, from the uses Dee and Kelly made of this stone, it being the common practice of conjurors to answer many of the questions proposed to them, by representations shewn to the inquirers in a looking-glass. [Dr. Nash's notes on Hudibras.]

reported in Dr. Nash's notes on the above quoted text, in his new and splendid edition of Butler's *Hudibras*. This stone, which is large, round, and very transparent, appears to be a volcanic production, of the species vulgarly called the black Iceland Agate, which is a perfectly vitrified lava; and, according to Bergman's analysis, contains, of silicious earth, sixty-nine parts in an hundred, argillaceous, twenty-two parts, and martial nine. This stone it was that Dee told the emperor the angels of God had brought to him, and which was of that value, that no kingdom was of that worthiness as to be compared to the virtue or dignity thereof. (1) This it was that he says he shewed to Queen Elizabeth, and to whom he also explained its wonderful properties. This, in fine, was that mirror, through which all the great and wise of that all-great and all-wise age peeped into futurity, and saw their fate approaching! before which the whole world stood astound and aghast, so thoroughly and universally had it "confounded the faculties of eyes and ears!"—plain matter of fact; history has only thus much to add to this edifying subject. This stone is now in the possession of the very learned and venerable Earl of Orford, at Strawberry-hill. Its authenticity and identity cannot be doubted, as its descent is much more clearly proved than that of Agamemnon's sceptre. It was specified in the catalogue of the Earl of Peterborough, at Drayton; thence it came to Lady Betty Germaine, who gave it to the Duke of Argyle, whose son, Lord Frederick Campbell, presented it to Lord Orford. (2)

John Lord Somers, who filled, with true honour, the highest station in the law, was born in Worcester, 4th March, 1650. His father was an eminent attorney of this city. He had his academical education at Trinity college, Oxford; and applied himself to the study of the law in the Middle-Temple; yet without neglecting gayer and politer studies: for, by his amusements in this way, his translations and poetical performances, he was first made known to the public. At the age of 30 he was become an eminent pleader. His great knowledge and power of oratory were constantly employed on the side of liberty, during the many violent struggles she sustained in the latter part of the reign of Charles II. when but few warm and able advocates adhered to her in Westminster-hall. He was of the counsel

(1) See Causabon's Account of what passed between Dr. Dee and some Spirits, printed at London, 1659.

(2) See Grey's *Hudibras*, vol. II. ed. 1744; and Dr. Nash's new edition, quarto.

for the seven bishops, at their trial in 1688. In the convention that was summoned upon the Revolution, he was representative for the city of Worcester ; and in the important debates at that season, distinguished himself greatly. Soon after, being appointed solicitor-general, he received the honour of knighthood. In 1692, he was made attorney-general ; and in the following year, March 14, advanced to the post of lord keeper of the great seal. In 1697, he was created a peer, by the title of Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham, and constituted lord high chancellor of England. In the beginning of the year 1700, he was removed from this high office ; and the year following impeached of sundry misdemeanors and crimes, by the intemperate managers of the house of commons ; but when brought to a trial, he was honourably acquitted, having vindicated his innocence strongly, and manifested an integrity which could never have shone so bright, if it had not suffered invidious aspersion and severest scrutiny. He retired from court with dignity. The Royal Society chose him for their president. Learning in general, and the polite arts, had a patron in him. The union of the two crowns was a project he had much at heart ; and he had the pleasure of being an instrument in the completion of it. In 1708, he was called to be lord president of the privy council ; in which post he continued till the change of the queen's ministry. He was esteemed the most incorrupt and disinterested of King William's courtiers. The Hon. Mr. Walpole elegantly compares him to a chapel in a palace, where every other room is profaned. (1) His character, as chancellor, forms a perfect contrast to that of Jefferys, his predecessor. He had all the gentleness and patience, together with the justice and firmness becoming a chief magistrate, a capacity and elevation of soul fit for a statesman ; but how frail is genius ! and especially where it seems more than human ! the latter years of this great man were lost to himself and the world ; or, to speak more intelligibly, were spent in a state of idiocy ; from which an apoplectic stroke at length released him, putting an end to the insipid remains of life, April 26, 1716. (2)

(1) See his Catalogue of royal and noble Authors.

(2) The following brief account of this great man, which seems to have been prepared with a view to make it a part of his history, forms Art. 137. Plut. II. G. Biographical Anecdotes, MS. Bibl. Birch. 4223. Mus. Brit.

" April 26, 1716, died John Lord Somers. Burnet hath done him justice in several places ; and Addison has given us his character in colours so strong and proper, that little remaineth to be added.

His application and capacity were equally great and uncommon. At his first going to school, he never

Mr. Thomas White, a native of this city, hath formed a character, as an artist, in the united studies of sculpture and architecture, too respectable to be omitted in this class of distinguished citizens. In an age not before celebrated for excellence in either of those studies, it was honourable enough in him to have rendered himself worthy the patronage he received. Sir Christopher Wren was the deserving favourite of his time, as an architect; and accomplished and skilful in his judgment of sculpture. Mr. White had finished an apprenticeship to a statuary and stone-cutter in Piccadilly

gave himself any of the diversions of children of his age, for at noon the book was never out of his hand. To the last years of his life, a few hours of sleep sufficed; at waking, a reader attended, and entertained him with the most valuable authors. Such management raised him to the highest eminence in his own profession, and gave him a superiority in all kind of useful knowledge and learning.

A natural strength and clearness of understanding thus improved, was the distinguishing peculiarity which appeared in all his performances. Every thing was easy and correct, pure and proper. He was unwearied in the application of all his abilities, for the service of his country. As a writer, he greatly assisted the cause of liberty in the days of its utmost peril. As an advocate, a judge, a senator, and a minister, the highest praises, and the most grateful remembrance are due to his merit.

He was invariable and uniform in the pursuit of right paths. As he well understood, he was equally firm in adhering to the interest of his country, while in its service, and when in a private station. To this uniformity, the calumnies and reproaches of his enemies may be truly ascribed. They envied him his superiority. And as their wishes and designs were far from being engaged for the real welfare of society, a man so upright and able, naturally became the object of their hatred; and they had too easy and too much credit at court. What greater misfortune can be entailed on popular government, than forwardness in receiving all the impressions of malevolence.

When I had finished my letter, it came into my head to add Somers's character, which was uniform, to Shrewsbury's, which was all deformity. I have been so very short, not only for the reasons prefixed, but in expectation of your having additions from your truly worthy friend Mr. York. The account of his behaviour at school, I had many years ago from a school-fellow. I think Warsal, in Staffordshire, was the place where they learned their grammar together. I remember very well his account of Jonny Somers being a weakly boy, wearing a black cap, and never so much as looking on when they were at play, &c.

Mr. Winington's account is, that by the exactness of his knowledge and behaviour, he discouraged his (Mr. Winington's father, who was a schoolfellow of Lord Somers,) and all the young men who knew him; they were afraid to be in his company. He gave instances of his vindictive temper when he had full power and opportunity. Till turned of forty, he is supposed never to have had any commerce with a woman; his indulgences that way are said to have been ravenous and eager, and without much care or choice; though he was particularly fond of Mrs. Blount. His education was under Mr. Woodhouse, who kept a private academy at Sherif Hales, in Shropshire.

Remind me to give, in conversation, a conference with Mr. W. relating to Mrs. Blount. Will you not apply to Judge Burnet for a summary of his father's character, to be inserted after his death, &c. The good bishop was far from being false and hypocritical; he was all freedom and openness. By this means his conduct often became weak and unguarded. Instances must be reserved for conversation.

See also Dr. Nash, vol. II. p. 54, 55.; and an Essay on the Life and Character of John Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham, by Richard Cooksey, Esq. of the Inner Temple, quarto, 1791.

London, and had distinguished himself as a very promising young man. Sir Christopher Wren had noticed his progress in, and his attention to, his profession, and from the opinion he had formed of both, took him with him to Rome, and placed him with a statuary there. In the intervals of his business in that line, he very usefully varied his studies by employing those hours in making measurements of all the component parts of St. Peter's church; and assisted Sir Christopher Wren in modelling that of St. Paul's London, which model is still shewn there with one of St. Peter's church, on the same scale. Sir Christopher Wren, at his return to England, would have retained him as superintendant of the building of St. Paul's; but Mr. White having an estate in houses in Worcester, chose rather to retire to his native city, where he lived in great reputation as an architect. Here he also occasionally exercised the art of sculpture. The statue of Queen Anne at the Guildhall, already mentioned, is a work of his own hands. The other statues of the two Charles', and the allegorical ones on the parapet at top, together with the trophy of ancient armour in the front of that edifice, are undoubtedly of his design and modelling, although not of his entire execution. The Britannia on the front of a handsome house in the Tithing of Whiston's, is the most successful of his works, as an attempt at the execution of the whole figure. In heads, whether portraits or imaginary characters, he was, on the whole, better informed. The heads of the two kings at Guildhall, which I cannot doubt are by him, that of George the second at King Edgar's tower, and the head of Bishop Hough at the east end of the church of All Saints, have merit sufficient to place him in a respectable point of view as an artist; nor have the ideal characters of the other figures at Guildhall, or the masks about its windows, and other parts of the building, a want of excellence with which an artist might not be well satisfied. He is supposed to have been architect of several of the new churches built in that reign; the corporation of Worcester were so well satisfied with his building of their Town-hall, that they settled upon him a pension of thirty pounds per annum during his life. He lived in easy circumstances, and died a bachelor, about the year 1738.

To this instance of respectable pretension in the line of the arts, I am not enabled to make that sort of addition which would distinguish this city as having been fortunate in furnishing men eminent for superior talents, to which the world has attached a most liberal portion of their esteem, and a consi-

derable share of their patronage. The following display of *general capability* in a former professor, may not only serve to shew what the profession was at that time, but also the clearest way by which a modern could make himself understood, when he would announce himself, what no doubt he would prove himself to be, one of the *great masters* of the British school, viz.

“Advertisement. This is to give notice to gentlemen and ladies, that Mr. *Charles Ponty*, limner, gives constant attendance at his summer-house in *Sansom-fields*, Worcester, every *Thursday*, *Friday*, and *Saturday*, and at his house in *Roberts-end-street*, in *Hanley*, every *Monday*, *Tuesday*, and *Wednesday*, to draw pictures by the life, in great or in little, and other curiosities in *painting*, viz. large historical figures for halls, staircases, altar-pieces, &c. ; landscapes for chimney-pieces, &c. An exact prospect of any gentleman’s seat, with the out-houses, gardens, &c. according to the rules of perspective, giving at the same time, (if desired) a true survey of the estate in a map. He also mends and copies any picture very justly, and paints any sort of dials with proper ornaments. This, and other business in *painting*, any gentleman or lady, upon coming or sending to him, may have performed at easy rates, to their satisfaction.” Worcester Post-boy, p. 5. No. 365. From Friday, June 15, to Friday, June 22d, 1716. Printed by S. Bryan.

Dr. James Mackenzie, fellow of the royal college of physicians in Edinburgh, practised at Worcester many years with high reputation and success. He was as much distinguished by his sympathy for those in distress, as by his zeal to relieve them, and his skilful application of the healing art.

He was the first to whom the Bishop of Worcester communicated his noble design of establishing an infirmary at Worcester, and earnestly co-operated with that good prelate in struggling against the many discouragements it met with, and in bringing it to that perfection in which it has flourished for many years. In his last days, when he could no longer lend his active assistance to that benevolent institution, he offered up his most earnest prayers, that it might long flourish to the glory of God, the relief of the helpless, and the perpetual honour of those by whom it had been established. When he found it expedient to retire from business, the Bishop of Worcester affectionately reminded him, “that it is our duty to do all the good in “our power, in every situation of life; and that a physician of long experience, might contrive some method of being useful, even in retire-

“ment.” Prompted by the bishop’s kind admonition, and animated by that spirit of benevolence and humanity of which his lordship throughout life had given a splendid example, Dr. Mackenzie revolved in his mind how his retirement might still be rendered useful to mankind.

His age rendered him unable to pursue the painful practice of a country physician. He could not ride long journies to cure diseases ; he determined therefore to endeavour, in some measure, to prevent them, by acquainting those that will restrain their appetites, and hearken to reason, with the most effectual rules to preserve it, and solaced himself under the natural infirmities of old age, with the pleasing reflection of still being a benefactor to mankind, even beyond the grave.

With these pious intentions, he composed an elegant finished performance, intitled, *The History of Health, and the art of preserving it, or an account of all that has been recommended by physicians and philosophers towards the preservation of health, from the most remote antiquity to his own time ; to which is subjoined a succinct review of the principal rules relating to this subject, together with the reasons on which these rules are founded ; and, in a third edition, he added a short and clear account of the commencement, progress, utility, and proper management of inoculating the small-pox, a valuable branch of the prophylaxis.*

As a memorial of the friendship and affection subsisting between two congenial minds, overflowing with benevolence and love of mankind, extending to the whole human race, this elegant composition is dedicated, in a warm and affectionate address, to the worthy bishop who had suggested the design.

In this work, the admirable author displays the most extensive learning, adorned with the purest sentiments of morality, with the most unbounded philanthropy, and the finest emotions of sensibility, exalted to the highest degree of human excellence by a long and intimate intercourse with the most excellent characters in the highest ranks of civilized society. It demonstrates a thorough acquaintance with the learned languages, as well as the French and Italian, a perfect knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and the animal economy, and a comprehensive and intelligent intimacy with all that had ever been published on this subject. The book was so well received, that it quickly passed through three editions, and is now, and ever must be, held in the highest estimation by every reader of taste and discernment.

He also, at the close of life, published a volume of devout meditations, (1) breathing a spirit of contentment, piety and resignation, derived from the consciousness of a life spent in continual acts of public and private beneficence; a temper of mind, not only beguiling the frailties and infirmities incident to humanity, but, to use his own words, "rendering old age an invaluable blessing, when the judgment, arrived at full maturity, displays "more strength and beauty than at any former period;" enjoying the pleasing reflection of having, by the practice of true philosophy, restrained the excesses of youth, exalted the enjoyment of riper years, and rendered the last moments of existence happy; looking beyond the grave, through the dark vale of the shadow of death, to the final reward of his labours, when mortality shall put on immortality.

Thus did this excellent person cultivate, by his example, Cicero's philosophy, in the admirable Treatise on Old Age, and practically demonstrate, that *the hoary head is, indeed, a crown of glory, when found in the ways of righteousness.*

Nic. Facio de Duillier, F. R. S. an eminent mathematician, a native of Switzerland. He came into England at the Revolution, and settled in Worcester about the year 1720. In his youth he was considered as a prodigy of learning. Dr. Burnet (afterwards Bishop of Salisbury) who had become acquainted with him in Geneva, in one of his letters to the Hon. Mr. Boyle, (dated at Zurich, Sept. 1685,) thus speaks of him, "That incomparable mathematician and philosopher Nicolas Facio Duillier, at 22 years of age is already one of the greatest men of his age, and seems to be born to carry learning some *sises* beyond what it has yet attained." (2) It was during this intimacy that M. Facio acquainted the doctor of the design formed by Count Fenil, a Piedmontese, against the Prince of Orange, (afterwards William III. ;) a narrative of which, drawn up by himself, is given in the Appendix, No. XLV. p. cl.; and which, as it represents the conspirator in his true character, and the whole of the transaction in a less ambiguous light than that given by Bishop Burnet in the History of his own Times, vol. I. p. 689; it may prove matter of some entertainment in comparing them.

(1) Dr. Mackenzie's name was withdrawn as attending physician on the Worcester infirmary, in 1750; at which time it is imagined he withdrew entirely from all other professional practice.

(2) His mathematical and philosophical works are numerous.

Before M. Facio retired to Worcester, we find the following extraordinary notice concerning him in Salmon's Chronological Historian, vol. I. p. 351. 3d ed. octavo. "In 1707 (Queen Anne) Nov. 18, Elias Marion, John Aude, and Nicolas Facio, French refugees, pretending to be prophets, were convicted as impostors, and disturbers of the public peace." The cause of this singular incident in his life may, perhaps, be traced in his letter to Henry Hastings, Esq. prefixed to the abovementioned narrative, (1) which is evidently written in the language of discontent. The prince, who had best known and felt the value of the service M. Facio had performed, was now no longer alive to give testimony to its importance, or protection to him who had performed it; and the fate he feared from the French interest at the Hague, at the time he convinced the Prince of Orange of his danger, from the effects of which he prudently and timely withdrew himself, reached and ruined him twenty years afterwards in the new court of London. So entirely may even the most important services become necessary to be overlooked or wholly forgotten, to serve *particular interests*. This, it may be presumed, M. Facio felt more as a mere man, than he could calmly sustain as an enlightened philosopher; and thence fell into a train of conduct eccentric in its exterior, and which, by his enemies, was doubtless soon magnified into an excess of outrage against the good order of society, that cried aloud for correction, and which nothing but exemplary punishment could effectually control. Worcester, therefore, received this fugitive as a disciple from the school of affliction; but whether as a stipendiary on the posthumous bounty of King William, or subsisting on his own fortune, I am not enabled to state; it is highly to his honour that he lived there respected and esteemed: he died at the age of 90, and, according to the register of the church of St. Nicholas in that city, was buried April 28th, 1753.

Mr. John Doharty, or Dougharty, senior, a native of the kingdom of Ireland, had his residence in Worcester. He was a mathematician of great eminence, and kept an academy of that science here upwards of fifty years with great reputation, out of which he furnished to the world many ingenious persons. (2) He died here January 18th, 1755, in the 75th year of his

(1) See Appendix, p. cxlix.

(2) Among these, his two sons, Joseph and John Doharty, became distinguished as surveyors. The former produced the most correct ichnography of the cathedral of Worcester that had then been published. See Dr. Thomas's Survey of that church, 1734. And the latter published the largest and best Plan of this city that had appeared prior to the year 1741.

age, and had interment in the centre of the area of the cloister of this cathedral. See Appendix, No. VIII. p. xxviii. His Treatise of Practical Gauging, and his Mathematical Digests, are the principal part of his publications.

Lady Williams, daughter of Charles Cocks, Esq. of Worcester, and niece to Lord Somers, was born in this city. As a person embellished with every amiable quality, every noble perfection, she is still dear to the memories of all who pay virtue a due reverence, or esteem the breast in which great goodness of heart and the amiableness of elegant manners were happily and inseparably united. She died May 2d, 1757, and lies buried in the Lady's chapel in this cathedral. (1)

Margaret, Countess of Hardwicke, sister to Lady Williams, born also in Worcester, was a lady distinguished by her humane, benevolent, unaffected disposition, endowed with every ornament that can speak the sex the glory of the creation. She was generous without ostentation, hospitable without parsimony. She was an honour and an ornament to the rich, a liberal benefactress to the poor, and died, a loss to all, in the year 1761.

John Wall, M. D. an eminent physician in this city for many years, was born at the neighbouring village of Powick, in the year 1708. He was the only son of Mr. John Wall, a respectable tradesman of Worcester, descended from a good family of the same name, near Leominster, in Herefordshire. Mr. Wall served the office of mayor of the city of Worcester, in 1703. His son received the earlier part of his education at Leigh Sinton, and at the college-school, Worcester; from whence he was elected scholar of Worcester college, Oxford, in June, 1726. In the year 1735, he was elected fellow of Merton college. While he resided in the university, he was distinguished by his assiduity in literary pursuits, especially in the classics, mathematics, algebra, and experimental philosophy; and his acquaintance was solicited by all who were either already eminent, or studious to excel, in any of the branches of polite literature. He was animated by the same assiduous spirit when his studies were directed to the particular profession, of which he afterwards became so conspicuous an ornament. Having for some years diligently applied himself at Oxford and at St. Thomas's hospital, to all the branches of science introductory, or assistant to, his main design, he took the

(1) See Appendix, No. VIII. p. xxv.

degree of bachelor of physic in Dec. 1736, and began his career of fame at Worcester. In the year 1740, he married Catherine, youngest daughter of Martin Sandys, Esq. of the city of Worcester, uncle of the first Lord Sandys, of Ombersley. In the year 1759, he took the degree of doctor of physic at Oxford, and continued his practice at Worcester till his last illness. He died at Bath of a lingering disorder, June 27th, 1776, and is buried in the Abbey church. (1)

In all the concerns of life, and particularly in his practice, he was distinguished by an uncommon sweetness of manners and cheerfulness of disposition; which, in union with his extensive knowledge, and penetrating discernment, attracted the affection, and secured the confidence of those who required his professional assistance. In this interesting employment, his experience matured his judgment, and enabled him to reject many of the delusions and errors of former practitioners. These important improvements he communicated to the public with no less candour than perspicuity, and always in the most expeditious manner, in the weekly, monthly, or annual repositories of medical and philosophical discoveries. They have since been collected into one volume by his son, Dr. Martin Wall, and published, with annotations, at Oxford, in 1780.

Nor was the exertion of his talents limited to his profession. Always attached with fervour to experimental chemistry, he directed his researches in the pursuit of materials, by means of which the fine porcelain of the East might be imitated in Europe. To these experiments the city of Worcester owes its china manufacture; and from these the great improvement of the pottery in the midland counties in England may be originally deduced.

About the same time reports of the successful use of Malvern waters in many dangerous disorders, having been circulated through the neighbouring counties, he collected all the authentic cases and gave them to the public,

(1) After his decease, it was requested, in an anonymous letter, that the following inscription should be placed over his tomb, which the trustees and executors of his will permitted.

To the memory of John Wall, M. D. late of Worcester, whose body resteth here, after a life of labour for the good of others. Nature gave him talents: a benevolent heart directed the application of them to the study and practice of a profession most beneficial to mankind; and by an uncommon genius for historic painting, (an amusement worthy of his enlarged mind,) he has produced many lasting evidences of the noble simplicity of his sentiments, and the extensiveness of his abilities. Husbands, fathers, friends, and neighbours saw in him a living pattern of their duties, and ever must remember the various excellencies of that heart, the loss of which they now lament. He died June 27, 1776, aged 67.

with annotations and chemical observations. This publication, to which for several successive years he added new cases, coming from an authority so respectable, drew a great resort of company to that delightful situation, even under all the difficulties of bad accommodation. To remedy these inconveniences, he suggested many improvements; and not only suggested, but enforced, superintended, and at length saw completed, such a system of accommodation at the Wells, that persons resorting there, either for health or amusement, might be received and entertained with every possible advantage.

But his humane disposition was displayed in its utmost extent in his unremitting attention to the poor. To his zeal and diligence the county and city of Worcester are in no small degree indebted for the advantages of their infirmary, of which he was one of the earliest and most assiduous patrons. His zeal was increased by its establishment, and was still farther animated by its success. He gave it constant and regular attendance, during his whole life, and under very trying circumstances of fatigue and indisposition; he never allowed any cause, but absolute confinement by illness, to interrupt his punctual exercise of this humane duty. The governors of the infirmary have recorded, in terms of great respect, their sense of the obligations they owed to his assiduity.

As a relaxation from these fatiguing employments, he yielded to the natural bent of his genius for the fine arts, and particularly painting. His numerous productions, though greatly inferior to his own idea of perfection, cannot be viewed without applause, even when the circumstances, under which they were produced, are unknown; but when we are told, that they are the native effusions of uninstructed genius, designed and executed at uncertain intervals of respite from the almost incessant engagements of a very active life, it will become a matter of wonder how any one so situated could have attained to so great a degree of eminence in the most elegant and difficult arts.

In justification of these assertions concerning Dr. Wall, I will only add, that that excellent critic in all works of taste, Dr. Joseph Warton, late head master of Winchester school, speaking, in the 2d edition of his *Virgil*, of Dr. Wall's capital picture of Brutus condemning his sons, (1) has made use of

(1) He excelled in historical subjects. Mr. Gough, in his *Additions to Camden*, in *Worcestershire*,
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these expressions, " This subject has been very well executed by Dr. Wall, of Worcester, whose fine genius for history painting would make us regret that his time is employed in another profession, were it not for the interest of mankind that he is so employed."

In the delineation of the character of Dr. Wall, I must acknowledge my obligations to Dr. Nash's account of this learned physician, (vol. II. p. 126. note (t,)) which I should have taken the liberty to have transcribed literally, had I not thought that this work required a more full account than he has given of so great an ornament of this city.

Deane Swift, Esq. of this city, a gentleman who, to the most rational and unaffected piety, joined all the soft and social graces of domestic life ; and to the dignity of an exalted and cultivated mind, the purest and most engaging simplicity of manners. As a husband, he was the tenderest, the fondest, the most affectionate ; as a father, the kindest, the most loving, the most indulgent ; as a friend, the warmest, the sincerest, and most unsuspecting ; as a man, the principle of honour was his first and great rule of action ; as a Christian, prayer, charity, and forgiveness were not more the objects of his duty than his delight. In his religious principles he was a sincere believer ; and though well acquainted with most branches of human literature, yet the Scriptures were always his favourite study. As a scholar, to extensive learning he joined a refined and judicious taste, the clearness of his head at no time warping the candour of his heart. Possessing great natural courage, and an habitual fortitude of mind, which religion and reflection had strengthened and supported, he met death with a serenity and composure never equalled in the schools of heathen philosophy ; the same sweetness of temper, the same cheerfulness, that attended him through life, accompanied his latest breath. His life was a preparation for death ; his death an exhortation to a virtuous life.

He was nephew to the celebrated Dean Swift, of whose works he published six additional volumes in octavo, in 1766.

He died at Worcester, July 12th, 1783, in the 77th year of his age.

James Johnstone, jun. M. D. member of the royal medical society of Edinburgh, physician in Worcester. The distinguished eminence to which

vol. II. p. 359, says, " the windows of the chapel of the bishop's palace, at Hartlebury, were painted by Price, after some designs by Dr. Wall, of Worcester."

this physician attained at an early age in his profession, and the public service to which his life fell a sacrifice, entitle him to peculiar attention here.

He was eldest son of Dr. James Johnstone, (1) now of Worcester, and of Hannah, daughter of Mr. Henry Crane, of Kidderminster.

Mr. Johnstone's childhood gave early indications of an amiable disposition, and of good talents. He was brought up under his father's eye at the grammar school in Kidderminster, under the Rev. Mr. Martin, an excellent classical scholar, who had been educated at Westminster school, and was there a contemporary with Bishop Johnson and Lord Mansfield.

At Dr. Athworth's academy he made a considerable progress for three years in languages, mathematics, philosophy, and other academical studies; and when he left that place, the doctor concluded many pleasing accounts of his pupil, by declaring, he was one of the most ingenious and promising young men he had ever known.

Thus prepared, he commenced the study of medicine at Edinburgh in the 17th year of his age, where he attended the lectures and studies of the several classes with singular industry. He was soon admitted a member of the medical society of Edinburgh, and distinguished himself there by his papers, and in the debates, which have contributed to form the medical character of a great many celebrated physicians.

Mr. Johnstone's assiduity was honourably noticed by his professors, particularly by the late Dr. Cullen, and Dr. Gregory; to the last he acted as chemical clerk, in preparing the cases on which the doctor proposed to lecture at the infirmary.

Dr. Johnstone graduated at Edinburgh in Sept. 1773, being there distinguished by his early proficiency, for he had hardly completed his 20th year, when he was made doctor of physic. His Thesis on the Angina Maligna, was considered as a masterpiece, and recommended to the attention of physicians by Dr. Cullen. This treatise was republished, in 1779, in an English translation, with considerable additions, derived from a paternal stock of observation, as well as from the author's own study and experience. Dr. Cullen is not the only writer of eminence who has spoken of this work, as one of the most valuable treatises on the subject; the late Dr.

(1) Dr. Johnstone, is the present representative of an ancient branch of the Johnstones of Johnstone, in Annandale. The family, before the union of the crowns, possessed considerable estates near Annan; and are still possessed of an estate, held of the crown, with other property in land there.

Fothergill, Dr. Rowley, and others, have bestowed much commendation upon it.

In the summer of 1774, Dr. Johnstone was unanimously chosen a physician to the Worcester infirmary, and attended that charitable institution, with acknowledged assiduity. The patients felt his humanity, and profited by his skill and sagacity.

His success and diligence in his profession, gave him a large share of medical practice in the city and county of Worcester, at a time of life when it is not very usual for physicians to be much employed.

His knowledge of medicine was regular and correct in all its branches ; but in the application of his knowledge to particular cases, he displayed that happy sagacity and discernment, that energy, tempered with prudence, in his prescriptions, which alone belongs to the rare character of a physician of genius ; and a little before his death, he was looked up to as one who would soon be at the head of his profession.

When called by the magistrates of the county of Worcester to visit the prisons, where many laboured under the gaol fever, nobly attentive to his duty, but too negligent of his own safety, he went into cells and dungeons full of pestilential contagion, and restored health to the miserable sufferers ; but his own invaluable life fell a sacrifice to the exertion. He was seized with the dire contagion, and fully persuaded that the event would be unavoidably fatal, he was conveyed to his father's house in Kidderminster, there to receive the last attentions of parental skill and affection. Every medical effort proving ineffectual, he died 16th Aug. 1783, in the 30th year of his age, (1) a lamented victim, in the discharge of one of the most dangerous duties of his profession. He so well dispatched the true business of life, that the oldest rarely attain to greater skill and knowledge ; and the youngest enter not into the world with more innocence, or leave it more sincerely mourned.

Dr. Johnstone's manners were as remarkably cheerful and pleasing, as his abilities and knowledge were great and extensive. To these were super-added great sweetness of temper, mingled with a vivacity and sensibility that never failed to render irresistibly interesting the expressions of his manly mind.

(1) See an account of his monument in the cathedral, Sect. VII. p. 164. vol. I.

He had vigour of body which seemed to promise a longer life, but by his premature death verified an old observation, "*Immodicis brevis est ætas, et rara senectus.*"

The governors of the Worcester infirmary expressed the concern of the public in their statement of 1784. "It would be unpardonable to overlook the mournful occasion of this election of physicians, by the death of Dr. Johnstone, junior, who for nine years served this charity with great assiduity, humanity, and skill, and who fell a memorable sacrifice, by his attendance on another public service." The late Mr. Howard, that immortal name! who, after a life spent in pilgrimages of humanity, has lately finished his glorious course, by a death similar, in some respects, to that of Dr. Johnstone, speaks of him with generous sympathy in "his State of the Prisons in England and Wales," 3d edit. 1784. And in an Account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe, printed at Warrington, 1789, p. 172. "In the course of my pursuits, (says this incomparably heroic man,) I have known also many amiable young physicians, who, in their zeal to do good, have been carried off by this dreadful distemper, the gaol fever; and this has been one incentive to my endeavours for its extirpation out of our prisons, I shall mention one affecting instance which happened here, as the circumstance is related by Dr. Barnes, in the Manchester Memoirs, vol. 2d. p. 85. Dr. Johnstone, jun. of Worcester, has lately fallen a much lamented martyr to a noble discharge of duty in attending the prisoners ill of a fever in Worcester gaol, in 1783. He attained at an early period to great and deserved eminence in his profession, and will be ever regretted as a physician of great ability and genius, and one of the most pleasing men, prematurely snatched from his friends and country, when highly agreeable and useful to them, &c."

To conclude, the life and death of this extraordinary physician, may be emphatically expressed in that portion of Scripture which says, "I was sick, and ye visited me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me."

The first modern collector of materials on which the history of the city and county of Worcester has been formed, was Thomas Abingdon, or Habingdon, Esq. of Henlip, in this county, a gentleman of considerable consequence not only in this county, but also in the age in which he flourished. His history is singular, and forms one of the eccentricities of the reign of

Queen Elizabeth. He was born at Thorp, near Chertsey, in Surrey, August 23, 1560; admitted commoner of Lincoln college, Oxford, and afterwards sent to the universities of Rheims and Paris.

At his return to England, he engaged so far with the party of Mary Queen of Scots, who endeavoured her release, that he became implicated in her imputed guilt, was confined six years in the Tower; and it was thought that, had he not been godson to Queen Elizabeth, he would have suffered death for his conduct. On his release, he was permitted to retire to Henlip, which had been settled upon him by his father, on his marriage with Mary, the eldest daughter of Lord Morley. In the reign of James I. Mr. Abingdon, if not a principal, was so far engaged in that horrible conspiracy of the Gunpowder-plot, as to have given entertainment to Garnet and Oldcorn, who were found concealed in his house at Henlip, and afterwards hanged for the share they had in it; a transaction for which he was a second time immured within the walls of the Tower, and actually condemned to expiate his offence by an ignominious death; but by the intercession of his father-in-law, Lord Morley, he was reprieved and pardoned. Mr. Abingdon's wife, daughter to that nobleman, is supposed to have written that letter to her brother, Lord Monteagle, which warned him of the impending danger of the plot, and was also meant to save him from the intended massacre; the exposure of which letter laid open the whole design, frustrated its execution, saved the lives of thousands, and ultimately brought the projectors of the intended ruin to the condign punishment their crimes had merited. When Mr. Abingdon received his pardon for this offence, it was with an injunction, as tradition reports, never to quit Worcestershire. It was during this seclusion that he set himself to study and collect the antiquities of the county, which he left in MS. (1) He wrote also an account of the cathedral and bishops of Worcester, which was printed in 1717, and republished, with additions, by an editor unknown, in 1723. Mr. Abingdon died at Henlip, 8th Oct. 1647, aged 87. See his portrait, with that of his wife, in Dr. Nash, vol. I. Art, "Henlip." p. 588.

Dr. William Hopkins was a native of Evesham, in this county, born there 28th August, 1647. His father was a clergyman, and his grandfather a gentleman of rank and fortune in Bewdley, in this county; for which

(1) See the Preface.

town he was chosen member of parliament, but died before he took his seat. At thirteen years of age, viz. in 1660, he was entered at Trinity college, Oxford; and in 1671, attended Mr. Henry Coventry, who was appointed ambassador, to Sweden, as his chaplain. During his residence there, he perfected himself in the Saxon language, by conversing with the Delecarlians, and other northern nations. His skill in modern languages, as likewise in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Oriental tongues, was great and extensive. Dr. Hickes, in his *Septentrional Grammar*, and Bishop Gibson, in his continuation of Camden's *Britannia*, article "Worcestershire," each owe eminent assistance to his learned communications. In 1675, he was made a prebend of this cathedral, in the history and antiquities of which church, no man has been better versed.

In 1698, he was appointed master of St. Oswald's hospital in this city. He was twice married, but died without issue May 18th, 1700, (1) and lies interred in the north transept of the great cross ile of this cathedral, with Aurillæ, his first wife, who died 1691. See Appendix, No. VIII. p. xxvi. xxxii.

Dr. William Thomas was born in the year 1670; he was grandson of Bishop Thomas, and only son of John Thomas and Mary, the daughter of Mr. Bagnall, of Worcester. He was educated at Westminster school, from whence he was elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, 25th June, 1688, being then seventeen years old, as appears by the account of admissions in that college; here he took his master's degree, in 1695, and soon after went into orders. In 1718, he took his doctor's degree; he had the living of Exal, in Warwickshire, given him through the interest of Lord Somers, to whom he was distantly related. At Atherstone, in the same county, he had a considerable estate, as he had likewise at the Grange, near Toddington, in Gloucestershire; the former came to him by his wife, the latter by his uncle, William Thomas.

In the year 1700, he travelled to France, and into Italy, during which time he contracted an intimacy with Sir John Pakington. Queen Anne was well disposed towards him, his grandfather, the bishop, having been formerly her preceptor; but disliking attendance at court, he received no other mark of royal favour than some inquiries concerning him. He was well

(1) Dr. Nash, in *Introd.* vol. I. p. ii. Mr. Cooksey's Essay, in *Append.* No. 10. p. 123.

skilled in the Greek and Latin languages, &c. to which he added the French and Italian ; he also made himself master of the Saxon tongue.

He married Elizabeth, the only daughter of George Carter, Esq. of Brill, in the county of Bucks, with whom he had a considerable fortune. By her he had a numerous issue, nine daughters and five sons. In 1721, with a view to the education of his children, Dr. Thomas came to Worcester ; and in the year 1723, was presented to the rectory of St. Nicholas in that city, by Bishop Hough, to whom he dedicated "*Antiquitates Prioratus Majoris Malverne*," printed in 1725 ; his edition of Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, in 1730 ; and likewise his *Survey of the Cathedral Church of Worcester*, with an *Account of the Bishops to A. D. 1660*, published in the year 1736. To Dugdale's *Antiquities* he made many large and valuable additions, and it is now, deservedly, a book of great price. His industry in his studies was unremitting, hardly allowing himself time for sleep, meals, or amusement. (1)

He died July 26th, 1738, aged 68, and is buried in the cloister of Worcester cathedral, near his grandfather, Bishop Thomas. See the Appendix, No. VIII. p. xxvii.

The Rev. Samuel Garbet, M. A. had his residence in Worcester several years. He was born at Wem, in Shropshire, where his father was minister. He was educated at Christ church college, Oxford. Having an easy fortune, he sought for no preferment in the church, but pursuing the bent of his highly cultivated talents, he was unremitting and incessant in his studies. His learning was extensive and profound. His researches into the stores of literature and science were deep and capacious ; not satisfied with superficial acquirements and the externals of learning, he embraced entire systems, and was master of them. And such was the facility with which he obtained whatsoever he pursued in his career of mental endowments, that to commence the pursuit, and to become possessed of its object, was to him the same thing. Hence appeared that variety of knowledge with which he abounded, and of which he was thoroughly master. As an historian, chronologist, and linguist, he was highly eminent ; as an astronomer and mathematician, skilful and accomplished ; for critical taste in poetry, and the belles lettres, few were his superiors. His judgment, which was acute and

(1) Dr. Nash, vol. II. in Appendix, p. clxii, clxiii.

penetrating, was tempered with a candour that, whilst it corrected, it also encouraged, and whilst it informed, it cherished and stimulated genius; and the most prompt employment he gave to his great and extensive knowledge was by making it useful to those not so gifted in intellectual excellence, or so enlightened as himself. This store of human accomplishments has, however, been lost to the world of science; an insuperable diffidence and modesty, so rooted and confirmed, as to have resisted all the solicitations of his friends, has deprived the republic of letters of the result of his laborious investigations. At peace with all mankind, he shunned the warfare of literary controversy, too often found its bane; too much alive to the honour and interest of learning to have sustained the assaults of hostile criticism, less candid and correct than his own sound and unbiassed judgment, he "kept the noiseless tenor of his way," with a stoical firmness not to be moved. Thence, however, what the public lost, the private circle of his selected friends enjoyed, with every advantage that the most amiable manners and the most engaging politeness could give to conversation on the precepts he taught, and the example he held forth. It is to this accomplished scholar and excellent man, that the author, in the original Preface to this work, p. ii. thus alludes: "I was not insensible how ruinous parental fondness is, even with regard to the progeny of the brain; and lest my own should suffer from this attachment, and miscarry by my blindness to its failings, I submitted my manuscript to the inspection of an ingenious friend, a critic; but candid and humane; who not only revised the greater part of it, but favoured me also with his assistance, especially in those sections that required an extensiveness of reading above my years, and a more intimate acquaintance with antiquity than my education had formed me for. I am proud to have the opportunity of avowing my obligations to this gentleman for his eminent services." (1) As connected, therefore, with the subject of this work, partaking in its labours, and above all, forming, by his exemplary character and distinguished talents, so great an ornament to this city, this humble tribute of grateful respect is offered to his memory.

Mr. Garbet died at Worcester, Monday Jan. 11th, 1768, in the 52d year of his age. He lies buried in the church of Stoulton, about four miles east of that city.

(1) See farther on this subject, in the present Preface.

SECT. XXII.

SEALS AND COINS.

OF the seals belonging to the incorporated or chartered bodies in this city, two only have been selected for publication in this work, namely, the seal of the city, and that of the dean and chapter of the church of Worcester; (1) representations of which are given in the annexed Plate, of the exact dimensions of the originals.

BRITISH COINS.

When Cæsar invaded Britain, the natives were ignorant of the use of coin; (2) nor was it till some time after that gold and silver were discovered here. (3) Their treasures before consisted of rings and tallies of iron, and with these they made exchange for what merchandize they wanted. (4) Coined money, it is thought, was first introduced by the Gaulish merchants after Cæsar's departure, and that they taught the Britons the art of coining. (5) Cunobelinus, in the time of Augustus, is thought to have been the first British prince who struck money here. No less than forty coins of gold, silver, and copper of that prince, of different dies and stamps, have been discovered. (6) None of this class of coinage have, however, been turned up at Worcester.

ROMAN COINS.

Several coins of Trajan and other emperors, and a small figure of Cybele, are said to have been found at Whitchurch.

We are occasionally presented with similar pieces of antiquity from different Roman stations in this island. Such antiquities, indeed, have not only been found in stations undoubtedly Roman, but also in places, the an-

(1) The ancient seal of the convent of St. Mary, at Worcester, according to a manuscript book, p. 28. marked +, in the archives of the dean and chapter, is thus described, viz. "The Scripture abowte o' Covent Seale.

"Oswaldus patres Wulstannus monachorum,

"Servant hoc fratres deleant commissarcorum."

"Sigillum conventus eccl'ie cathedralis beatie Dei genetricis Marie Wigornia."

The seal affixed to the grant of Alveston to the convent of Worcester, by St. Wulstan, given in Dr. Thomas's Account of the Bishops, p. 88. is inscribed, "Sigillum Wulstani Wigorniensis Epi."

(2) Cæs. Bel. Gal. lib. v.

(3) Tacit. Vita Agricola.

(4) Cæs. Bel. Gal. lib. v. cap. 9.

(5) Pegge's Essay on the Coins of Cunobelinus. (6) Ibid. Strutt's Chronicle, vol. I. ch. viii. p. 269.

tiquity of which is doubtful ; and which conjecture has honoured with the title of Roman stations, from the peculiar circumstances of their situation, and other external marks. Medalllic antiquities of the Romans having been found in any great quantities at any place, has generally been admitted as strong collateral evidence in favour of that place having been formerly a Roman residence. Why should such evidence be excluded in the present instance, and a case immediately in point be suffered to sink for want of similar support ? Many Roman coins have been dug up at Worcester since those which were found by Mr. Yarranton ; (1) but as objects of little or no value in the opinions of those who found them, they have been since lost or dispersed without notice. It will be neither improper nor foreign to the subject, it is conceived, if we should in this place enumerate a very considerable collection of Roman coins found in this city, and which have been obligingly confided to me for the purpose. (2) Though they may not much gratify the curious adepts in this learned and useful department of ancient history, as they are of no great rarity or high value, yet as the true and legitimate offspring of Worcester, they may tend to throw some light upon its history, and are therefore submitted.

LIST OF ROMAN COINS, FOUND IN WORCESTER.

Tib. Claudius.
Nero.
Galba. $\mathcal{A}$
Vespasian.
Domitian.
Trajan. $\mathcal{A}$
Hadrian. $\mathcal{A}$
Antoninus Pius.
Faustina, senior.
Carausius.
Constans.
Crispus.

Marcus Aurelius.
Faustina, junior.
Alexander Severus.
Gallienus.
Claudius Gothicus.
Tetricus, senior.
Victorinus, senior.
Constantius Chlorus.
Constantine the Great.
Magnentius.
Eugenius. $\mathcal{A}$
Valentinianus. OR.

(1) See Sect. I. p. 9. vol. I. (2) Principally by Mr. Sheriff, of Worcester, whose collection is very numerous. Others are in the possession of Joseph Berwick. Esq. Mr. Helme, &c. besides those engraved in the first edition of this work. See the Plate, p. 7.

SAXON COINS.

It will be necessary under this head to confine our views to the coinage carried on at Worcester only. That Offa, and the succeeding kings of Mercia, coined money, the cabinets of the curious evince; but none of those coins, nor indeed of the sole monarchs, minted before the year 928, can now be ascertained to have been coined at Worcester, the minter's name only being placed on the coin. Æthelstan, in his third year, first directed, that from that time every minter should to his own name add the name of the town where the piece was struck. (1)

The coin first bearing the name of Worcester, is one of Æthelstan, (2) struck in the latter end of his reign, about the year 935, when, having conquered the Welch, and defeated the Scots, he stiled himself "Rex totius Britanniae." The rest in succession down to Henry III. will be found in regular series; and thence inferring, that a mint subsisted at Worcester for a period of about 337 years. (3)

Anglo-Saxon and English coins minted at Worcester, and represented on the annexed Plate.

Collections.

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|------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| No. 1. Æthelstan | - | - | - | British Museum. |
| 2. Æthelred Rex Anglor | + | Durand Mo. Wigea. | Dr. Hunter. | |

(1) It would seem from hence that the privilege of coining had long been under regal control, before the formal recognition of the custom in Domesday book, under the Conqueror. See Sect. XVIII. p. 31, in the notes.

(2) See the annexed Plate, No. I. from the collection in the British Museum.

(3) In the third volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 371. Art. XLII. the Rev. Mr. Pegge has given his learned and ingenious observations on two jewels found near Lord Willoughby de Broke's seat at Compton Mordock, in Warwickshire, in 1774, the lesser of which, from the legend, (the author says) was struck about A. D. 1020, and probably by the monks, or the Bishop of Worcester, namely, St. Wulstan, who was then sitting. The whole legend is clearly *Mary and Oswald*, says Mr. Pegge, who has quoted Saxon authority sufficient to support the opinion, if the date had also corroborated it. St. Wulstan was not bishop of Worcester till A. D. 1062; he died 1095, aged about 87. Wolstan, nick-named the Reprobate, sat in the episcopal chair of Worcester from A. D. 1003 to 1023; he was the second bishop in succession to Oswald, who had been deceased only eleven years before Wolstan became bishop. We however find no traces of such a commemoration of St. Oswald as that either this bishop or his monks had struck either medal or coin to his honour. It must appear, therefore, I conceive, that the jewel under consideration requires other evidence to authenticate its having been the production of the church of Worcester, than merely that that church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; or that its great altar was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Oswald, when the church was consecrated anew by Bishop Sylvester, in 1218, to the honour of St. Oswald, St. Mary, and other saints: which was only one and the same ceremony, mentioned in the Worcester Annals, p. 483, and referred to by Mr. Pegge.

Collections.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| *3. Ædelred Rex Anglo + Ædelmer Mo. Wihr. | Dr. Hunter. (1) |
| *4. Cnut Rex A. + Leopi on Werin - | Bodleian Library. |
| 5. Cnut Rex Anglor + Aldred M. Wir. | Dr. Hunter. |
| 6. Cnut Rex Anglor + Leofur mo. Wirinc | Sam. Tyssen, Esq. (2) |
| 7. Cnut Rex Angloru + Suartgol mo Wiri | Dr. Hunter. |
| *8. Hardacnut Re + Elfwine on Wice - | Camden's Britannia. |
| 9. Edward the Confessor + Liofstan on Wihre. | S. Tyssen, Esq. |
| *10. Eadwiiru Rex + Purcl. on Wærinc. | Duke of Devonshire. |
| 11. Edward the Confessor + Egewine on Wigr. | S. Tyssen, Esq. |
| *12. Willemus Re. I. + Liofric on Wihrec | Mr. Bartlet. |
| *13. Willemu Rex. + Gormod. on Wice - | Mr. Bartlet. |
| 14. Willem Rex Angli. + Jelfgeard on Wig. (2
sceptres) - - - | S. Tyssen, Esq. (3) |
| 15. Henry I. + Godric - Wireces - | S. Tyssen, Esq. |
| 16. Stefe — + -n Were - | Dr. Hunter. |
| 17. Henricus Rex + Osber on Wiric - | Dr. Hunter. (4) |

MODERN COINAGE, AT WORCESTER.

On that portion of the annexed Plate on which the seals and Saxon money are represented, are introduced two pieces that relate to the history of the Kings Charles the first and second.

The first is a half-crown, having for its mint mark one pear on the obverse, and three on the reverse; the ancient badge, and now a part of the arms of Worcester. This piece now ranks amongst the scarcest of our English coins. B. Bartlet, Esq. F. A. S. Dr. Hunter, and a few other collectors had them in their cabinets. The other is of lead, and is now in the library at Oxford; it appears by the inscription to have been designed

(1) The coins marked thus * are copied by the obliging permission of Dr. Nash, from those published in the Introduction to his History of Worcestershire, vol. I. p. xci. in which they occur at No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

(2) From the Rev. Mr. Southgate's collection, late assistant keeper of the medals, &c. at the British Museum, purchased since his decease by Samuel Tyssen, Esq. of Narborough-hall, Norfolk; by whom that, and those at No. 9 and 14, from the same source, together with the others from his valuable collection, to which his name is affixed, have been kindly furnished to the author; by which polite assistance he has been thus enabled to complete the series of Saxon coinage as far as it has been traced, as anciently carried on at Worcester under the licence of former kings.

(3) This coin forms No. 7 in Dr. Nash's Plate, from Dr. Hunter's collection.

(4) The 8th and last of the set published by Dr. Nash; of which Mr. Bartlet had also one in his collection.

for a halfpenny: from its rarity there is great reason to believe very few were struck; the industrious Mr. Snelling having taken no notice thereof.

TOWN PIECES, and TRADESMEN'S TOKENS, were another species of coin that obtained during the grand rebellion, from about the year 1648 to 1672. Of the first sort, this city coined one in 1667, see No. 36 in the annexed Plate. Of the second sort, thirty-five, coined by different tradesmen in Worcester, are also given on the same Plate. They were formed in brass and copper for the conveniency of change. Their arrangement is alphabetically, halfpence and farthings. Of the seventeen published by Dr. Nash in the Introduction to his History of this County, vol. I. supplied from the cabinets of the late Rev. Mr. J. Pearkes, of Worcester, F. A. S. Mr. Tutet, F. A. S. Mr. Foster, and some at Oxford, eleven of them are repeated in this series, the rest have been obtained through the kindness and assistance of the gentlemen whose names appear with them respectively in the subjoined list. The remaining six of Dr. Nash's set, with the town-piece, are referred to only as duplicates to the series herein presented; a preference always being given to the original coin from which the engravings have been executed. The same rule has also been adopted in the Anglo-Saxon series of coins, No. 14 and 17.

LIST OF TRADESMEN'S TOKENS, COINED AT WORCESTER.

No.		Value.	Collections.	Duplicates.
1	Richard Aldney	- $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Sheriff.	
2	Richard Bedoes	- $\frac{1}{2}$	J. L. Knapp, Esq.	
3	Richard Bedoes	- $\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Nash, No. 1.	
4	Richard Bedoes, 1664.	- $\frac{1}{2}$	S. Tyssen, Esq.	Dr. Nash, No. 2.
5	Richard Bedoes	- $\frac{1}{4}$	Dr. Nash, No. 3.	
6	Richard Bedoes, 59	- $\frac{1}{4}$	S. Tyssen, Esq.	
7	Will. Chetle	- $\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Nash, No. 4.	
8	Will. Chetle	- $\frac{1}{4}$	Dr. Nash, No. 5.	
9	Will. Colbatch	- $\frac{1}{2}$	S. Tyssen, Esq.	
10	Will. Colbatch	- $\frac{1}{4}$	S. Tyssen, Esq.	{ Mr. T. Pitt. Dr. Nash, No. 6.
11	Will. Colbatch	- $\frac{1}{4}$	S. Tyssen, Esq.	
12	John Cherry	- $\frac{1}{2}$	J. L. Knapp, Esq.	
13	John Cherry	- $\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Nash, No. 17.	

No.			Value.	Collections.	Duplicates.
14	Will. Finch	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Nash, No. 8.	
15	Will. Finch	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	Dr. Nash, No. 7.	
16	Thomas Fowne	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	S. Tyssen, Esq.	
17	Thomas Hackett	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Nash, No. 9.	
18	John Hill	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	S. Tyssen, Esq.	
19	John Hurdman	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	S. Tyssen, Esq.	
20	John Jones	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	S. Tyssen, Esq.	
21	Thomas Jones	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Nash, No. 10.	
22	Arthur Lloyd	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	S. Tyssen, Esq.	
23	John Lillie	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	J. L. Knapp, Esq.	
24	Will. Moore, 1664.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	S. Tyssen, Esq.	J. L. Knapp, Esq.
25	Will. Moore, 1664.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	J. L. Knapp, Esq.	
26	Will. Moore, 1665.	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Nash, No. 11.	
27	Edward Pritchett	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Nash, No. 12.	
28	Francis Richardson	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	J. L. Knapp, Esq.	
29	Francis Richardson	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Sheriff.	
30	John Seaborne	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Sheriff.	
31	James Smithin,	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	S. Tyssen, Esq.	Dr. Nash, No. 13.
32	Will. Swift	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	S. Tyssen, Esq.	
33	Will. Swift	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	Dr. Nash, No. 14.	
34	Will. Swift	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Nash, No. 15.	
35	John Turbeville	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Nash, No. 16. (1)	
36	A Town-piece of Worcester	$\frac{1}{4}$		S. Tyssen, Esq.	Dr. Nash.

The ornamented margin on the upper part of the annexed Plate of seals and coins, divided and numbered according to the variety it presents, has been introduced for the purpose of illustrating the embellishments used by the Saxon and Norman architects in the churches and other public structures they have raised in this and other nations; an explanation principally derived from the learned Mr. Bentham's Dissertation on Saxon and Norman Architecture, prefixed to his valuable History of Ely cathedral; and best referring to the subject of Sect. IV. vol. I. of this work, in which it hath been inadvertently omitted.

(1) Notwithstanding the repetition of names, value of the coin, and dates, on some of the above pieces, a difference will be observed in their dies that evinces more than one of the same description in those respects, was struck by the same person.

The bodies of their vast massive pillars were generally plain cylinders, as in the nave of Gloucester cathedral, or set off only with small half columns united with them, as at Worcester. They are also sometimes adorned with the spiral-groove winding round them, and the net or lozenge-work. Their principal arches, mostly plain, were often enriched with the chevron-work, or zig-zag moulding, the most common manner of their building. (See the Plate No. 1.) The embattled-frette is an ornament formed by a single moulding traversing the face of the arch, making its returns and crossings always at right angles, so forming the intermediate spaces into squares, alternately open above and below. (See No. 2.) The triangular-frette is the same sort of moulding, which at every return forms the side of an equilateral triangle, and consequently incloses the intermediate spaces in that figure. (See No. 3.) The nail-head, resembling the heads of great nails driven in at regular distances. (See No. 4.) The billeted moulding, as if a cylinder should be cut into small pieces of equal length, and these stuck on, alternately, round the face of the arches. (See No. 5.) This ornament was often used as well as some of the others, as a fascia, band or fillet, round the outside of their buildings. The out and inside of their walls were often decorated in their vacant spaces with rows of little pillars and arches, as in the chapter-house at Worcester; and the corbel-table, consisting of small arches without pillars, but with heads of men and animals, serving instead of corbels, or brackets, to support them, which they placed below the parapet, as on the outside of the eastern part of Worcester cathedral, projecting over the upper, and sometimes the middle tier of windows. (See No. 6.) The hatched moulding, as if cut with an axe at regular distances, and so left rough. (See No. 7.) And the nebule, a projection terminated by an undulating line. (See No. 8.)

To these marks, which distinguish the Saxon and Norman stile of architecture, the ornaments numbered 9, 10, 11, may be properly added, as they occur in many of their ancient buildings, and thence have been noticed and engraved in Grose's Preface to his Antiquities, p. 76, quarto, 1773.

THE END.

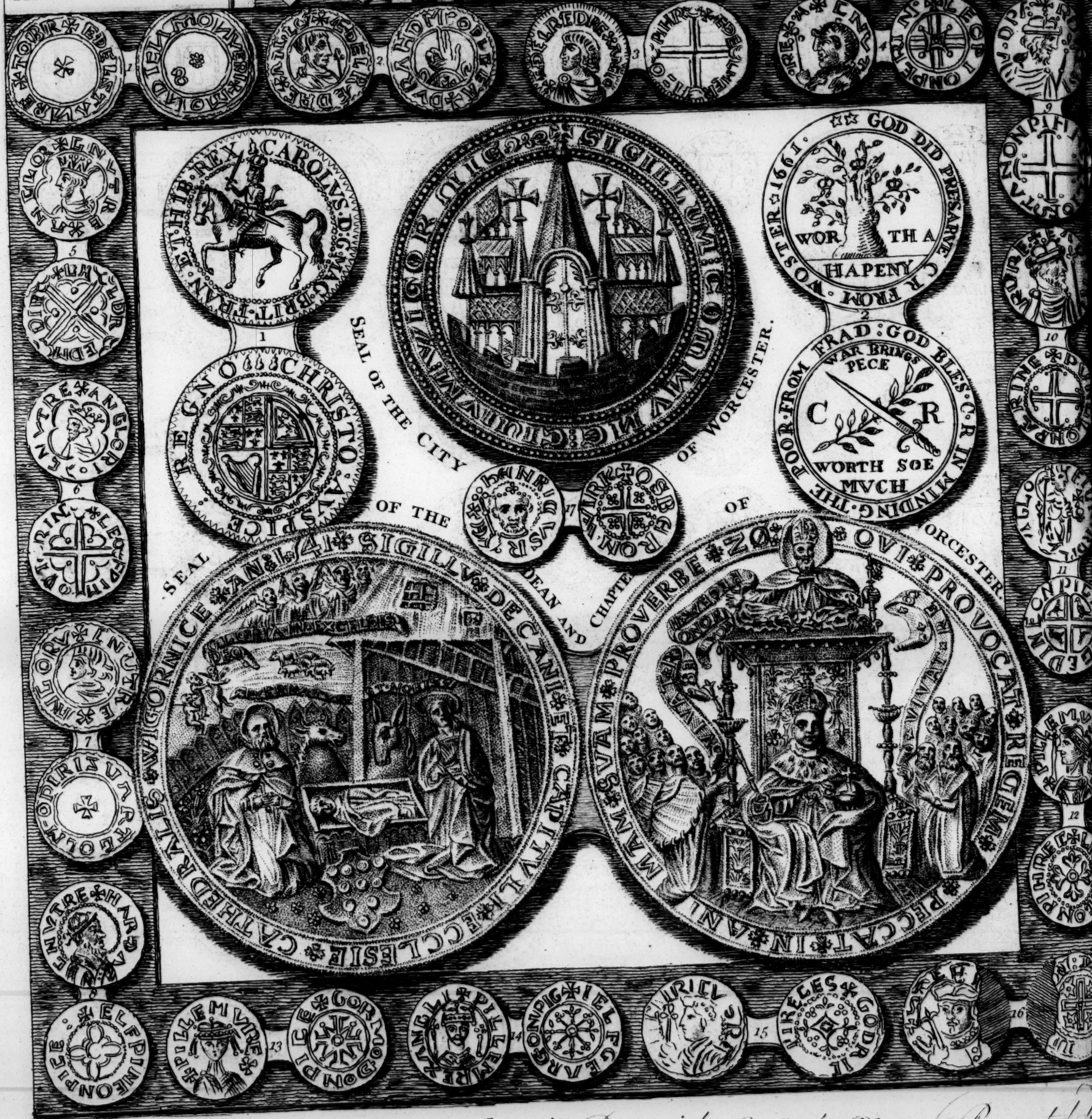




ANGLO-SAXON and ENGLISH COINS.

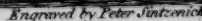
MINTED AT

SAXON AND NORMAN



To Joseph Berwick Esq. This Plate Presented by his most Devoted and Obligate

London



Valentine Green.



DESCRIPTION OF THE SEALS

OF THE CITY, AND OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF WORCESTER.

THE inscription round the seal of the city, which is in the Saxon character, is "SIGILLUM . COMMUNE . CIVIUM . WIGORNIE."

The representation on this seal appears to be a church, of the early ornamental Gothic taste, apparently placed within a circular embattled wall of a city, or the parapet of a turret of a castle, meant probably to typify the ancient ecclesiastical power as pre-eminent over the civil. The impression of this seal proves it to have been very cleanly cut, and well executed. Its age is not ascertained.

Round the obverse of the seal of the dean and chapter is inscribed, "SIGILLU + DECANI + ET + CAPITULI + ECCLESIE + CATHEDRALIS + WIGORNIE + AN^o + 1541*"

The subject represented is the Nativity. The infant Jesus is placed in a sort of cradle, embellished with Gothic ornament. At the head, Joseph, and at the feet, the Holy Virgin, are represented kneeling; their attitudes are expressive of devout attention to the choir of angels above, singing "GLORIA . IN . EXCELSIS . DEO." inscribed on the upper scroll; which, it would appear, is meant to be answered by "PUER . NATUS . EST . NOBIS." inscribed on a label above the heads of the holy family. On the ground, which is strewn with flowers, the arms of the see of Worcester are laid, before the cradle, and between the kneeling figures. As the seal is that of the dean and chapter, it is somewhat singular the arms introduced were not theirs. The arms of the see of Worcester are, pearl: ten torteauxes; (four, three, two, and one,) ruby; signifying the Eucharist. The arms of the dean and chapter are, argent; nine torteauxes; (three, three, two, and one,) on a canton, azure, the Virgin Mary; in her dexter arm, the infant Jesus; in her sinister hand, a sceptre; all, or. The stable, with an ox and ass, and an inclosure of paling, fill up the composition of the principal group on the foreground; behind which, the shepherds attending to the angelic host, with their flock, are represented in the background.

On the reverse, King Henry VIII. appears seated and enthroned beneath a richly ornamented canopy, crowned and robed, holding the sceptre in his

right hand, and the mounne in his left. On the top of the canopy a representation of the Pope is introduced, pontifically habited, having on his head the tiara, and in his left hand a key. His right hand is extended towards a scroll, on which is inscribed "REGEM HONORIFICA." A group of ten ecclesiastics, and another of the same number of laymen, each in their proper habits, kneeling on the right and left of the throne, unite in the exclamation "VIVAT REX" inscribed on scrolls ascending over the respective groups; an arrangement denoting the regal power, equally supreme over both church and state. It is not, however, so easy to account for the motive for introducing the figure of the Pope, in a seal meant as a legal instrument that in future was to perpetuate the total extinction of his power over the English church, and therein to place his Holiness in a situation from whence he had been so recently removed, that is to say, from being *above* the king. The whole is encompassed by the following inscription.

+ QUI + PROVOCAT + REGEM + + PECCAT + IN + ANIMAM + SUAM +
PROVERBE + ZO+

Impressions of those seals are in the Author's possession, and are of the exact dimensions of the representations on the Plate.

APPENDIX.

CATHEDRAL.



SECT. IV. N^o. I.

Bibli. Cotton. Cleopatra E. IV. P. 144. Plut. V. C. p. 99. in Mus. Brit.

“THE decayes of your honorable lordshypps Monastery att *Worcettur*, and the occasion therof.

“Right Worshypfull mastyer Secretary and honorable lorde Visitor, very sory I am to trowbull your lordshyp wth my y^portune wryting, how be hytt y am so sore vexid w^h siknes y^t my cōsynce compellyth me to schew the trothe unto yow^r good lordschyppe, and now p^rdoon, y remytt all un to yow^r hye dyscrecōn and make an yend for my lyfe.

“Besekying yow^r honorable lordschype, in rev^rence X^t, to consyd^r ow^r nobull pri^rces founda^con, the whych lands was gyvyn as yow^r lordshype do know, to mayntayne the serv^{ts} of God, and to enforce the mynesters therof, to repare, to kepe hospitalyte, and to gyve almes, the whyche hath he clene abusyd, yn y^s mans tyme y^t nevyr sett be God nor hys p^rnce, nowas concernyng repara^cons, yow^r lordshyps farmery ys downe, wher^e ow^r sike mē have the cūforte, yow^r kychyn ys downe, yow^r cloyst^r hadde be downe byfore y^s tyme and yf a^z, doct^r yow^r officer had nott und^rsett hym w^t tymbr, yow^r ostry and bruarne redy to fawll w^t moch more, y^t a xx marke wynlott repare yow^r lordschypes monastery, beyng nothyng chargyd w^t the coste. And as for almes, yow^r coventt gyevyth owt of ther porcōn vi tymes as moche as evyr dyd ow^r untrue mastys, and as towching hospitalyte, he kepte, gret upon ow^r chan- celar and byschopes officers, upon sargiants and ayt^rnes of Westminst^rhall, upon doct^{rs} and pr^rctors of the Archys w^t grett fees and rewards unto mony of all the sorts, for he hath be the moste pte of all hys tyme yn law w^t gentylmē, w^t hys coventt, and tenants, y^e moste pte yn sory tytle, and all for y^e affea^con y^t he hath unto hys kynred and knaves, unto y^e whych he gyevyth y^e almes y^t yow^r monastery ys bound to gyve y^e ow^r p^rnces name unto xiiii pore people, and ev^ry oon of them to have yerly xvi boschell of corne, the abusion therof wole greve eny cherytable mā, how hys brothyr and syst^r w^t kynred and knaves hath the p^t have y^e grettyst farmes and p^rsetts as longeth unto yow^r monastery so y^t few or noon of welbstowyd, yn yow^r cathedrall chuseth as iij goodly mytyrs w^t ther staves, thes wold nott satsfye hys hye mynd, butt he hath sold plate to the sūme of lxxx^{ll} and hath made h^y new myt^r and staffe, and yett when the tyme cōm to paye ow^r dewty unto ow^r p^rnce then he lyeth the charge on hys officers, and pore coventt owte of ther porcōn of iij^{ll} yerly, so y^t he wole paye lytyll h^yselfe, by sey y^t y^e p^rors porcōn ys lytyll y nows to kepe hys honor, Item he hath of knaves iij gentylmē, x yemen, x grīmmes, unto the which y^e coventt officers payeth moche of ther wags, be syde the fore sayd nūbers ther be x yemē that lungyth unto yow^r coventt y^t goth yn hys lyv^ey, he beyng nott charged w^t oon grote on them, all y^s nūmber, xxxiiii wolenott satsfye hys hye mynd, butt he hath

gentylmē waytars w^t bothe yemē and gr̃mes, and also hath yncressyd ther wags and mynyschyd yow^r pore coventts porcōn, and y^e pore k̃nes as yow^r pore coventt hath on the fysthe daye y wole to God yow^r lordschype dyd know y^tof.

“ Ifm he and hys p̃decessor hath takyn fro yow^r pore tenants, cc or ccc akys of lands, and yett make sū of them paye as moche or more rent as they dyd byfore, and all to ynlarge hys p̃ks w^towte ow^r p̃nce lycence.

“ The laste gryffe of y^e grett distencon y^t was by twyxt ow^r untrue mast^r and coventt, the whyche was yendyd w^t a solemyne othe of ow^r untrue mastyr and coventt by fore my lord of exect^r as deane of y^e Arches, w^t dyṽrs doctors and p̃otcors that made a decre to obs̃vyd, att y^t time recevyd, and never sens kepte, butt daylye fawll ỹpinry by y^e occasion of ow^r untrue mast^r to the grett grugge of cōcyence of yow^r hole coventt.

“ Pte of y^e forsayd greves, y have putt up yn all vysitacons for the space of y^s xvi yeres, and the yends therof evyr hathe be w^towte reformacon, the vysitor rewardyd and sone aft^r pore Musards to p^rson for tellyng trothe, and sū other y^t hath seyde y^r conceyence subduyd and all bygifts, and now ther by to y^s handle so wrechydly w^t sorow yⁿ p^rson to y^e destruccō of my body y^s cold wynt^r by yow^r lordschypes und^r vysitors att y^e complaynte of my fawlse conspyritors y^t daylye ymagynyth agaynste me, only for my truthe as y am bound to bere to ow^r p̃nce that y maye wayle and repente the begyñg therof, savyng y^t hytt y^s as God be thankyd, yn yow^r honorable lordschyps mete a^wucte to reforme when hytt schall plese yow, and therefore what sūevyr outh^r w^t schall y be contente, besekynge yow^r honorable lordschyp to have cōpassion on me, and to be so m̃cyfull as for to remove me fro the tyranny of my untrue mast^rs unto Westminst^r, wher y wold gladly yend my lyfe g^retlye ỹ y^e k̃nes of almyty God, whoe p^rsve yow^r honorable lordschyp ỹ p^rsper^s, helth, w^t honor, unto the whyche yow schall have my dayly prayer whyle y^t y live.

“ By yow^r lordschyps owne pore wreche yn p^rson yn yow^r monastery att Worcett^r, J. Musard, Monck, vii decemb.”

No. II.

An Inventory of the Plate belonging to the Priory of Worcester, at the time it was surrendered in the year 1540.

Copied from a Book marked + belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, now in their Archives (2d March, 1793), pages 171, 172, 173, and 174.

Beuerey.

Inprimis, ij salts with a cover parcel gylt, weying and chased	-	-	xxxvij unc. iij qrs.
Item, xij spones with wralls lyons gylt, weying	-	-	xvij unc.
Item, xij spones with lyons, weying	-	-	ix unc.
Item, a harnessed nutt with a cover gylt, weying	-	-	xlix unc. and half.
Item, a black nutt with a cover gylt, weying	-	-	xv unc. iij grs.
Item, ij masers, one with a dowbulbond, the other with a sengylbond.			
Item, ij hornes harnessed.			
Item, a stondyng cupp with a cover gylt and pounced, weying	-	-	xxxvij unc. iij qrs.
Item, a gylt boll, called Fordam's boll, with a cover, weying	-	-	lxi unc. and half.

Item, a gylt boll, called Grene's boll, weying	-	-	xvij unc. j qr. and half.
Item, a powdur peese for spyce, weying	-	-	v unc. iij.
Item, iij gobletts with a cover, gylt and chased, weying	-	-	lxvj unc.
Item, iij gobletts with a cover, parcell gylt and playne, weying	-	-	lxij unc.

The Tresary.

Inprimis, a spyce plate gylt, weying	-	-	xxv unc.
Item, iij selver dyshes, weying	-	-	xxxvj unc.

The Frayt^r.

Item, ij salts with a cover gylt and playne, weying	-	-	
Item, xij bolls whyte and playne, of one fasshen, weying	-	-	ccix unc.
Item, iij other peeses whyte and playne, without covers, weying	-	-	xxvj unc.
Item, a white peese with a cover playne, weying	-	-	xix unc. and half.
Item, xxxi spones in the Frayt ^r , weying	-	-	xxxij unc.
Item, vj spones playne, weying	-	-	vi unc.
Item, xxij spones of divers fassheons, weying	-	-	xxvij unc.
Item, iij grete masers in the misericorde. Item, vi masers to the Frayter.			
Item, broke sylver, weying	-	-	xxix unc.
Item, ij grete broken masers, and a nutt with a cover broken.			

The Suppr^r. (Sub-prior.)

Inprimis, ij salts with a cover half gylt and chased, weying	-	-	xxxij unc. and half.
Item, vj spones with lyons, weying	-	-	vij unc. 3 qrs.
Item, vj spones with the Apostylls, weying	-	-	xix unc. and half.
Item, a maser, called the suppr ^r 's maser.			
Item, a nutt with a cover harnesssed and gylt, weying	-	-	x unc and a qr.
Item, vj spones playne, weying	-	-	vj unc.
Item, iij gobletts with a cover playne and gylt, of Dan Robert Alchurches gyft, weying	-	-	lxviii unc. and half.

The Cellerar.

Inprimis, a salt with a cover gylt, weying	-	-	xvij and 3 qrs.
Item, xij spones with cutt yends, weying	-	-	xj unc. and half.
Item, a goblett, parcell gylt, without a cover, weying	-	-	xiiij unc. and half.
Item, a peece, parcell gylt, weying	-	-	xij unc. and a qr.

The Farmarar.

Inprimis, a salt, parcell gylt, with a cover, weying	-	-	vj unc. a qr. and half qr.
Item, xij spones, weying	-	-	x unc. and half qr.
Item, a maser with a sengylbande, with a ston in the			
A pax of selver in the Farmary, and ameld, parcel gylt, weying	-	-	ij unc.
Item, a chales in the Farmary gylt, weying	-	-	xv unc. and a qr.

The Hostrye.

Inprimis, a salt of selver and parcell gylt with a cover, weying	-	-	xj unc. and half.
Item, vj spones with wrawles, weying	-	-	vi unc.

Item, vj spones with seynts at the yends, weying	-	-	vi unc.
Item, ij peeses white and playne, weying	-	-	xiiij unc. 1 qr. and half qr.
Item, iij masers, ij of them with dowbulbonds, and j with a syngylbond.	-	-	
Item, ij gobletts with a cover parcell gylt, weying	-	-	xxxix iij qrs.

The Chamburrar.

Inprimis, vj spones, weying	-	-	-
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The Sexten.

Inprimis, ij salts with a cover parcell gylte, weying	-	-	xxiiij unc. and half.
Item, vj spones, weying playne	-	-	v unc. iij qrs.
Item, vj spones with wralls, weying	-	-	vij unc. and half.
Item, a white peece parcell gylt withowt a cover, weying	-	-	xiiij unc. and half.

Dan Robert Alcburches Plate.

Inprimis, ij salts with a cover, all gylte, weying	-	-	l unc.
Item, a salt with a cover parcell gylte, weying	-	-	xiiij unc. and half.
Item, a spone gylte with the ymage of J ^{hu} , weying	-	-	ij unc. and a qr.
Item, vj spones with wralls, weying	-	-	xvij unc. and a qr.
Item, xij spones with the Apostulls, weying	-	-	xxiiij unc.
Item, a standyng nutt of selver, and gylte with a cover, weying	-	-	lx unc.
Item, a standyng nutt with a cover, all gylte, weying	-	-	xxvj unc.
Item, a standyng cuppe with a cover al gylte and playne, weying	-	-	xxviiij unc.
Item, a standyng cupp with a cover, all gylte and playne, weying	-	-	xxix unc.
Item, a standyng cupp all gylte, withowt a cover, playne, weying	-	-	xvj unc. and half.
Item, iij white bolls with a cover pounced, weying	-	-	lxiiij unc.
Item, iij gobletts with a cover gylt and playne, weying	-	-	lxviiij unc. and half.
Item, iij gobletts with a cover gylt and chaced, weying	-	-	lxv unc.
Item, a white peese without a cover playne and parcell gylt, weying	-	-	xiiij unc. and half.
Item, a lyttul cover gylt, weying	-	-	1 unc. iij qrs.
Item, a lyttull maser with a dubbulbande.	-	-	
Item, a grete standyng cupp pownced and gylt, of <i>Paryce</i> making, weying	-	-	xxiiij unc.
Item, a drynkyng cupp for ale with a cover gylt, weying	-	-	xiiij unc. and half.
Item, a drynking cupp for ale with a cover parcell gylt, weying	-	-	x unc.

Item, Roger Stanforde, a spone playne.

Will^m Hodyngton.

Item, a salt of selv ^r with a cov ^r parcell gylt, weying	-	-	xvij unc.
Item, a white boll parcell gylt, weying	-	-	xv unc.
Item, vj spones with tonnes at the yends, weying	-	-	viiij unc.

Will^m Fordam.

Inprimis, a lyttull goblett w th owt a cov ^r parcell gylt, weying	-	-	} weight not put down.
Item, a ale cuppe w th owt a cov ^r parcell gylt, weying	-	-	
Item, a peece parcell gylt chaced, weying	-	-	
Item, ij lyttull salts with a cov ^r gylt, weying	-	-	
Item, ij lyttull salts w th owt a cov ^r parcell gylt, weying	-	-	

APPENDIX. CATHEDRAL. SECT IV. N^o II.

v

Thesaur' Ecclesiæ.

Inprimis, a holy water tynnell of selver and gylte, and the dasshel to the	} cxj unc.
same, selver and gylte, weying	
Item, a nother hooly water tynnell of selver with the dasshel, weying	lxij unc.
Item, ij grete crossys of selver and gylt, weying	cciiij unc.
Item, ij other crossys of selver and gylt (pertin. priori et conventui), weying	} cxxxix unc. cxlj unc.
Item, ij candylstycks of selver and gylt, weying	ccxvj unc.
Item, ij censers of selver and gylt, weying	ccvij unc.
Item, ij censers of sylver and gylt, weying	xxxviiij unc. and xxxix unc. and half.
Item, j censer of sylver and gylt, weying	xxxviiij unc. and 3 qrs.
Item, ij censers of selver and parcell gylt, weying	xxvij unc. xxix unc.
Item, ij g. candylstycks of selver and parcell gylt, weying	lxij unc.
Item, ij candylstycks of selver and parcell gylt, weying	xxxvij unc.
Item, j monstrans of selver and gylt, weying	cxvij unc.
Item, j monstrans of selver and parcell gylte, weying	xij unc. and half.
Item, j monstrans of selver and gylt, with the brayns of Saint Thomas of Canterbury, weying	} viij unc. iij qrs.
Item, a noche, called Lyttultons noche, of golde and precious stones (pertin. priori et conventui), weying	} iij unc. j qr. and half qr.
Item, the sup'ior's noche (pertin. priori et conventui), weying	ix unc.
Item, the chauntors noche (precentori), weying	xv unc. and half.
Item, a navett to putt cense yn, weying, with a spone	xv unc.
Item, a navett with a spone all gylt, weying xxij unc. of Robert Alchurch's gyft.	
Item, the hooly crosse with the fute of clene golde (pertin. priori et conventui), weying	} ix unc.
Item, the holy crosse off golde with precious stones, weying	xj unc. and half.
Item, the hooly crosse, the over parte ys clene golde, the remanz ys sylv ^r and gylte	} xxxix unc.
Item, Russells crosse of selver and gylte and amelde, weying	lvj unc.
Item, a grete culpe of selver and gylte, weying	cix unc.
Item, a cup of selver and gylte, weying	lx unc.
Item, a croystaff of selver and gylt, weying	ccxxxiiij unc.
Item, a croystaff of selver and gylt, weying	c unc.
Item, a croystaff of selver and parcell gylt, weying	lxxv unc.
Item, a riche myter w ^t golde peerlys and p ^r icious stones (pertin. priori et conventui).	
Item, a myter amelde w ^t p ^r icious stones.	
Item, a myter w ^t peerlys, called the white myter.	
Item, a pax of selver and gylte (pertin. D ^{no} priori), weying	xlij unc.
Item, a pax of selver and gylte (pertin. priori et conventui), weying	xij unc.
Item, a pax of selver and parcell gylte (pertin. priori et conventui), weying	vj unc. and half.
Item, a pax of selver and gylte, of William More gyft to the Lords chappell, weying	} ix unc.
Item, a pax in the Lords chappell parcell gylte, weying	iiij unc. and half.
Item, a pax of selver in the Farmary, weying	ij unc.
Item, ij crewetts of selver and gylte, weying	xvj unc. and a qr.
Item, ij crewetts of selver and parcell gylte, weying	xij unc. and half.
Item, ij crewetts of selver and parcell gylte at o ^r Lady at the fute, weying	vij unc. and half.

Item, ij crewetts of selver and all gylte in capella prior (pertin. priori), weying	x unc. and half.
Item, ij crewetts of selver and all gylte in capella prior (pertin. priori), weying	xij unc. and half.
Item, ij basons of selver and parcell gylt for the hye autr, weying	xl unc.
Item, a chales of golde of John Sudbury making (pertin. priori et conventui), weying	xl unc.
Item, a chales of golde (pertin. priori et conventui), weying	xl unc.
Item, a chales of selver and gylte w ^t p ^r ecious stones, part w ^t peryls, in the full weying	xxxv unc. and half.
Item, a chales gylte w ^t p ^r ecious stones in the boll called Whettamsted, weying	xlj unc.
Item, a chales gylte graved in the fute and the crucifix amelled, weying	xxx unc.
Item, a chales gylt th ^t ys occupyde at the hye autr, weying	xxiij unc.
Item, a chales gylt in the Farmary, weying	xv unc. and a qr.
Item, a chales gylt be fore o ^r Lady, weying	xvij unc. and half.
Item, the making of a chales in the Lords chappell, of Will ^m More gyft, gylt, weying	xx unc. and half.
Item, a chales gylt in the sextons chappell, weying	xx unc. and half.
Item, a chales all gylt, weying	xxj unc. of Rob ^t . Alchurch's gyft.
Item, a new chales all gylt to the priors chapel, weying	(torn off).
Item, a chales in the charnell howes, weying	(weight omitted).
Item, viij chales gylt for the awters, weying	cxxxviij unc.
Item, iij lyttull chales parcell gylt, weying	xxiij unc. and half.
Item, a patten parcell gylt to make oblation, weying	vj unc. 1 qr. and half qr.
Item, a selver spone for oblation, with iij stones in hym, weying	j unc. and a qr.
Item, an ymage of o ^r Lady the assumption gylt, weying	cciiij unc. half.
Item, an ymage of o ^r Lady parcell gylt, weying	lix unc. half.
Item, iij pontificalls Rynggs of golde.	

Examined by R. C.

No. III.

Part of an Inventory of the Plate, Vestments, Utensils, &c. belonging to the Priory of Worcester.

Harl. Coll. Vol. I. Catal. No. 604, Art. 48, fol. 102.

From the mutilated state of these papers it is impossible to gather or to connect the beginning of the inventory. So much of it therefore as is intelligible is here transcribed with the utmost care. The whole is contained in two folio sheets; the order of the entries is observed as in the original.

Art. 49 in the same book belongs also to Worcester, and is accordingly transcribed from a part of a paper attached to the former, and written in the same hand.

P. 102. Selv^r with a ——— halfe a quatr^l.

—— Kycheon stufe iij brass — iij awndyerens, ij chaffyn dysshees, ij pottes — ewt^r dysshes, iij borde clothes, iij towells, on of them — iij candelstykes, fyer panne to warme yn a bede —

iiij baseins and pote to the washn house, ij seyllatorys — ij ston morters with a irene pestell, a skymm^r, a flessehocke, — a peyr of balis, a brasen pote yn the washⁿ house, an axe, a lantern.

— A pax of gold and parcel gylte, weynge —ij unce.

iiij great boylynge potts, ij pannes, ij cawtherns, iiij fryenge pannes, — a peyr of cobbarts, iiij peyr of potthocks, — vi platters, vi pottyngers.

Item, a voldynge table, ij cubbards, with ij coffers, a chafferne, with iiij basens, ij towells, — towells for the lanerns, a bedestock.

Item, a table burde with ij trestylls, a forme.

The Tumbarys Office.

Item, Seynt Oswalde and Seynt Ulstans hede with selv^r and gylte, — a myter for Seynt Oswalde hede — with stonys set ther ynn, a arme of Seynt Edmund the Bysshoope, ij woode coveryde with selver gylte, — a arme of Seynt Romane the Bysshope coveryde yn certen placis with selver, ij small sryms — gylte with lyttle stonys yn the wiche ther bynn certen relyquis of Seynt Oswalde and Seynt Wlsta — coveryde with selv^r, a moyle of Seynt Oswalde una vitta cirra caput S^{te} Margarete — with selver, with other garnysynge with selver abowte the hede, xi thousande V^gyngs, in parte of a skul — of Herfford's tombe garnysyde in gold and gylte with ij rynges, ij olde pannes of xvi galands, a pe — basen to temp^r wax ther yn, a tryvett.

The Maistr of the Chapell.

Item, a surples for the maister of the chylderne, and vi surplesses ffor the chylderne, a masse bocke of — with pryckesonge, wher yn ys v parts, and iiij parts, iiij pryckesonge masse bockes of pawp^r, ij hother bocks — on with antems, and salmes yn hym, iiij lyttle pryckesonge bocks of masses, v masse bocks of v parts, v bo — with salme festadres, and skrolls belongynge to the ij pawp^r bocks yn the be the v parts of other songs, a syn — note bocke burdyde, a p^{ch}ment bocke of salmes burdyde, ij masses of v parts in p^{ch}ment scrowlls, — a pawp^r bocke of iiij parts, a pawp^r bocke with the vitatoris benedic^t. Te Deu^m in pryckyng, ther be iiij or iiij antems yn scrowel. Item, a lampe of brasse in our Lady chapell hangynge, iiij coffers to put yn the stufe with locks and keys. In the chambre ys a table burde with ij trestylls, a benche made fast, ij formes, a coffer.

The Ostyllar's Office.

Item, yn plate, ij gobbets with a cov^r parcell gylte, weynge xxxix unc. iiij qrs. vi spones with images of our Lady at the yende weynge vi unc. vi spones — weynge vi unc. a salt of selv^r parcel gylte, with a cover weynge xi unc. and a half. In the other chambre, callyde Will^m Deanes chambre, a mattres, a fether bed, a bowster, a pillow of downe, a peyr of blanckets, a coverlet, a coverynge of dornycke lyned, iiij quesshons, a cubbarde w^t ij locks and onn keye, a basen and a yower of pewt^r, a peyr of awndyerns, a fyre pyke (p 2), a shovell, a peyr of balis, a coffer w^t locke and keye, a borde, a forme. In the seconde chambre a fetherbede, a bowst^r, a peyr of blanckets, a coverlet, a coverlet w^t tapstry warke lyned, ij coffers with ther locks and keys, a presse, a thest^r of the bede. In the pantrye chambre, a matres, a ffetherbede, ij bolsters, a peyr of blanckets, ij coverlets of tapstry warke, on of them lynede, a peyr of awndyerns, a fyere pyke, a voldynge borde, ij towells, ij fformes. In the o^r chambre, a mattres, a ffetherbede, a bowst^r, a peyr of blancketts, ij plane coverlets w^t a dog swanne. In the chapell chambre, ij bedds, ij mattres, ij peyr of blanckets, iiij coverlets, ij of them lynede, iiij bowsters. Item, v candellstycks, ij saltes of tynne, ij chafferns, ij pottell potts, q^{rt} pote, v platters, v pottyngers, iiij sawcers, an axe, a chaffyne dysse, x peyr of shets, v mete clothes.

The Ffrat^rras Office.

In primis, xii great bolls of selv^r p^{se}ll gylte with a cov^r weynge ccix unces, xliij selv^r spones weynge — vii smalle masers w^t gylte bonds, iiij great masers w^t gylte bounds, ij selv^r salts gylte w^t a cov^r

weynge li unc. and a halfe, a horne for the whassell w^t a cov^r garnysseyde w^t selv^r and stonns, the selv^r gylte. In the Mysericord^e a great table borde, ij fformes, iij peyntede clothes, ij pannes peynted, a voyldynge borde, a palle befor the fyere chymney, a fyre pycke, a fyre shovyll, a chafferne, a chaffynge dysshe, a coffer, ij varge barrells, a cheyer, iij salts of tynne w^t on cov^r, a borde, ij trestells. In the lyttle howse, a basen w^t a yower. In the ffrat^r iij bells, viij broken candylstycks of tynne, a lampe, ij cubbards, v bordes, ij fframes for lampes, vi saltes of tynne, w^t on cov^r, a great cheste, vi olde dyap^r clothes, a newe dyap^r clothe w^t a towell, x newe lynnyn clothes for the bords, ij pottell potts, iij candyllstycks of tynne, iij candyllstycks of mastelyne, a great chest, yn the dort^r, to put the plate ther ynn. In Myserycord, a great hanngynge candyllstyck bransyde, lackynge, --brance. Item vij lb of wax, a pey^r of a great awndyerns.

The Stufe of Beuery.

In primis, yn the hall be ij table bords, and ij formes, and a skrene of yerne. Item, yn the pantre, a cubbarde and a coffer, bownde w^t yerne, and a choppynge burde. Item, yn the buttre ij planks to sete alle upon. Item, yn the kechyn, a bare of yron a warf the chymney, and iij cheynes hangynge upō hym, and a cheyar. Item, yn the coks chambre a muldynge borde, and a pēyted clothe. Item, yn the dort^r, vi bedde stocks with plancks yn the bottum of the, and a furme, a coffer, and yn the coffer vi candylstycks, a chaffyne dysshe, ij great chargers, vi platters, iij potyngers and viij sawcers of selv^r ffassyon, and xiiij platters, x potyngers and xv sawcers of the olde ffacyon. Item, yn the dynes chambre, a bede stocke, a testure, and a hangynge round a bowte the chambre, a folldynge borde, ij cheyars, iij fformys, ij trestells. Item, yn the butlars chambre, yn a yerne bou^d coffer, ij potts a bowte iij gallyns a pece, and ij lasse, a chafferne, ij pey^r of potthocks, ij flesse hocks, a skmm^r, a salte tyll w^towte a covy^r, a cawdyrne, a fyre shovyll of yron, a garleck mort^r, a great gred-yerne, ij yron racks, and a bell, ij sydds of a bede, ij wyndowis, and a trape burde. Item, yn the chapel a holy wat^r stock of lede, iij knelynge formys, a panne peynted of the goode Lorde, ix imagys. Item, at Robarte Auvard^e a great pote, a hangynge ketyll, a ffryenge panne, ij great broches, a byrds broche, and ij mete clothes. Item, at Jamys Avverds, a standynge ketyll, also ther ys here at gone, a great potte yn the custody of Benete.

The Ornaments belongynge to Seynt Oswalde and Seynt Wlstan and botber.

Imprimis, a cope of yallowe satten, the pictur off perlis set upon gold. A cheasable (or theasable) of yallowe satten to the same, a nother cheasable of blacke seble w^t the holy lambe and cross on the backe, a stole of nylde warke set w^t stonys and perlis, a gyrdyll of cheangeble selke platted at the yends, an albe of clothe of gold, the fore parte therof set w^t perlis and stonys.

Of Seynt Wlstan.

Item, a cope of yallowe satten, and a cheasable of yallowe satten browddred a bowte the colar w^t nylde warke and golde. An albe of stony warke. Item, a nother cope of crymsen satten, and a cheasable of crymsen satten broddred a bowte all the colar, w^t nylde warke and gold, ij stolis, on of them blewe satten w^t perlis yendys and gold, the hother stole changeable satten set at yends w^t perlis and golde. A ffanuell of blewe satten, the yends perlis, and the clothe of golde. ij gyrdylls, on of grene selke, the hother gyrdyll knyt after nett wyse.

Item, a stole and a ffanuell of Seynt Dunstane, red selke wrought w^t golde and nylde warke, the yends clothe of golde. A ffanuell of Seynte Allphage, the yends clothe of golde set w^t perlis. A stole of Seynte Aldulfe.

A Inventory made upon Seynt Dunstan-daye, in the Yere of our Lorde a M.CCCCCXXXV, of serten Pcells of Yeren Warke and bothers beyng yn a Coffe at the Prors Maners.

Ffyrst a stocke sawe, a fframynge sawe, a hande sawe, a lyttle sawe too sett on a locke, a great yocke nawger, and iiij hother lasse nawgers, a squper of yeren, a stonn axe, a cumpas of yeren, a spoke shave, a lyttle plane, a wott yeren, a axe, a hatchete, a haddys, iiij fyllis, ij chesells, on of them all yerne, the hother w^t wood, a trewell, a peyer of pynnsons of yeren, a whymble all of yerene, a p^{ser}, a hombre, a hacker, ij markynge yerens, ij yeren parsers w^t a hombre and a forket at the yends to put in candells, a snotter for candells, a fyre ball to warme hands, a peyer of lyttle shysers, a bryer sythe, a mattocke, a drage of yeren to clans polls, ij swanne hocks, a square ruler of iiij fote, ij brussys, on of them for bonetts, ij rubber brussys of herre, a purse of xxiiij and ix cownters, a lyttle tinne dyshe of plate, a box w^t dust for wrytynge, a yallowe gratter, a everey cumbe, a glass of styll gylte, a haye nette w^t bellis to take ffoxis, vi ffox netts w^t bellis to take ffoxis, ij lanterns, a bowlt, a lovyng bell, ij lovyng netts for partryge and larks, a bowe nett to drive partryges, iiij wyne bottells of lether, iiij berynge bylls, shovylls, spadys, and skolpes, ij whyll barows.

On the back of the collection,

“ Tracts concerning Monasterys, Chantries, &c.—604, Plut. 2—v. F.”

No. IV.

Church Furniture.

Staveley, ch. XII. p. 183—196. Jacob's Hist. of Faversham.

The furniture for the service of the church before the Reformation may properly now be noticed. That which is now in use in protestant churches is too well understood and known, to require a recapitulation. Robert Winchelsey, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Edward I. published an ordination to prevent all differences between the rectors and parishioners in his province, whereby the following articles were appointed to be provided by the parishioners for the use of the church.

1. *Legenda*, a book containing the lessons for the morning service. Another, so called, containing the lives of the saints.
2. *Antiphonarium*, a book containing invitatories, hymns, responsories, &c. to be said or sung by the priest and people alternately.
3. *Gradale*, *graduale*, or *grayle*, a book comprising several offices, such as the sprinkling of holy water: the proceeds of the mass: the holy offices, kyrie, &c. symbols to be sung at the offertory and mass.
4. *Psalterium*, *sawters*, the book of psalms.
5. *Troperium*, *troparium*, called also *liber sequentiarum*. The service in which the people answer the priest.
6. *Ordinale*, a book of directions for performing the holy service of the church. The most famous of which was that of Sarum, composed by Osmundus, Bishop of Salisbury, A. D. 1077, noted in the Polychronicon, lib. vii. cap. 3. and was in use in most of the churches in England.
7. *Missale*, a book containing the whole service of the mass.

8. *Manuale*, concerning the ordering of the sacraments, hallowing, and processions.
9. *Culix*, the chalice, or holy cup. In a council held at Winchester, A. D. 1076, it was ordained that the chalice should not be made of a porous substance, that might drain or absorb the wine. There were usually the calix major and calix minor.
10. *Vestimentum principale*, the chief garment for the priest, to be worn on festivals only, cum
11. *Casula*, *casule*, *casuble*, *chesable*, or *chesybill*, a garment almost wholly covering the priest at mass; hence, probably, according to some, came the cassock.
12. *Dalmatica*, a white garment for the priest or deacon, so called from being first made in Dalmatia, or first used by the priests there.
13. *Tunica*, a garment for the deacon assisting at mass.
14. *Capa cum appendiciis*, the largest of the priest's garments, with its tires, white girdle, sleeves, and other appendages. This is also called the Cope.
15. *Frontale ad magnum altare*, the fore-covering of the high altar. Answerable to which, on the other side, they had the *dorsale vel dossale*, cum
16. *Tuellis tribus*, three towels for several purposes.
17. *Superpellicia tria*, three surplices, for the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon.
18. *Rochetum*, a rochet, which differs from a surplice, in that it is without sleeves.
19. *Crux processionalis*, the cross, to be carried, or set up, at processions.
20. *Tburibulum*, a censer.
21. *Orarium*, a stole worn about the neck at all times by the priest when he officiated, to denote that he had taken upon him the yoke of Christ.
22. *Lucernæ*, lamps and lights: some for the use of the altar; some to be carried with a small bell before the host, when the priest visited the sick.
23. *Tintintabulum*, a little bell for the purpose before mentioned, and also to be rung at the altar at the elevation of the host. This bell is also called *squilla*, and is carried and rung before the host and reliques when they appear in processions, to engage the reverence of the people on their approach. Of the *sanctes bell* and its use I have already treated.
24. *Pyxis pro corpore Christi*, the pyx or box in which the host is deposited. This was frequently made of silver, in the figure of a dove. It is also called *Arca*.
25. *Velum honestum*, the veil of innocence.
26. *Quadragesimale*, the service for Lent.
27. *Vexilla pro rogationibus*, ensigns or banners to be carried at rogation times.
28. *Campanæ cum chordis*, bells with ropes.
29. *Candelabrum pro cereo Paschal*, a principal candlestick for the Easter wax-light.
30. *Feretum pro defunctis*, a bier for the dead; à ferendo.
31. *Vas pro aqua benedicta*, a vessel for holy water, of metal or marble, or any substance not porous.
32. *Imagines in ecclesia*, pictures and images of saints and angels, the books of the laity.
33. *Imago principalis*, the image or picture of the patron saint to whom the church is dedicated.
34. *Fons cum securo*, a font with a cover and a lock. This is also called baptisterium.
35. *Osculatorium*, viz. *pacis ad missam*, the pax for the holy kiss. In primitive times, in the East, at the end of their devotions the Christians saluted each other with the kiss of peace. To perform this ancient rite with more decency and convenience, in the latter ages, a small figure of Christ, formed of wood or metal, was solemnly tendered to all people present at divine service to kiss, and who by that medium saluted one another. This was called *osculatorium*, or the *pax*. An evidence of the mutual hatred between Henry II. and Thomas Becket was their refusal to kiss the pax at mass. M. Paris says, by the archbishop first: Hollingshed reports the contrary, and that the king first refused the kiss. [M. Paris, in Hen. II. p. 117. Hollingshed, in an. 1170.]

In addition to the foregoing list of articles, the parishes were also bound by the archbishop's constitution to provide for the fencing of the churchyard, the repairs of the church, images, vestments, windows, doors, seats, books, &c. But, besides these, several other articles were used and appointed for the service of the church.

Copes of several sorts, some of cloth of gold, tissue, &c. These were a sort of garments used by the priests at mass, something similar to the capa. They were many of them exceedingly costly and rich, in proportion to the church revenue to which they belonged, or to the dignity or degree of the ecclesiastic who performed the duties of the altar. They are also called *aurifrisia*, and *aurifrygia*. Of their splendour and value in the churches of England, M. Paris has given us an instance in one of the popes sending his bulls to all the abbots of the cistercian order, commanding them to gather up all the best aurifrisian copes they could meet with, and send them to him for the better adorning of his quire. "For," said he, "England is our garden of pleasure and delight. Truly it hath inexhaustible treasures; and where much is, much may be taken." This was done accordingly, and the copes were transmitted to him by the merchants of London. [M. Paris, Hen. III. A. D. 1246.]

The treasures of foreign churches sufficiently illustrate the great cost of these articles.

Stoles are another sort of garments for priests.

Censers, to perfume the church.

Ympnare, a book of hymns, church legends, &c.

Cbrysmatories, vessels in which the consecrated oil and chrism, used in baptism, confirmation, and extreme unction was preserved.

Aubes, or *albes*, a sort of white garments, and proper head-clothes, worn when the priest officiated, *ab albo colore*.

Corporal, or *corporas*, fine white linen clothes, in which the consecrated host is placed, in remembrance of Christ's body being so enwrapped after his crucifixion, and therefore sometimes called *dominicale*.

Robes, for the images.

Velum Quadragesimale, the Lent veil.

Velum nuptiale, the wedding veil.

Palla mortuorum, a shroud or covering for the dead.

Palla altaris, a covering for the altar.

Flabella, fie-flaps, to drive flies from the holy cup, as Abraham drove the birds from his sacrifice.

Patins, or *patens*, dishes, plates, or chargers, of gold or silver, used at the distribution of the host.

Phylacteria, vessels and boxes, made of precious metals, ivory, or chrystal, to keep the reliques and ashes of saints and martyrs.

Cista ad libros, et vestimenta, chests for books, vests, reliques, &c.

Pugillares, sive canaliculi, short reeds or pipes of gold or silver, through which anciently they sucked the blood of Christ, in the communion, out of the cup.

Offertorium, a vessel, or piece of silk, or linen, to receive the offerings in. The *offertory* is that part of the service said at the time when offerings are made, and is also the name of the place at which they are made.

Ambo et suggestus, the pulpit; called *ambo*, or *ab ambiendo*, for the pulpit was often formed with steps two ways; the one to ascend to it eastwards, and the other to descend from it westwards.

The *reading-desk* is supposed to have been introduced at the Reformation.

An ancient constitution (1) provided, that all utensils, instruments, vessels, garments, &c. which were once hallowed for the service of the church, and by time and wear decayed, were not to be con-

(1) Provinc. vet. fol. 358. Edit. Oxon.

verted to any secular use, but should be preserved as reliques, or burnt in the presence of the archdeacon. And in a council held at Oxford, A. D. 1222, by Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, it was ordained, that the archdeacon should have and keep by him, registered in a book, all the garments, books, ornaments, and utensils, belonging to every church under his care. (1)

(1) Spelm. Council. Tom. ii. p. 185. Staveley, p. 202, 203.

No. V.

The ancient benefactors to the church of Worcester, (2) according to Mr. Abingdon's and Dr. Thomas's Surveys of this cathedral, were represented in small whole length figures, painted on glass in its windows, as follow :

In the great East Window of the Lady's Chapel.

Abbas Henricus.—Pryor Walterus—(Walter Leigh, 1370).—Rosa Montford.—Isabell de Dedley, alias Deisley.—Elias Spellis & Uxor ejus.—Sir Thomas Beauchamp.—Another Knight, defaced.—Beauchamp, Knight.—Joannes de Beauchamp, Knight.—An armed Man.—A Woman, inscribed, "Cymerewe & Margaret," the rest broken. The whole series was represented praying.

In the first or East Window of the North Ile of the Choir.

BENEFACTORS.

In the first pane, a King:—"JOHANNES REX, dedit libertatem maneriorum de Lyndridge, Overbury, & Stoke."

In the second pane, a Bishop:—"SANCTUS WOLSTANUS EPISCOPUS, dedit Alveston: et fere omnia maneria redemit."

In the third pane, a King:—"HENRICUS REX" (III.) "dedit Bromsgrove & medietatem Castri—" (Wigorniensis).

In the fourth pane, a Bishop:—"WALTERUS" (de Cantelupe) "EPISCOPUS, dedit Ecclesiam —" the rest broken.

Second Window.

In the first pane, a King:—"ETHELDREDUS REX, dedit Manerium de Cleeve——"

In the second pane, a Prior, with two mitres, one on his head, the other in his left hand, and in his right a staff of authority:—"JOHANNES EVESHAM PRIOR, privilegium de mitra —— impetravit Ecclesiam de Overbury & Warrenam."

In the third pane, a King:—"OSWALDUS REX, dedit Overbury."

Third Window.

In the first pane, a Bishop:—"WULSTAN EPISCOPUS, —— Croule, Batnall, Pechlee & Ecclesiam dedod—— acquisivit."

(2) An account of them is also given in Dr. Hicks's Historical Collections, N° 464, Plut. 35. V. B. p. 122. Harl. MSS. and in Dr. Hopkins's MSS. p. 122, 123, in the same Coll. Mus. Brit.

In the second pane, a King:—"EDWINUS REX, dedit Phepeston, & quinq fornaces salis apud Wyche."

In the third pane, a Bishop:—"SILVESTER EPISCOPUS, dedit 5 Marcas de Ecclesia de Barkley."

In the fourth pane, a King:—"BERWELFUS REX, dedit Grimley & Mutton."

Fourth Window.

In the first pane, an Earl:—"GILBERTUS COMES DE PEMBROKE, dedit Ecclesiam de Dogeldon membrum de Dioc——"

In the second pane, a Bishop:—"HENRICUS WAKEFEYLDE, EPISCOPUS, appropriavit Capellam Carnarie Wigorn. ——"

In the third pane, a Knight armed:—"PEVERELLUS de BELLO CAMPO, Miles dedit Codeston." (1)

In the first or East Window of the South Ile of the Choir.

In the first pane, a King:—"EDGAR REX, Fundator istius Ecclesie cuncta que fuerant, Clericorum Monachis contulit et libertatem de Oswaldslawe concessit."

In the second pane, an Archbishop, with a cross on his pastoral staff:—"SANCTUS OSWALDUS, ARCHIEPISCOPUS, pro me fundatus fuit ex Clericis Monachatus," King Edgar and the Archbishop upholding the church.

In the third pane, a King:—"OFFA REX, dedit Cropthorn, Bradwas, Lawerne & Ychome."

In the fourth pane, a Bishop:—"DENEBERTUS, EPISCOPUS, dedit Manerium ——"

Second Window.

In the first pane, a King:—"KENULPHUS REX, dedit Hallowe, Heynewyk, Himulton, & Do-namsted."

In the second pane, an Archbishop:—"ALFRIDUS, ARCHIEPISCOPUS, dedit Manerium de Tedington ——"

In the third pane, a King:—"ALDREDUS, REX, dedit Sedgsborowe."

In the fourth pane, a Bishop:—"SIMON, EPISCOPUS, dedit Tiburton."

In the Choir.

In a pane of one of its windows, a King was represented throned, and inscribed, "ETHELBERTUS, REX & MARTYR."

In another, a young King, also on his throne, inscribed, "EDWARDUS, REX & MARTYR."

In the Vestry.

In the *East window* (2), and in the first pane, the following is inscribed, with Bishop Alkok's arms:

"Alkok Pontificem notat haec tibi parma Johannem

"Felix sit vita Deus hic sibi postq; superna."

In the second pane a Bishop in his pontificalibus, with his clergy praying thus, "O duæ gemmæ Maria & Johannes, mei custodes & apud Deum intercessores, pro me exorare dignemini."

In the third pane, a Prior mitred, in his cope, and his Monks praying, "Episcopum nostrum Johannem & gregem sibi commissum in tuorum observatione mandatorum conservare digneris."

(1) Symonds, in his second volume of Church Notes, p. 167, MS. has made a sketch of this figure. The inscription of his name and benefaction to the church is on a scroll, forming an arch over the figure, in which manner he says all the rest were represented. [Harl. Coll. MSS. N° 965. Art. 16. Mus. Brit.]

(2) Parts of the old painted glass of this window still remain.

In the fourth pane, the arms of the priory, and the following verse inscribed:

“ Quos celi porta signat decuplex quoq; torta

“ Sis Monachis Wigor Rex benedicte vigor.”

In the first *South window*, and in the first pane, a Monk with a crosier, inscribed, “ Virgo non fcte miserere mei Benedicte.” (1)

In the second pane, a Bishop, inscribed, “ THEOWALDUS, EPISCOPUS, dedit Beverly & Mutham.”

In the third pane, a Bishop, inscribed, “ WILLIELMUS BLEYS, EPISCOPUS, dedit Ecclesiam de Wyke cum pr——”

In the fourth pane, a King, inscribed, “ UTRIDUS, REX, dedit —— & Stoke Prior.”

In the *second window*, and in the first pane, was a Prince, with a duke's chaplet and sceptre, inscribed, “ HUTRYDUS DUX, dedit More & Nuhunam cum pertinentiis.”

In the second pane, a Bishop, inscribed, “ GODFRIDUS,” (de Giffard) “ EPISCOPUS, dedit Ecclesiam de Grimley & Hallowe.”

In the third pane was an Earl with his cap turned up, ermine, inscribed, “ LEOFRICUS COMES dedit Blackwell.”

In the fourth pane was a Clerk, with tonsure, in a doctor's or a judge's robe of scarlet, faced ermine, inscribed, “ Willielmus —— Molynes dedit Schyrnake.”

In the great West Window of the Nave.

Below the transome that divided the eight panes of which it consisted, the following figures were represented, viz.

A Knight in complete armour, inscribed, “ Mounser Walter de Cookesey.”

Opposite to him another, inscribed, “ Mounseure John Beauchampe de Holt.”

Behind Cookesey, a Knight inscribed, “ Mounseure Richard Fiton.”

Behind Beauchampe, a Man in long robes, with his Wife: under whom was inscribed, “ Helyas Spelly.”

Behind Fiton was a Knight, inscribed, “ Monseur John Atwood.”

Behind whom, another Knight, with his Wife, was represented. Unknown.

The last on the right side, of the order of knighthood, had “ Monseur —— Sapy” written under him.

The line to the left hand was closed by a Man represented in a scarlet gown, with a sword by his side, his name “ Nicholas Collins.” The whole series of figures was kneeling.

The upper part of this window was occupied by coats of arms.

In the window next below the north entrance of the cathedral. In the middle pane, a Gentleman and his Wife, inscribed, “ Johannes Powel —— Mawt uxor ejus.” In the dexter pane, the like representation. In the sinister pane, a Gentleman. The whole in the act of prayer. (2)

Inscriptions in the Windows of the Cloisters.

East Cloister.

1. *Window*,—Johannes Dudley, Sub-Prior, & Magister Theologie.”

3.—“ Johannes de Clynne.”

4. —“ Orate pro anima Domini Johannes Phelipes, Baronis de Donynton, qui hanc fenestram fieri fecit.”

5.—“ Johannes Temdebury.”

(1) This subject is not noticed by Mr. Abingdon, who begins his account of this window with that of Utridus, which Dr. Thomas has placed in the fourth pane, as above arranged. See Mr. Abingdon's Survey, p. 11, and Dr. Thomas's Survey, p. 18. (2) Ibid. from p. 2, to p. 26. and from p. 11, to p. 22.

6.—“Orate pro bono statu Richardi Cornwall, Domini & Baronis de Burford, qui hanc fenestram fieri fecit.”

7.—“Richardus de Wigorn.”

North Cloister.

1. *Window*.—“Orate pro bono statu Magistri Fordam, Doctris Theologie, Prioris Ecclesie Cathedralis Wigorn.”

2.—“Orate pro animabus Thome Mull, et Matildus, uxoris ejus, qui istud vitreum fieri fecerunt.”

3.—“Orate pro anima Magistri Johannes Fordam, Doctris, Prioris Ecclesie Cathedralis Wigorniensis.”

4.—“Orate pro bono statu Magistri Johannes Fordam, sacre pagine Professoris, Prioris Ecclesie Cathedralis Beate Marie Wigornie, qui hanc fenestram fecerat vitreari.”

5.—“Ecclesie Thomas Collewell, tunc Sub-Prior hujus. Qui dedit expensas istam reparare fenestram. X.L. quater M. semel septem semel anno.”

6.—Hasq; duas cunctas Thomas Collewelle fenestras, Fecit in exemplum claustralibus omnibus aptum quas binis annis complet cui vita perhennis.”

7.—Contained only devotional matter, which Mr. Abingdon did not transcribe.

West Cloister.

1. *Window*.—“Orate pro anima Johannis Lyndesy, Monachi.”

“Orate pro animabus Johannis Fisher, et Agnetis uxoris ejus.”

“Willielmi Thomas, qui istam fenestram fieri fecerant, Quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen.”

The other six windows of this series contained the names of the benefactors to the church: these, however, being but a repetition of the inscriptions taken from the windows of the vestries, and side iles of the choir already mentioned, are omitted.

The South Cloister

Windows were filled with the miracles of St. Wulstan. Dr. Thomas has reprinted them from Mr. Abingdon, and thereby the memory of them is preserved longer than faith in them has subsisted. (1)

(1) See Abingdon's Survey, from p. 31, to 40, and Dr. Thomas, from p. 26, to 34.

No. VI.

From a paper in the archives of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, inscribed on the outside,

“ORGANS, 1614.”

Anno Domini 1613. All the materials and workmanship of the new double organs in the cathedral church of Worcester, to Thomas Dallam, organ-maker, came to 211 l.

	£.	s.	d.	
The case and joiner's work about the loft	-	68	14	8 to Rob. Kettle.
The floor and loft in carpenter's work about	-	13	0	0
The gilding and painting	-	77	8	0 to Will ^m Peacy.
For painting the escutcheons about the loft	-	11	0	0 to Jo. Davys, of Worcester.

£. 170 2 8

The Particulars of the great Organ.

- 2 open diapasons, of metal.
 cc faut — a pipe of 10 feet long.
 2 principals, of metal.
 2 small principals, or fifteenths, of metal.
 1 twelfth, of metal.
 1 recorder, of metal — a stopt pipe.

In the Chair Organ.

- 1 principal, of metal.
 1 diapason, of wood.
 1 flute, of wood.
 1 small principal, or fifteenth, of metal.
 1 two and twentieth of metal.

The Benefactors.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
The Lord Bishop Hen. Parry	20	0	0	Sir Arnold Ligon	-	-	2 10 0
The Dean (Arthur) Lake	20	0	0	Sir Tho ^s Bigs	-	-	2 10 0
The City and Chamber of Worcester	20	0	0	Sir Clement Throgmorton	-	-	2 10 0
Mr. Edw ^d Newport of Hanley	10	0	0	Rob. Lee, Esq.	-	-	2 10 0
Mr. Rich ^d Rice	11	0	0	Will ^m Cooke, Vintner	-	-	2 10 0
Sir Jo. Packinton and his Lady	10	0	0	Mr. Thornhill	-	-	2 10 0
Tho ^s Lord Windsor	6	13	4	Mr. Francis Moore	-	-	2 0 0
Sir Henry Bromley	6	13	4	Jo. Hanford	-	-	2 0 0
Mr. Will ^m Berkley	6	13	4	Tho. Russel of —	-	-	2 0 0
Mr. Rob ^t Berkley	6	13	4	Anthony Barnes	-	-	2 0 0
The Lo. Compton	5	0	0	Francis Hicks	-	-	2 0 0
Mr. Tho ^s Spencer of Clardon (viz. Claverton)	5	0	0	Walter Jones	-	-	2 0 0
Mr. Ralph Sheldon	5	0	0	Rich ^d Inglethorp	-	-	2 0 0
Mr. W ^m Sebert	5	0	0	Tho ^s Nash	-	-	2 0 0
Mr. Tho ^s Cocks of Crowle	5	0	0	Jo. Fleet	-	-	2 0 0
Mr. Hump. Packinton of Chadsley	5	0	0	Will ^m Savage	-	-	2 0 0
Mr. Jo. Bridges	5	0	0	Francis Harwell	-	-	2 0 0
Sir Edw. Pitt	5	0	0	Jo. Washborne	-	-	2 0 0
Sir John Acton	4	0	0	Sir Jo. Buck	-	-	2 0 0
Doctor Rich ^d Thornton and his Wife	5	0	0	Sir Tho ^s Beaufe	-	-	2 0 0
Mr. Barksdale and his Wife	5	0	0	Mr. Dingley	-	-	2 0 0
Sir Edw ^d Blount	4	10	0	Sir Edmund Wild	-	-	2 0 0
Sir Tho ^s Russel	3	6	8	Dr. Swaddon, Archdeacon	-	-	2 0 0
Mr. W ^m Jeffs	3	6	8	Ro. Barnfeild	-	-	2 0 0
Mr. W ^m Gowre	3	0	0	Nicholas Fortescu	-	-	1 13 0
Sir Fran. Smith	3	0	0	Tho. Coventry	-	-	1 10 0
Sir Will. Somervil	3	0	0	Will. Richardson	-	-	1 10 0
Mrs. Littleton of Frankley	3	0	0	Mr. Cooper of Powick	-	-	1 10 0
Sir Fran. Edgioke	3	0	0	Leonard Jeffreys	-	-	1 10 0
Sir Will ^m Sands	3	0	0	Tho. Cooke	-	-	1 10 0
Mr. Jo. Winter	3	0	0	Barthol. Hales	-	-	1 10 0
Sir W ^m Walsh and his Lady	3	0	0	Rich. Potter	-	-	1 10 0
Of the Town of Warwick	3	6	8	Tho. Warren	-	-	1 10 0
Mr. Hanbury of London	2	4	0	Mr. Feryman	-	-	1 10 0
The Lady Blount of Sillington	2	10	0	Sir Rich. Vernon	-	-	1 2 0
Dr. Jo. Archbold	2	10	0	Lady Hunks	-	-	1 2 0
				Sir Richard Greaves	-	-	1 2 0

APPENDIX. CATHEDRAL. SECT. V. N^o VII.

xvii

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Anthony Langston	-	-	1 2 0	Mr. Vernon	-	-	1 0 0
Will. Warmister	-	-	1 2 0	Sir Jo. Skidmore	-	-	1 0 0
Tho. Gower of Wich	-	-	1 2 0	Henry Bright	-	-	1 0 0
Mr. Cornwall Baronac	-	-	1 2 0	Mr. Copley	-	-	0 13 4
Doctor Helme, Chancellor	-	-	1 0 0	Mr. Horniold	-	-	0 10 0
Mrs. Throckmorton, widow	-	-	1 0 0	W ^m Langston	-	-	0 10 0
Mrs. Warmiston, widow	-	-	1 0 0	Hen. Langston	-	-	0 10 0
Cha ^s Stanford	-	-	1 0 0	Tho ^s Walsh	-	-	0 10 0
Anthony Skynner	-	-	1 0 0	Mr. Combs	-	-	0 10 0
Sir Jo. Rous	-	-	1 0 0	Mr. Trimnell	-	-	0 10 0
Jo. Savage	-	-	1 0 0	Mr. Burgain	-	-	0 10 0
Will. Coles	-	-	1 0 0	Will. Sheldon	-	-	0 10 0
George Sheepside	-	-	1 0 0	Will. Hawe Chandler	-	-	0 10 0
Edw. Barret	-	-	1 0 0	Mr. Smith of Riple	-	-	0 10 0
Parson Horton of Tredington	-	-	1 0 0	Mrs. Russel, widow	-	-	0 5 0
W ^m Corbyn	-	-	1 0 0	Mrs. Barnaby	-	-	0 5 0
Henry Ligon	-	-	1 0 0	Of her husband	-	-	0 2 6
Jo. Wood	-	-	1 0 0	Mr. John Combs	-	-	0 6 0
Tho. Moore of Worcester	-	-	1 0 0	A commutation from Dr. Charlet, a			
W ^m Ingraham	-	-	1 0 0	Prebendary of this church			0 10 0

SECT. V. No. VII.

Endowment of the Chapter of Worcester.

Patent 33 Hen. VIII. part 5. teste Jan. 24, 1541. The King erects the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, and grants to them the site of Worcester Priory; Hardwick, Beudy, Wolverley, Hallow rectory and advowson; Newenham, Sedgbarrow rectories and advowsons; Cropthorn rectory and advowson; Netherton, Chollerton, Overbury rectory and advowson; Tyberton rectory and advowson; Croley, Stoke-Prior, Himilton, Bredicot rectories and advowsons; Stokerden, Bedenham, Iccomb, co. Gloucester, Alreston, co. Warwick, Sidington, Overbarrow: messuages and lands in Worcester city, in St. Michael's parish; the first vesture of two meadows, called Sidley and Le Milter; two arces in Powick; messuages in Doddershill, Wiche and Witton; Packington advowson, co. Warwick, and the Hermitage pasture there; St. John's Bedwardine rectory and advowson, near Worcester city; the rectories and advowsons of Wolverley, Grimley, Lindridge, Doddershill, Barrow, Bromsgrove; the rectory and advowson of Old Sodbury, co. Gloucester, and Norton Chapel, all parcel of Worcester Priory.

The rectory and advowson of St. Peter's, Worcester, parcel of Pershore Abbey; the rectory and advowson of Quinton, co. Gloucester; parcel of Pollesworth; the rectory and advowson of Southwick, co. Worcester, parcel of Evesham Abbey, Norton rectory and advowson; lands at Lypard, in St. Martin's parish, in Worcester, and St. Martin's, Worcester; tithes in Cotteridge, Overbury; tithes of salt in St. Austin's, Wiche; the advowsons of the churches of St. Andrew's, St. Clement's, St. Martin's,

St. Michael's, and St. Mary's, in Worcester; the advowsons of Bradway, Hervington, Knightwick, Icomb, and Sodbury, and of St. Oswald's Hospital in Worcester; lands, &c. in Worcester; Clains, Firecroft, Barr-born, Wichenford, Codderidge, Thurmark, Fekenham, Hillhampton, Whitley, Pepul-ton, Eynot, and Kiddermister, co. Worcester; Burraston, Burford, and Tylope, co. Salop, and Marston, co. Gloucester, all parcel of Worcester late Monastery.

In a MS. in Lambeth library, is a particular account of the value of these lands: the total of them amounted to 1226l. 12s. 4d. of which the temporalities were esteemed at 560l. 9s. 3d.

These consisted of rents in Worcester city, amounting in the whole to about 135l. besides the ma-nors of Hardwick, Wichenford, Bradbourne, Wolverley, Grimley, More, Newnham, Sedgbarrow, Cropthorn, Netherton, Charlton, Overbury, Pedington, Herforton, Bradway, Shipston, Backwell, Tiberton, Stoke-Prior, Crowley, Himilton, Bredicote, Icomb, &c.

The spiritualities arose from the impropriations of Hardwick, Wolverley, Grimley and Hallow, Lindridge, Sedgbarrow, Cropthorn, Overbury, Bradway, Cleve, Tiberton, Stoke-Prior, Wimbleton, Doddershall, Barrow, Bromsgrove, co. Worcester, and Sudbury, co. Gloucester.

The following Livings are in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

Clear yearly Value.

King's Books.

l. s. d.		l. s. d.
39 19 1	Berrow V. (St. Faith) Pri. Wigorn. 7s. Pentecostals 4d. val. per ann. in terr. gleb. 13s. 4d. decim. gran. fœn. &c. Pri. Worcester, Propr.—Discharged.	7 18 4
39 16 5½	Bredicote R. (St. James) Bp. Proc. 1s. Ar. Proc. 2s. Pentecost. 2½d. val. per ann in terr. gleb. 1l. 6s. 8d. in decim. &c.—Discharged.	3 18 1½

King's Books.

Yearly Tenths.

10 9 2	Broadwas, alias Bredweys, R. (St. Mary Magdalen) Pens. Pri. Wigorn. 1l. 9s. 4d. Pens. Sacristæ Wigorn. 1l. val. per ann. in terr. gleb. 3l. 9s. 4d. in decim. &c. Bp. Proc. 2s. 4d. Pentecost. 9d.—Charged.	1 0 11
41 8 1½	Bromsgrove V. (St. John Baptist) with King's Norton Chap. (St. Nicholas) Bp. Proc. 15s. Ar. Proc. 12s. 5½d. Pentecost. 2s. 1d. King's Norton Penecost. 1s. 8d. val. in firm. un. orti 2s. in decim. silvar. minut. decim. &c. Priory of Worcester, Propr.—Charged.	4 2 9¾
8 0 0	Prior's Cleve, alias Cleeve Prior, V. (St. Andrew) Pri. Worcester, Propr. Bp. Proc. 1s. 6d. Ar. Proc. 2s. Pentecost. 6d. val. per ann. in terr. gleb. 1l. 10s. decim. blad. fœn. &c.—Charged.	0 16 0
14 17 3½	Cropthorne, V. (St. Michael) Pens. Pri. Wigorn. 5s. Pri. Wigorn. Propr. val. in terr. gleb. per ann. 1l. 6s. decim. privat. &c. Bp. Proc. 1s. 8d. Ar. Proc. 9s. 8d. Pentecost. 1s.—Charged.	1 9 8¾
15 6 8	Harvington R. (St. James) Bp. Proc. 2s. 8d. Ar. Proc. 2s. Pentecost. 4½d. valet in terr. gleb. per ann. 2l. 2s.—Charged.	1 10 8

Clear yearly Value.

King's Books.

45 13 5¾	Himbleton V. (St. Mary Magdalen) Bp. Proc. 1s. 4d. Ar. Proc. 2s. Pente-cost. 9d. val. per ann. in terr. gleb. 6s. 8d. decim. fœn. pens. &c. Pri. Wor-cester Propr.—Discharged.	8 6 10¾
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King's Books.

Yearly Tenths.

8 0 0	Icombe R. (St. Mary) Pens. Priori Wigorn. 1l. Bp. Proc. 6s. 8d. val. per ann. in terr. gleb. 13s. 4d. &c.—Charged.	0 16 0
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Clear yearly Value.

£. s. d.

41 3 4 Kemsey V. (St. Mary) Colleg. de Westbury in co. Gloucester, Prop. Bp. Proc. 6 18 9
 10s. Pentecost. 2s. val. per ann. in decim. privat. 4l. 7s. 4d. &c.—Discharged.

King's Books.

Yearly Tenths.

13 13 4 Knightwick R. (St. Mary) with Doddenham Chapel (St. Andrew) val. per
 ann. in terr. gleb. 5s. &c. terr. gleb. apud Doddenham, 1l. 13s. 4d. Dodden-
 ham Pentecost. 3d. Bp. Proc. 2s. Ar. Proc. 2s. Pentecostals, 3d.—Charged.
 5 17 8½ Norton V. (St. Egwin) cum Lenchwick Cur. (St. Michael) Abb. Evesham, 0 11 9½
 Propr. valet per ann. in terr. gleb. 8s. Pens. perpetual. rec. de Abb. 3l. 9s. 10d.
 &c. Bp. Proc. 6s. 8d.—Charged.

Clear yearly Value.

King's Books.

18 0 0 Norton Chapel (St. James) in the parish of Kemsey. Pentecostals, 1s. val. 2 12 6
 per ann. in decim. privat. 1l. 6s. 4d. &c. Vide Bishop's Certificate, 10 Feb.
 1682.—Discharged.

38 4 8½ Overbury V. (St. Faith) with the chapels of Alston (St. Margaret), Teding- 9 10 0
 ton (St. Nicholas), and Washburne Parva; val. per ann. in terr. gleb. 8s. de-
 cim. fœn. agn. lan. &c. Bp. Proc. 1s. 6d. Ar. Proc. 9s. 5½d. Pentecostals, 1s. 7d.
 Alston Pentecost. 3d. Tedington Pentecost. 4d. Washbourne Pentecost. 3d.
 Priory of Worcester, olim Propr.—Discharged.

King's Books.

Yearly Tenths.

13 15 7½ Sedgebarrow R. Pens. Pri. Wigorn. 15s. Bp. Proc. 2s. 6d. Ar. Proc. 9s. 5½d. 1 7 6½
 Pentecost. 5d. val. per ann. in terr. gleb. 1l. 10s. decim. blad. &c.—Charged.

Clear yearly Value.

King's Books.

39 5 8 Stoke Prior V. (St. Michael) Pri. Eccles. Wigorn. Propr. val. in firm. Mans. 12 0 0
 ibidem cum cert. terr. et ten. 1l. decim. major. &c. Bp. Proc. 4s. Ar. Proc.
 9s. 5½d. Pentecost. 7d.—Discharged.

22 6 4 Stoulton C. (St. Edmund) in the parish of Kemsey, Pentecost. 1s. val. per 4 1 8
 ann. in decim. privat. &c. Vide Bishop's Certificate, Feb. 10, 1682.—Dis-
 charged.

31 10 8 Tibberton V. (St. Nicholas) Pri. Worcester, Propr. Bp. Proc. 1s. 4d. Pente- 3 15 10
 cost. 4d. val. per ann. in terr. gleb. 1l. 2s. 10d. in decim. privat. &c.—Dis-
 charged.

King's Books.

Yearly Tenths.

9 10 0 Wichenford V. (St. Laurence) Rectori Sanctæ Ellenæ in Wigorn. 6s. 8d. Pri. 0 19 0
 Wigorn. Propr. val. per ann. in terr. gleb. 10s. 4d. in decim. garbar. et fœn.
 &c. Bp. Proc. 1s. Pentecost. 1s. 1d.—Charged.

13 6 8 Woverley, alias Wolverley, V. (St. John Baptist) Prior. Worcester, Propr. 1 6 8
 Bp. Proc. 4s. Pentecost. 7½d. val. in terr. gleb. 1l. decim. agn. lan. &c.—
 Charged.

Clear yearly Value.

King's Books.

9 0 1½ St. Andrew's in Worcester R. Pens. Priori Wigorn. 1l. Bp. Proc. 2s. Ar. 10 5 10
 Proc. 2s. Pentecost. 1s. 1d. val. per ann. in redd. 3 ten. et 3 gardin. ibid. 1l. 8s.
 decim. privat. &c. Abbey of Pershore Propr.—Discharged.

6 5 2¾ St. Clement's R. in Worcester. Bp. Proc. 1s. 8d. Ar. Proc. 2s. Pentecost. 7d. 5 5 10
 val. per ann. in decim. privat. &c.—Discharged.

King's Books.

Yearly Tenths.

£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
15	3	4	St. Martin R. in Worcester. Pens. Priori Wigorn. 13s. 4d. val. in redd. un. ten. et un. pastur. 1l. 3s. 4d. &c. Bp. Proc. 2s. Ar. Proc. 2s. Pentecost. 1s. 6d. Charged.	1	10	4

Clear yearly Value.

King's Books.

5	7	0	St. Michael's R. in Bedwardin in Worcester. Bp. Proc. 1s. 8d. Pentecost. 5d. val. per ann. in pret. 4 quart. frum. &c.—Discharged.	7	12	1
44	17	6	St. John Baptist in Bedwardin V. in Worcester. Pri. Worcester Propr. Bp. Proc. 1s. 6d. Pentecost. 2s. 3d. val. per ann. in terr. gleb. 3s. 4d. in decim. privat. &c.—Discharged.	13	6	8

King's Books.

Yearly Tenths.

12	4	2	St. Peter's V. in Worcester. Mon. Pershore Propr. val. per ann. in Pens. rec. de Abb. de Pershore 3l. 6s. 8d. in decim. herbag. et garbar. de Whittington et Batnall, &c. Bp. Proc. 3s. 4d. Ar. Proc. 9s. 5½d. Pentecost. 1s. 6d.—Charged.	1	4	5
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Clear yearly Value.

King's Books.

14	19	11	St. Swithin's R. in Worcester. Ballive Civit. Socage 10½d. Pens. Priori Wigorn. 15s. Bp. Proc. 3s. 4d. Ar. Proc. 2s. Pentecost. 1s. 6d.—Discharged.	15	15	0
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King's Books.

Yearly Tenths.

5	7	8½	Shipston upon Stowre V. (St. Edmund) cum Tidmington Cap. Pens. Rectori Tredington 1s. val. per ann. in perpet. port. decim. frument. et mixtil. &c. Bp. Proc. 2s. 3d. Dean and Chapter of Worcester one turn; Jesus College, Oxon. two turns.—Charged.	0	10	9¾
26	12	11	Lindridge V. (All Saints) with Knighton upon Team (St. Michael), and Pensax (St. James) Chapels. Syn. Episc. 2s. Prox. Archid. 6s. 8d. val. in decim. garb. fœn. lan. agn. porc. auc. oblat. &c.—Charged.	2	13	3½
35	1	0½	Radnor Vetus R. with Kenarton, alias Keynarth, Chap. Prox. Commissar. 6s. 8d. Vis. Episc. 17s. 9½d. Vis. Archid. 6s. 8d. Redd. assis. cum cert. ter. dominical. ad valor. 2l. 10s. &c. Dean and Chapter of Worcester Propr.—Charged.	3	10	1¼
18	13	4	Quinton, alias Queinton V. (St. Swithin) Priori Wigorn. 13s. 4d. Prompt. Denar. annuatim rec. de Abbatisa de Pollesworth. Nunnery of Pollesworth olim Impr.—Charged.	1	17	4
14	8	1½	Old Sodbury (the Mother Church) cum Chipping Sodbury V. (St. John Baptist). Synods and Proxies 4s. Reddit. et firm. una cum aliis decimis. Dean and Chapter of Worcester Impr.—Charged.	1	8	9¾
74	10	2½	Warton R. (Holy Trinity) Co. Lanc. An Impropriation. Syn. and Prox. 7s. 1d. val. in mans. cum gleb. annex. et divers. ten. per ann. 8l. 5s. 2d. &c. Dean and Chapter of Worcester Impr. and Patr. of the Vicarage.—Charged.	7	9	0¼
28	13	1½	Thornton R. in Co. York (St. Oswald) Syn. 2s. 8d. Prox. 4s. 5d. val. in mans. cum gardin. et orto et terr. dom. cum divers. ten. per ann. 3l. 10s. Dean and Chapter of Worcester Propr. and Patr. of the Vicarage, which is not charged. 66l. 10s. certified value.—This Rectory being made an Impropriation, was granted to the said Dean and Chapter; they or their lessee pay the tenths thereof.—Charged.	2	17	3¾
24	0	0	Deane R. (All Saints). An Impropriation belonging to Worcester Cathedral; granted 22 Maii, primo Edw. VI. No Vicarage endowed, but served by a	2	8	0

King's Books.

Yearly Tenths.

£. s. d.

£. s. d.

Curate. Synods and Proxies 10s. 6d. Pens. Pri. St. Johan. Jerusalem.—Vide Plowden's Comment. p. 493.—This Curacy is served by a regular licensed Curate, on the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, who pay him 50l. per ann.—Charged.

35 2 11 Wimbleton R. (St. Mary) Impropriation. Archidiacon. pro Syn. and Prox. 6s. 8d. 3 10 3½
25 acr. et un. virgat. terr. gleb. ad valor. 11. 5s.—Charged.—This church is supplied by a Curate at the appointment of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, the Impropriator. It was appropriated with many others of the greater benefices since 1534.

Mortlack, chapel to Wimbleton; now a distinct parish. Cantuar. Pecul.—Discharged.

Putney (St. Mary) Chapel supplied by the appointment of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. It was annexed temp. Hen. VIII. to the Rectory of Himbleton, and leased at 12l. per ann.

Clear yearly Value.

King's Books.

40 0 0 Packington Parva R. (St. Bartholomew) Proxies and Synods, 3s. 10d. val. in 3 0 0
terr. gleb. in decim. gran. &c.—Discharged.

Mastership of St. Oswald's Hospital. (Lib. Regis.)

36 18 10½ Clardon, alias Claverdon, V. (St. Michael) Bp. Proc. 2s. 8d. Ar. Proc. 5 12 1
9s. 5½d. Pentecost. 8d. val. in terr. gleb. in decim. oblat. &c.—Archdeacon of Worcester Propr. and Patr.—Discharged.

17 4 0 Norton Lindsey, (Holy Trinity) Chapel to Claverdon.—Discharged.

In the Gift of the Bishop.

King's Books.

Yearly Tenths.

24 16 8 Alchurch, alias Alvechurch, R. (St. Laurence) Bp. Proc. 10s. Pentecost. 2 9 8
1s. 3d. val. in terr. gleb. 5l. decim. major. &c.—Charged.

Clear yearly Value.

King's Books.

21 14 11 Bishampton V. (St. Peter) Pens. Rectori de Fladbury 6s. 8d. Pri. Cokehill 7 9 9½
Propr. Bp. Proc. 1s. Ar. Proc. 11s. Pentecost. 6d. valet in terr. gleb. per ann.
11. decim. agn. lan.—Discharged.

King's Books.

Yearly Tenths.

54 0 0 Blockley V. (St. Peter and St. Paul) Bp. Proc. 10s. decim. molend. agn. lan. 5 8 0
&c.—Charged.

Clear yearly Value.

King's Books.

12 13 11 Elmeley Castle V. (St. Mary) Bp. Proc. 6s. Ar. Proc. 10s. 5½d. Pentecost. 6d. 5 6 5½
val. in terr. gleb. per ann. 1s. decim. privat. &c.—Discharged.

King's Books.

Yearly Tenths.

81 10 0 Fladbury R. (St. John Baptist) with the Chapels of Throgmorton, Bradley, 8 2 1
and Wyre Pidle. Feod. Seneschall 6s. 8d. Bp. Proc. 6s. 8d. Pentecost 3s. val.
in redd. assis. tam liber. quam custum. ten. per ann. 4l. 10s. 2d. in terr. gleb.
3l. 6s. 8d.—Charged.

Clear yearly Value.

King's Books.

46 19 3½ Grimley V. (St. Bartholomew) with Hallow Chapel. Pr. Eccles. Wigorn. 14 0 10

£. s. d.		£. s. d.
	Propr. val. per ann. in decim. garbar. in annua Pens. &c. Bp. Proc. 2s. 4d. Ar. Proc. 9s. 5½d. Pentecost. 11d. Hallow, Pentecost. 11d.—Discharged.	
	King's Books.	Yearly Tenths.
10 9 9½	Halford, alias Hawford, R. (St. Mary) Mon. Kenelworth 2l. Priori Shene 8s. val. in terr. gleb. in decim. gran. fœn. &c. Bp. Proc. 2s. Ar. Proc. 8s. 11½d. Pentecost. 6d.—Charged.	1 0 11½
30 0 0	Hartlebury R. (St. James) Pri. Wigorn. 1l. 6s. 8d. Episc. Wig. 1s. 8d. Bp. Proc. 10s. Pentecost. 2s. val. in firm. terr. gleb. per ann. 1l. 11s. 4d.—Charged.	3 0 0
17 11 11½	Kinwarton R. (St. Mary), with Great Alne (St. Mary Magdalen), and Wetheley (St. James), Chapels, val. in decim. gran. &c. Bp. Proc. 3s. 4d. Ar. Proc. 12s. 5½d. Pentecost. 1s. Great Alne Pentecost. 3d. Wetheley Pentecost. 4d.—Charged.	1 15 1½
42 6 4	Ripple R. (St. Mary) with Queenhill Chapel and Holdfast Chapel,—demolished. Bp. Proc. 6s. Pentecost. 1s. 6d. terr. gleb. &c.—Charged.	4 4 8
8 0 0	Snitterfield V. (St. James) Pri. Sancti Sepulchri, Warwick, Propr. Bp. Proc. 3s. 4d. Ar. Proc. 9s. 5½d. Pentecost. 6d. val. in terr. gleb. in decim. oblat. &c.—Charged.	0 16 0
27 0 0	Upton upon Severn R. (St. Peter and St. Paul) Bp. Proc. 10s. Ar. Proc. 9s. 5½d. Pentecost. 1s. 9d. val. per ann. in terr. gleb. 6l. 11s. 10d. decim. &c.—Charged.	2 14 0
	Clear yearly Value.	King's Books.
3 6 8	St. Alban R. in Worcester. Pens. Abb. de Evesham 1s. 4d. Bp. Proc. 8d. Pentecost. 3d. val. per ann. in redd. divers. terr. et ten. 3l. 6s. 8d.—Discharged.	5 0 0
10 2 6	St. Helen, alias Ellen, R. in Worcester. Bp. Proc. 3s. 4d. Pentecost. 3s. val. per ann. in redd. 2 ten. ibidem 1l. 13s. 4d.—Discharged.	11 0 0
23 13 0¼	St. Nicholas R. in Worcester. Bp. Proc. 1s. 6d. Pentecost. 1s. 6d. Quat. gar- din. et du. stabul. ad val. 10s.—Discharged.	16 10 7½
	King's Books.	Yearly Tenths.
16 0 0	Newington R. (St. Mary) Pecul. Archidiac. Sun. pro Prox. 6s. 8d.—Charged.	1 12 0
16 13 4	Nawnton, alias Naunton R. (St. Andrew) Proxies 6s. 8d. Synods 2s. Vis. Episc. 1s. 8d.—35 acr. ter. arabil. et un. acr. prati, &c.—Charged.	1 13 4
30 0 0	Whithington R. (St. Michael) divers. virg. terr. in diversis villis, ad valor. 5l. 6s. 8d.—Charged.	3 0 0
15 1 3	Richard's Castle R. (1) (St. Bartholomew) Proxies and Synods 7s. 8d. Vis. Episc. 17s. 10d.—Charged.	1 10 1½
7 0 0	St. Michael Royal R. a Peculiar of Canterbury, Prox. Archiepisc. 7s. 7¼d. United to	0 14 0
18 13 4	St. Martin Vintry R. Prox. Episc. 10s. Archidiac. 3s. 4d. Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Worcester alternately.—Charged.	1 17 4

The bishoprick is discharged from the payment of tenths, but charged for first-fruits, with the sum of 929l. 13s. 3d. [Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 962.]

(1) When Bishop Johnson renewed this manor and estate to Mr. Salwey, he generously reserved to his successors the advowson of the living, which had been granted with the manor for several centuries. [Dr. Nash, in Introd. Vol. I. p. xxxiv.]

The following augmentations have been made by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester to vicarages and curacies, since 1 June, 1660.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
The Berrow - - -	40	0	0	Kemsey, Norton, and Stoulton	20	0	0
Himbleton - - -	20	0	0	Norton and Lenchwick -	45	2	4
St. John's, Bedwardine -	68	0	0	St. Peter's, Worcester -	48	0	0
Lately with tythe hay.				Tibberton - - -	12	0	0
Wolverley - - -	22	0	0	Thornton and Bourton, Yorkshire	80	0	0
Dean, in Bedfordshire -	30	0	0	Warton and Silverdale, Lancashire	80	0	0
Queinton, Gloucestershire -	25	0	0	Wimbleton and Mortlake, Surry	60	0	0
Old Radnor - - -	50	0	0				

The present income of the Church of Worcester, at an average, is about 4000 l. a year. [Dr. Nash, in *Introd.* Vol. I. p. xxxix.]

Alienations of Lands from Worcester Chapter.

As King Edward VI. had plundered the Bishoprick, so he in some measure likewise pillaged the Chapter, from whom he took the manors and advowsons of Grimley and Hallow, co. Worcester, and of Icomb, co. Gloucester, and the rectories and advowsons of Kemsey, South-Lench, and Norton.

But in lieu of these, by letters patent dated Feb. 6, 1547, in the first year of his reign, he bestowed on them Wharton rectory, and advowson of the vicarage, co. Westmoreland and Cumberland; Wimbleton rectory cum capellis Mortlake, &c. co. Surry; Thornton rectory and advowson in Richmond archdeaconry in Chester diocese; Old Radnor rectory and advowson, co. Radnor, and, lastly, Dean, co. Bedford: which good benefices, as they were all rich rectories, an. 1534, were with divers others in the kingdom impropriated by Hen. VIII. and Edward VI. and reduced several of them to mean stipendiary donatives, in as sacrilegious a manner as ever had been practised by monasteries before Hen. VIII. began the Reformation.

Besides about twenty livings in this diocese, the Chapter of Worcester are patrons of Packington Parva rectory, co. Warwick, in Lichfield diocese; as they are also impropiators and patrons of Queinton and Old Sodbury, co. Gloucester; Old Radnor, co. Radnor; Wimbleton cum Mortlake, and Putney, co. Surry; Thornton, co. York; Wharton, co. Westmoreland; and Dean, co. Bedford.

In the time of the usurpation, when the Parliament had devoted all the cathedrals in the kingdom and their endowments to utter dissolution, this church suffered equally with the rest. In Mr. Abingdon's History we find a statement of the sale of its possessions, a specification of the several manors and lands of which it was then despoiled, and the names (as the editor has termed them) of the sacrilegious purchasers. The produce of these sales, which were disposed of in thirty lots, amounted to 23652l. 14s. 3¼d. And it appears, notwithstanding the act for abolishing bishops, deans, and chapters, and appointing visitors for the purpose of selling their lands, did not pass till the year 1649, the disposal of the inheritances of the Church of Worcester commenced August 29, 1647, and continued till March 24, 1650. [See Abingdon's Hist. of this Cath. p. 26 to p. 30.]

The Church of Worcester resigned the manor of Alveston (1) and Tydinton in Warwickshire, the

(1) An antiquary may be indulged in expressing a regret, that a less interesting selection of the church possessions had not been made upon this occasion, than that of the manor of Alveston, which certainly should always have had a strong claim on the respect of the members of that church, of which Wulstan was the founder. It should have been recollected, that after having himself purchased it out of the hard hands of the Conqueror at a very heavy expence, in the pure sincerity of his heart, at the first opening of his new cathedral, he offered that manor on its altar, to the service of his monastery, and to the honour of his God.

manor of Icombe in Worcestershire, and the rectories of Dodderhill and Lenchwick, of the clear value of 77l. 8s. 6½d. that they might be excused supporting twelve scholars to study divinity in the university of Oxford, each of whom were to receive 6l. 7s. 4d.—Price's Notitia. [Dr. Nash, in Introd. Vol. I. p. xxxviii.]

SECT. VI. No. VIII.

SEPULCHRAL INSCRIPTIONS ON FLAT STONES.

Lady's Chapel.—In the North Transcept, or Bishop's Chapel, beginning on the West Side.

- * (1) Mrs. Margaret Hoveden, Wife of William Hoveden, of Canterbury. 1616.
- * Thomas Harreys, M. A. 1621.
- * Mr. Henry Moule, Head Master of the King's School. 1644.
- * Mrs. Jane Moule, his Wife, 1629. * Thomas Thornbrugh, Gent. 1622.

North Ile. West End.

"Here lieth the Body of Mary the Daughter of the Rev. Charles Dunster, M. A. (late Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Sarum) and of Mary his Wife. She died October 24, 1761, aged 13.

Also the Body of Ann Inett, Daughter of Timothy Chamberlain, Esq. of Revesby in Leicestershire, and Widow of Thomas Inett, M. A. Prebendary of Winchester and of this Church. She died March 24, 1780, aged 83.

Also the Body of Mary Dunster, Daughter of the said Thomas and Ann Inett, Widow of the above mentioned Charles Dunster. She died Feb. 25, 1786, aged 67."

* Mrs. Susanna Vernon, 1700.

"Here lieth the Body of Katherine, Wife of the Rev. James Stillingfleet, M. A. Prebendary of this Cathedral, and Daughter of the late Herbert Mackworth, Esq. Member of Parliament for Cardiff. She departed this life Feb. 27, 1782, aged 47.

Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile! They who knew her best retain a lively remembrance of her character, as a real Christian, whose understanding was enlightened with a saving knowledge of God's word, whose heart was devoted to his service, and whose mouth was filled with his praise. In seeking continual opportunities of doing good to the souls and bodies of her fellow-creatures, she plenteously brought forth the fruit of good works, while she neither trusted nor gloried in them, but in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world was crucified unto her, and she unto the world. Prepared for her great change, she was ready, upon the short notice of a few hours illness, to go forth with oil in her lamp, to meet her heavenly Bridegroom: for Christ was her gain both in life and in death. She left a Husband and three Sons to feel the loss of her: May they tread in the steps of her faith and practice, and follow her as she followed Christ.

The following lines express the sentiments which for many years animated her soul in the path of duty, and gave her support in the hour of death.

Jesu, thy blood and righteousness	When from the dust of death I rise,
My beauty are, my glorious dress:	To claim my mansion in the skies,
Midst flaming worlds, in these arrayed,	E'en then shall this be all my plea,
With joy shall I lift up my head.	Jesus hath lived and died for me."

(1) The inscriptions on stones marked thus (*) are inserted in Dr. Thomas's Survey of the Cathedral.

* Thomas Roberts, Esq. Registrar of Bangor, 1779.

" Dame Mary Williams, Widow of Sir Nicholas Williams, of Carmarthenshire, died May 2, 1757."

" In the vault underneath this stone lie the Remains of Margaret, the beloved Wife of David Rae, of the city of Edinburgh, Esq. She was Daughter of John Stewart, Esq. Son of Dougal Stewart, Lord Blairhall, and Nephew of James Earl of Bute, by the Lady Anne his Wife, Daughter of Francis Earl of Moray. In returning to Scotland with her Husband, from a visit to her relations in England, while flattered with the hope (how vain) of soon embracing her tender Infants at home, and accustomed to health and joy, the fruit and reward of innocence, she was cut off like a flower in its bloom, and meekly submitted to the will of the Almighty, who in this city put an early period to the virtuous and valuable life of this most amiable traveller, on the 7th day of June, 1770, at the age of 29 years." [See the Plate of her Monument, and the Reference in the Plan of the Cathedral, No. 11, to the Account of it.]

* Martha, Countess of Middleton.

* John Middleton, Esq. 1696.

Middle Ile. West End.

* Alicia Tomkins, 1641.

Near the foot of the monument of his Grandfather, Bishop Stillingfleet, " Edvardus Stillingfleet, Episcopi Nepos, Decani Filius. Ipse Canonicus, sed quorsum ni Tituli Sepulchrales? Cum Regibus, cum Patriciis, cum Plebeiis. Jacet communem Mundi expectans Rogum. Ob. Mart. die 16, Anno Salutis humanæ 1777, Ætatis 79."

* Johannis Price, LL. B. 1705.

* Elizabeth Gauden, Wife of Bishop Gauden, 1671.

* Carolus Moore, Registrar, 1700.

The Rev. John Waugh, D. D. Dean of this Cathedral, died April 9, 1765.

* Dorothea Townshend, 1685.

* Henricus Townshend, Armig. (her Husband) 1663.

* Bishop Skinner, 1670.

Upon a small square stone laid over the vault of Bishop Hough is the following inscription: " H. D. S. Reliquiæ Johannis Hough Episcopi, et Lætitiæ Conjugis. Quales erant si quis fortè nesciat ex Marmore discat Honorario."

* Josephi Warde, Gen. 1681.

* Guil. Geers, Gen. 1665.

" Mrs. Mary Hall, 1794." [See the Account of her Mon. Ref. No. 68, in the Plan of the Cath.] Edmund Martin, Dean of this Cathedral, died Oct. 8, 1751.

* Mrs. Ann Walton, 1662. [See the Account of her Mon. Ref. No. 6, in the Plan of the Cath.]

On a lozenge stone, beneath the great east window, " The Hon. and Rev. St. Andrew St. John, D. D. 23d March, 1795." [See the Plan of the Cathedral, Ref. No. 67, to the Account of his Monument.]

South Ile. West End.

" Here resteth the Body of Edwin Sandys, LL. B. one of the Prebendaries of this Church. ' An honest man's the noblest work of God ;' and such he truly was: generous and hospitable; of a temper open and benevolent. In every social character his virtues were eminent and conspicuous. A tender Husband, an indulgent Parent, a warm and disinterested Friend, was born May 25, 1713, and died March 3, 1764."

" Here lieth the Body of Samuel Holcombe, M. A. Prebendary of this Church, and Rector of Severn-Stoke. He died April 27, 1775, aged 72."

" Here lieth the body of John Dalton, D. D. Prebendary of this Church, and Rector of St. Mary Hill, London, who died July 22, A. D. 1763, aged 54."

" Here lieth the Body of Samuel Greene, D. D. Prebendary of this Church, who died Oct. 25, in the year of our Lord 1747."

* Egidius Trimnel, 1693.

In the South Transcept, or Dean's Chapel. West Side.

- * Mrs. Catherina Talbot. [See Reference, No. 31, in the Plan of the Cathedral, to the Account of her Monument.]
- * Elizabeth, Wife of William Thomas, S. T. P. Bishop of Worcester, 1682.
- * William Thomas, of Hackney, Gent. 1728, youngest Son of Bishop Thomas.
- * Blanca, Wife of William Thomas, S. T. P. Dean of Worcester, 1677.

Choir. (1)—North Ile. West End.

- * Timothy Briggishaw, Esq. 1722.—From the South ile of the nave. [See the Account of his Monument, which was taken down at the same time, p. xxxii.]
- * Francis, Son of Henry Bromley, of Holt, Esq. 1703.—From before the monument of John Bromley, Esq. in the same ile. [See Reference, No. 60, in the Plan of the Cathedral.]
- * Catherine, Wife of John Duncombe, Esq. 1727.—From the North ile of the nave, opposite its East window.
- * Thomas Lygon, third Son of William Lygon, Esq. 1711.—From nearly opposite the monument of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart. in the South ile of the nave. [See Reference, No. 62, in the Plan of the Cathedral.]
- * William Hopkins, S. T. P. Prebendary of this Church, A. D. 1700.—From the North East corner of the North transcept of the great cross ile, near Bishop Hough's monument.
- * Mrs. Mary Colles, 1743.
- * William Plowden, 1739.—From the body, or nave, of the church. [See the Register.]
- * Thomas Inett, M. A. Prebendary of this Cathedral 23 years, 1748.
- * Charles Dunster, Prebendary of Salisbury, 1749.

Middle Ile.

From a paper in the Archives of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester thus indorsed:

“Where to find the severall Graves of those that lye buried within the Rayles at the Altar, before it was paved by Mr. William Thorneburry (2) the then Treasurer of the Colledg of Worcester.”

The gravestones are delineated on a scale of half an inch to a foot, in the following order, viz.

At the distance of two feet from the North wall, and the same distance within the railing, lies “Sir Gilbert Gerrard's Relation;” over whose grave was a stone four feet long, and two feet broad.

Seven feet from the North wall, and one foot within the railing, lies “Sir Gilbert Gerrard;” over whose grave was a stone six feet long, by two feet ten inches broad.

Between the distance of ten and thirteen feet from the same wall, lies the celebrated “Duke Hambleton,” slain at the battle of Worcester, 1651. No stone had been placed over his remains. [See Reference, No. 34, in the Plan of the Cathedral, to the Account of his Interment.]

Next to whom, at thirteen feet and a half from the wall, and one foot within the railing, lies “Mr. Backus;” over whom was a stone six feet four inches long, by two feet ten inches broad.

Nineteen feet from the wall, and eighteen inches from the railing, lies “Mr. Richard Potter;” over whose grave was a stone six feet six inches long, by two feet three inches broad: at the foot of which was another stone, six feet long, by two feet eight inches broad, but without a name.

Nearly on a line with which, at the distance of twenty two feet and a half from the North wall, and

(1) It is to be noted, that there are no interments in either the North or South iles of the choir, and that the gravestones now lying in them were removed from the great cross ile and the nave, when those portions of the Cathedral were newly paved in 1756.

(2) William Thornborough was Prebendary in the eighth stall of this Church, from 1660 to 1680.

nine feet from the railing, lies "Mrs. Beacham;" over whose grave was a stone five feet long, and two feet three inches broad.

South Ile. West End.

- * Richard Hill, died May 27th, 1722.
- * Richard Wolley, Gent. 1723.—From the South ile of the nave, nearly opposite Wylde's tomb.
- * Mr. George Yardley, 1691.—From the great cross ile, near the centre.

North Cloister. West End.

Opposite the lower South entrance into the nave of the Cathedral,

"Miserimus."—The unhappy man who is now only known by that trite memorial, "Miserimus," was the Rev. Thomas Morris: at the Revolution, Morris refused to acknowledge the King's supremacy, and on that account was with many others deprived of all ecclesiastical preferment: his necessities now entitled him to charitable support, and he found that aid, in the evening of a long life, in the liberality and generosity of affluent Jacobites.—He died in 1748, silvered over with the weight and infirmities of eighty-eight years. As many of the days of our non-juring priests had been tinctured with much unhappiness, by reason of the opinions they so tenaciously adhered to, so it was his last and earnest request to the friend who witnessed his final exit from the stage of life, that no monumental marble should relate who he had been, but that he died as he had lived, "Miserimus."

- * Lady Bourchier, 1726.
- "Eliz. Lloyd, Daughter of John Lloyd, Esq. late of Snitterfield, in the county of Warwick, died July 22d, 1793, aged 23 years."
- "Henry Hand, Gent. one of the Proctors of this Diocese."
- "The Rev. John Smith, B. D. of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, and Precentor of this Cathedral, died March 18th, 1771, aged 70."
- "Mr. Elias Isaac, Organist, died July 14th, 1793."
- "John Merifield, Organist, died Oct. 13th, 1743."
- * John Hoddinot, Organist, died Aug. 23d, 1731.
- "William Thomas, Son of Dr. Thomas, died May 17th, 1746."
- "Dr. William Thomas, (1) died July 6th, 1738."
- * Bishop Thomas. [See Reference, No. 52, in the Plan of the Cathedral, to the Account of his Monument.]

East Cloister. North End.

- "Mrs. Mary Cliffe, died Dec. 13th, 1746."
- "Mrs. Letitia Cliffe, died April 11th, 1734."
- * Mrs. Elizabeth Barton, 1729.
- "The Rev. Henry Barton, died Sept. 23d, 1745."
- "Judith, Daughter of John Bourne, Esq. died Nov. 5th, 1715."
- "Mrs. Judith Barton, died Aug. 30th, 1791."
- "Thomas Williams, Esq. died Oct. 30th, 1789, aged 75." He served the office of Mayor of Worcester, 1788.

South Cloister. East End.

- "Mary Ann Ellies, died March 22d, 1767, aged 35."
- "Mrs. Lucy Fox, Daughter of Charles Fox, Esq. of Chacomb, in the county of Northampton, died Nov. 19th, 1766."
- "Mrs. Cordelia Fox, her Sister, died Decem. 15th, 1778."
- "William Sanders, Gent. died Aug. 8th, 1741."

(1) The celebrated antiquary of Worcester, author of the Survey of this Cathedral, &c. &c. [See Section XXI.]

" Robert Harrison, Esq. of Temple Lawn, in this county, died May 7th, 1768, aged 77."

" William Byrche, LL. D. died Feb. 1st, 1741."

• Sir Thomas Street, died March 8th, 1695. [See Reference, No. 38, in the Plan of the Cathedral, to the Account of his Monument.]

" Elizabeth, Wife of John Perrott, of Piercy Street, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. died December 16th, 1788, aged 60. She was eldest Daughter of the Rev. William Byrche, LL. D. formerly Chancellor of the Diocese of Worcester, and Prebendary of this Church, near whose Remains, in compliance with her own repeated wish, her afflicted Survivor hath caused hers to be deposited." (1)

Within the Area of the Cloisters, West.

" Mr. Joseph Davis, died May 11th, 1777."

" Mr. Richard Lewis, Lay Clerk, died March 25th, 1777."

" Mrs. Ann Barton, died Feb. 1st, 1791."

" John Farmer, died Sept. 28, 1764."

" Mrs. Susanna Warren, died March 8th, 1792." [See Ref. No. 64, in the Plan of the Cathedral, to the Account of her Monument.]

In the centre lies Mr. John Dougharty, the celebrated Mathematician.

In the following extract from the *Register of Burials in the Cathedral of Worcester*, in the possession of the Sacrist, (2) no names are inserted, of which any account is already given by either Mr. Abingdon, Dr. Thomas, or Dr. Nash, nor of those whose Monuments or Gravestones are noticed in this Work; (3) the object of which, in this place, is to enter up and complete the Obitual Record of the Cathedral for the last century to the present time.

- A. D. 1694. John Thomas, Gent. Oct. 31.—Carew Talbot, Daughter of Dean Talbot, Dec. 16th. Thomas Wright, Clerk, and Minor Canon, Jan. 17th.—Constans Taylor, Spinster, March 16th.—Charles Wright, Clerk, March 24th.
1695. Anne, the Wife of the Right Rev. Edward (Stillingfleet) Lord Bishop of Worcester, Jan. 25th.—John Wright, Sen. Clerk, Nov. 26th.
1696. William Owen, Gent. March 18th.
1698. Mary Talbot, Daughter of Dean Talbot, April 16th.—Tho. Severn, Clerk, Oct. 11th.—Samuel Winston, Clerk, Oct. 15th.—Mrs. Mary Bromley, of St. Helen's, Worcester, May 10th.—Esther, the Wife of Robert Jones, Clerk, Aug. 16th.—Benjamin Slater, Clerk, Aug. 27th.—Joseph Meryll, Clerk, Prebendary of Worcester, Feb. 5th.
1701. Mrs. Mary Thomas, Widow, in the Cloisters, May 5th.
1702. Edward Walker, Bachelor of Laws, April 1st.—Catherine, the Wife of William, Lord Bishop of Oxford, Aug. 24th.—William, Son of Mr. William Thomas, Rector of Exhall in Warwickshire, Jan. 23d.
1703. Mrs. Elizabeth Slater, Widow, Nov. 17th.—John Griffith, Clerk, Jan. 24th.
1704. Dorothy, Daughter of the Rev. Mr. James Stillingfleet, April 15th.
1705. Mrs. Mary Moor, Widow, December 13th.
1706. Catherine, Daughter of Mr. Robert Salisbury, Aug. 30th.
1707. Anna Maria Hill, Aug. 25th.—Ann, the Wife of Humphry Fish, Esq. Aug. 23d.—The Rev. Mr. Henry Jones, late Rector of Sunningwell in Berkshire, Oct. 28th.—John, the Son of the Rev. Mr. James Stillingfleet, Feb. 25th.

(1) There are no interments in the West Cloister. (2) The Rev. Digby Smith, who very obligingly permitted it to be taken. (3) Under these distinctions, fifty-five names are omitted in this extract.

- A. D. 1709. Sarah, the Daughter of Samuel Tidmarsh, and Sarah his Wife, was buried in the Cloisters, April 4th.
1711. William, Son of William Talbot, D. D. Lord Bishop of Oxon. and Dean of this Church, Dec. 20th.—Edmund-Littleton, Son of William Plowden, Esq. Feb. 9th.—Charles, Son of William Plowden, Esq. March 7th.
1712. Edward, Son of Charles Talbot, Esq. Oct. 23d.
1713. Samuel Tidmarsh, Boatman, May 24th.
1715. Mrs. Elizabeth Calvert, Widow, Aug. 11th.
1718. Mr. Thomas Taylor, Lay Clerk.
1719. Elizabeth, Wife of Mr. Thomas Taylor, a Lay Clerk of this Church.
1723. George, the Son of the Rev. Mr. Geo. Lavington, and Frances-Maria his Wife, April 20.
1726. Margaret-Frances, Daughter of the Rev. Mr. Geo. Lavington, Canon of this Church, and Frances-Maria, April 30th.
1727. Mrs. Anne Briggshaw, July 26th.
1728. Stephen Oxenbold, Sept. 15th.
1730. Mrs. Victoria Bromley, was buried in the body of the Church, Decem. 15th.—Mrs. Rebecca Davis was buried in the Cloisters, Jan. 18th.
1731. Mrs. Mary Price, August 17th.
1732. Mrs. Anne Bromley, buried in the South ile, May 11th.
1733. Sarah, Wife of William Bromley, Esq. buried in the Church, March 22d.
1735. Edward Cope, Son of Edward Cope Hopton, Esq. and Mary his Wife, July 17th.—Mrs. Dorothy Price, Sept. 18th.—Mrs. Mary Smith, buried in the Cloisters, Jan. 17th.
1737. Mrs. Anne Thomas, June 19th.—M. Joseph Dougharty, buried in the body of the Church, Oct. 19th.
1739. William Cope, Son of Edward Cope Hopton, Esq. buried in the body of the Church, April 3d.—Mrs. Grace Cliffe, buried in the Cloisters, Nov. 3d.
1741. Mary, Daughter of Edward Cope Hopton, Esq. and Mary his Wife, buried in the body of the Church, April 24th.—Mr. William Sanders, buried in the Cloisters, Aug. 15th.—Mrs. Anne Trimnil, buried behind the Choir, Nov. 17th.—Mr. John Brown, buried in the Cloisters, Jan. 12th.—Mrs. Mary Wolley, Widow, buried in the body of the Church, Jan. 24th.
1742. The Rev. Dr. William Worth, Archdeacon, August 11th.
1743. The Rev. Mr Josiah Sandby, Prebendary, Jan. 17th.
1745. Mr. William Davis, Lay Clerk, buried in the Cloisters.—Mrs. Sarah Barton, Widow, buried in the Cloisters, Oct. 3d.—Mrs. Judith Bourne, buried in the Cloisters, Nov. 9th.—Madam Plowden, Widow, buried in the body of the Church, Jan. 18th.
1746. William Thomas, Esq. buried in the Cloisters, May 19th.—The Rev. Dr. James Stillingfleet, Dean of Worcester, buried behind the Choir, Aug. 29th.
1747. Mrs. Elizabeth Maddox, Daughter of Isaac, Lord Bishop of Worcester, was buried behind the Choir, Jan. 8th.
1748. Mrs. Dorothy Stillingfleet, Widow of Dean Stillingfleet, buried behind the Choir, April 28th.—Mrs. Anne Bromley, Sept. 27th.—Edward Cope Hopton, the Son of Edward Cope Hopton, Esq. Oct. 14th.
1749. Mrs. Teverea Grosvenor, buried in the Cloisters, April 7th.—Mrs. Alice Cliffe, buried in the Cloisters, May 3d.—The Rev. Mr. Matthew Forester, Chanter of this Cathedral, Aug. 3d.—Mrs. Priscilla Becket, Jan. 10th.—Mrs. Elizabeth Sandby, Feb. 7th.

- A. D. 1750. Richard Nash, was buried in the Cloisters, May 12th.—Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, Relict of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, was buried in the Cloisters, March 9th.
1751. Miss Anne Forester, June 23d.—Charles Davis was buried in the Cloisters, Aug. 20th.—William, Son of Edward Cope Hopton, Esq. and Mary his Wife, was privately baptized, and buried the same evening, Aug. 26th.—Philip Smalridge, Chancellor and Canon of Worcester, buried behind the Choir, Oct. 28th.—Mrs. Rachael Sandby, Nov. 20th.
1753. Miss Jane Thomas, was buried in the Cloisters, Feb. 23d.—Mrs. Sarah Thomas, was buried in the Cloisters, Sept. 24th.
1754. Richard Markam, Lay Clerk, was buried in the Cloister Green, March 13th.
1755. John Dougharty, Lay Clerk, buried in the Cloister Green, Jan. 14th.
1756. Mrs. Dorothy Rogers, was buried behind the Choir, May 15th.
1757. Mrs. Elizabeth Coombe, Widow, buried in the Cloisters, Nov. 18th.
1758. Isaac Price Maddox, Son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester, was buried behind the Choir, April 9th.
1759. Mrs. Margaret Bromley, buried in the Cloister Green, Jan. 5th.
1760. The Rev. Mr. Richard Meadowcourt, Prebendary, was buried behind the Choir, Sept. 10.
1761. Mrs. Elizabeth Bromley, buried in the Cloister Green, May 18th.—Miss Nanny Vernon, buried in the Cloister Green, Oct. 19th.
1762. Mrs. Mary Pauncefort, buried in the Cloister Green, Oct. 10th.
1763. Colonel David Chapeau, buried in the Cloister Green, March 29th.
1767. Miss Mary Chew, buried in the Cloister Green, Dec. 8th.
1768. Mrs. Mary Pakington Lowe, buried in the Cloister Green, Aug. 21st.
1770. Mrs. Martin, Relict of the Rev. Dr. Martin, formerly Dean of this Cathedral, buried behind the Choir, Jan. 29th.
1771. Mrs. Sarah Farmer, Relict of Mr. John Farmer, Attorney at Law, was buried in the Cloister Green, Dec. 23d.
1773. Mr. Samuel Pembruge, Lay Clerk, was buried in the Cloister Green, April 29th.
1774. Mrs. Penelope Thomas, was buried in the Dean's Chapel, June 29th.
1775. Theophania Vernon, was buried in the Cloister Green, Oct. 8th.
1777. Mrs. Mary Clarke, was buried from the Register's Office, Jan. 27th.—Mrs. Wedg-bury, March 14th.—The Rev. Mr. William Griffin, Sacrist, was buried in the Cloister Green, June 18th.—Anne Chapeau, Widow of Col. Chapeau, was buried in the Cloister Green, Nov. 1st.
1778. Frances Allason, Widow, was buried in the Cloister Green, Jan. 5th.
1779. Mrs. Sandys, Relict of the Rev. Edwin Sandys, was buried behind the Choir, in the South Ile, Aug. 11th.
1780. Mrs. Inett, Relict of the late Rev. Mr. Thomas Inett, Prebendary of this Cathedral, was buried behind the North side of the Altar, March 30th.—Mrs. Esther Wilson, was buried in the Cloisters, Aug. 7th.
1783. Mrs. Blanch Thomas, was buried in the Cloister Green, Nov. 5th.
1789. Mrs. Maddox, Widow of Dr. Isaac Maddox, formerly Lord Bishop of Worcester, was buried behind the Choir, Feb. 27th.—Mr. Henry Hand, Proctor, buried in the North Cloister, Sept. 29th.
1792. The Rev. Thomas Pixell, buried in the Bishop's Chapel, March 21st.
1794. Mrs. Elizabeth Beete, buried in the Cloister Green, July 25th.
1795. Septimus William Plumptre (Son of a Preb.) died April 27th, buried in the Cloist. Gr.

On account of the reformatiions and repairs in various parts of the Cathedral, at different times, the following tombs and monuments have been wholly taken away, or removed to other situations, from those in which they are described to have been originally placed.

At the east end of the Lady's Chapel was an ancient monument, the top of which was supported by marble pillars, formerly gilded; but having neither arms nor inscription, both of which had been obliterated many years before it was taken down, it is undetermined to whom it belonged; though supposed to have been the tomb of Lacy Earl of Lincoln. (1) In the ruinous state in which it had remained for a great length of time, it was thought proper to make it give place to that lately erected for Mrs. Rae.—[See the Plan of the Cathedral, Reference No. 11.]

On the east wall of the Dean's Chapel was a tablet, on which was an inscription to the Memory of Dean Pedor; (2) it was taken down to make room for the monument of Mrs. Frances Moystone. [See the Plan of the Cathedral, Reference No. 24.]

Under the second window of the North ile of the choir, opposite the entrance, under an ornamented Gothic arch, was a raised embattled tomb of a bishop vested for the altar, mitred, and his hands raised as in prayer: supposed by some to have been the tomb of Bishop Wolstan de Braunsford. But Mr. Abingdon is doubtful whether it was a bishop or a prior. In the second pane of the window over this tomb was painted a prior with two mitres, one on his head, and the other in his left hand; in his right hand was a staff of office, with this inscription: "Johannes Evesham Prior, privilegium de Mitra." It is noted of him, that he was one of the first priors interred in this Church, that he died 27 March, 1370, and was buried in the North ile, and it is concluded by Abingdon and B. Willis, that this was his tomb. (3) In a MS. note of the latter, in his History of this Cathedral, Vol. I. p. 627, he says, "Prior John de Evesham, buried against the north door of the choir, his mitre on his head."—His remains must therefore have been deposited within his tomb, and removed with it, as it has already been shewn that no graves could be made in that part of the church.

At the east end of the foregoing monument, on the floor, was the stone coffin of Sir James Beauchamp, (4) which has been removed into the North ile of the Lady's Chapel. [See the Plan of the Cathedral, Reference No. 14.]

On the west side of the great south pillar that supports the tower, was fixed a brass plate, with an inscription to the Memory of John Archbold, S. T. P. Prebendary of this Church, who died, 1623. between the words "Luceo"—"et absumar," in the inscription, was engraved a candlestick with a light burning. (5)

Near to this was a small monument, on which a skelēton was represented, leaning its head on its hand; erected to the Memory of Mr. John Howton, High Chamberlain of Worcester, 1608. (6)

Beneath the window, under an ancient arch, in Jesus Chapel, in the North ile of the nave, was the tomb of Bishop Bryan; his figure was represented lying thereon, his head mitred, and supported by angels, his hands joined as in prayer, and at his feet a lion. (7)

Near the entrance of this chapel, before it was laid open, was the stone coffin of Bishop Hemenhale, with his figure laid upon it, much defaced. This figure was removed to the Bishop's Chapel, where it now lies in a similar situation within it, and near its entrance. [See Reference No. 21, in the Plan of the Cathedral.]

Under the window next below Jesus Chapel, was a raised embattled tomb beneath an ornamented arch within the wall, and about four feet from the ground, to the Memory of the learned and good Bishop Cobham, who at his own expence vaulted this Ile. His effigy was cumbent thereon, mitred,

(1) Dr. Thomas's Survey of this Cathedral, p. 60. (2) MS. Ab. (3) See the Plate of this Tomb in Dr. Thomas's Surv. p. 42, in which he is represented with a double cushion under his head, and a lion at his feet. (4) Ibid. p. 43. (5) Ibid. p. 90. (6) Ibid. p. 90, 91. (7) Ibid. p. 103. in which see the Plate of his Tomb.

and vested for the altar, his hands elevated as in prayer, and at his feet an angel. (1) This figure, and that of Bishop Bryan are both lost.

Between the sixth window of the North ile of the nave, and the lower south entrance, was a small monument of Timothy Briginshaw, of Earl's Court, in the county of Worcester, Esq. He died 1722, Ann his Wife died 1727, and Timothy their Son died 1712. (2)

Below the south entrance of the North ile of the nave, near the west end, was a small monument in Memory of Frances, Wife of William Barksdale, Prebendary of this Church. (3)

Flat Gravestones removed since Dr. Thomas published his Survey of this Cathedral, in 1736, in which they are mentioned as then in being, in the pages referred to, as follow.

Lady's Chapel. Middle Ile.

Page 57. Mrs. Ales James, 1598.

Bishop's Chapel.

65. Thomas Powell, A. B. 1624.

South Ile.

66. Fidei Hoare, 1597.

Catherina Hoare, 1633.

Humphredus Hoare, 1638.

67. Frances Trimnel, 1690.

Dean's Chapel.

74. Maria, Daughter of Bishop Thomas.

Great Cross Ile of the Nave. (4)

Page 75. Before the entrance of the choir, Sampson, the 25th Bishop of Worcester, 1113; and Theulphus his Successor, 1123.

76. Sebrighti Somers, 1697.

Thomas Severne, 1698.

77. Elizabetha Severne, 1675.

78. Maria Walsh, 1669.

Elizabeth Chambers, 1685.

79. William Chambers, 1616.

North Transcept.

An ancient stone, near to the north wall of the great cross ile, was conjectured to have lain over the remains of William de Molendinis, who, according to the Worcester Annals, died 1296, before he had finished the eastern part of St. Oswald's church, which he had raised from the ground, (5) and was buried before the altar of St. Crucis or Holy Cross, to which he had given vessels for its use, and an annual rent for lights. [An. Wig. Sub. anno. Angl. Sac. Vol. I. p. 519.]

When this Cathedral was under repair in 1752, on taking off the top of a tomb (or stone coffin) the inscription of which was obliterated, excepting the date, "1296," the bones were found firm, most of them adhering together, in the same posture as when interred; and about the scull and shoulders appeared something like a sacking, or sackcloth, very fresh. [Mr. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments in Introd. p. liv. Newberry, Description of England, X. p. 94. See also the Ichnography of this Church in Dr. Thomas's Survey, Reference 32.]

Bishop Lenne, or Lynne, 1373.

Robert Fangef, Archdeacon of Gloucester, 1287.

Aurillæ, Wife of William Hopkins, S. T. P. 1691.

Page 81. Edvardus Walker, 1697.

William Swaddon, Archdeacon of Worcester, 1623.

Page 82. Alse Hich, 1572.

Maria Herle.

Samuel Davies, Clerk, 1676.

Mr. Peter Halsey, Presb.

(1) Dr. Thomas's Survey of this Cathedral, p. 104. with the Plate of his Tomb. (2) Ibid. p. 118, 119. (3) Ibid. p. 119. (4) The floor of this ile was formerly paved with painted brick, on which were abundance of coats of arms, as in the church of Great Malvern.

(5) I rather conjecture that this relates to the ancient church of St. Oswald's Hospital.

South Transcept.

In a MS. note by Mr. Browne Willis, on the Gravestones noticed by him at the end of the south transcept, where "were two ancient mitred stones of priors robbed of their brasses," he says "Simon Botiler, Prior, was buried in St. Edmund's Chapel, and Simon Crompe, who succeeded him, was buried by his predecessor." [Cathedrals, Vol. I. p. 626.]

Page 83. Robert Mortimer, 1287, Joyce his Wife, 1289.—Elizabeth Barton, 1597.

84. Christina, Wife of Mr. George Yardly, 1709-10.—Gulielmi Russell, Armiger, 1672.

85. Near the south wall, Martyn Sandys, 1640.—Sandys, his Sister, 1645.

Johannis Toius, M. A. 1663. Author of a poem entitled "Worcester's Elegy and Eulogie," Lond. 1638, 12mo.

86. William Blizard, 1619, Isabel his Wife, 1634.—Fran. Blizard, 1644.—Rogerus Stanford.

91. William Lucas, Gent. Sheriff of this City, 1640.—Dorothy Smith, 1641.

Edward Hickford, Gent. 1607.

North Ile. Nave.

102. Thomas Harley, one of the Chamber of this City, 1629.

105. Thomas Moore, 1633.

South Ile.

109. Richard Brown, Organist, 1664.—Elizabeth, his Wife, 1685.

Thomas Cooke, Gent. 1629.—Edmund Cooke, Gent. 1635.

115. Johannis Wightwick, Servientis ad Legem, 1645.—Brigettæ, Uxoris, 1659. Mariæ, filiæ, 1668.

Middle Ile.

97. Tideman de Winchcombe, Bishop of Worcester, 1401.

Sir Simon de Clifford and his Lady, 1299.

In the centre of the Ile, and opposite the north entrance, Sir John Beauchamp of Holt, Father of John Beauchamp, Baron of Kidderminster, temp. Richard II. (1)

98. Near him, Richard Bray, M. D. and his Wife; at their feet are buried five of their Children.

Sir Reginald Bray, the celebrated courtier, temp. Henry VII. was also his Son.

Jervas Warmstry, Esq. Register, 1641.—William Warmstry, Esq. Register.

99. Thomas Warmstry, Dean of Worcester, 1655.

100. Mr. Thomas Warmstry.—Mrs. Cecil Warmstry, 1649.

In Mr. Abingdon's time the following names appeared on flat stones in this Ile, viz.

George Wykes, Esq. 1605.—Gervase Carrington, B.L. Prebendary, 1611.

101. James Pichard.—Mary Cooke, his Daughter, 1621.

Robert Warmstry, Register, 1601.—Mary, his Wife, 1613.

In the North Cloister.

121. John Richardson, Esq. 1628.—Thomas Bird, of the Common Council of this City, 1687.—His Daughters Ann Bird, 1681, and Bridget Bird, 1686.—Joannes Sayer, Sacrist, (2) 1693.

122. John Bird, 1693.—Elizabeth Bird, 1694.—Catherine Salisbury, 1706.—Mr. Richard Davis, 1688.

(1) See Dr. Thomas's Survey, p. 97, and his Ichnography of the Cathedral, Reference, No. 45.

(2) This is the first interment entered in the present Register of the Church.

BISHOPS.

SECT. VIII. No. IX.

Ceremonial of the Translation and Installation of an Ancient Bishop.

From a MS. in Corpus Christi College Library, Oxon, intitled, Fulman. No. 20.

Be it had in remembrance, that viii day of the moneth of Dec. that is to wete. In the fest of the Conception of our Lady Seynt Mary being Sondag, in the yere of the Incarnacion of our Lord thee Criste mccccclxxvi. In this wise was ye translacion and the installacion of our Rev. Father in God John Alkok, by Godds sufferance late Bushoppe of Rochestre, and now Bushop of this his Cee of Worcestre. Imprimis, the said Rev. Fadir the Saturday nyght next after the said feste, he was loged within his own Maner called Northwyke, a lytell myle fro his said Cite: the said day of this translacion and installacion at ye hour of viii of the clock in ye morning, this was his comyng and receiving, Furst, divers Lords Temporals, with honourable congregation of Knyghts, Esquires and Gentlimen, the Bayliffis (1) and Aldermen with . . . Sargeants with mace after them, the Bayliffis Comper xxiiii . . . richely beseyn in gownes of scarlet the xlviii of the Councel of the said cite with all the hoole Comynalte reverently they received without the northgate of the cite coming from his said Maners: at which gate there abyding a suffrygan pontifically habited, the Deane of cite . . . wool clergie richley besegn in . . . with cross, encense and holy water, thus recevyd procedyng with solempne song aforewym furst the religiouse took preeh and four . . . the said clerge through the high street synging solemply these songs, Omne Trinitati, Te Deum, Ave Regina, continewyng the space from the said gate unto enteryng of the church; hye and next before my Lorde goyng ye Lord Temporals aforesaid, and on eche side of them goyng on a rowe 30 poor men, that is to say 15 on the onn side of the street and 15 onn the othir, clothed in white gowns with hoods abon their nekks and yis signe make of black cloth in . . . set on each side of their breast, S. M. furthermore at the enteryng of the church porche ther were . . . the Priour (2) of the said Cathedral church with dyvers prelacy, that is to wete Abbotts of the Diocess vii of them with cros and myteur, and of dyvers Priours with all ye religious of the place, and so with cross in cense and holy water recevyd and convey'd to high Awoter and enstallyd and th'awtorite afor them then redde: then was he conveyed by the Sexten and the Chanter of the place into the vestiarie, and then making his chaurge and himself redy therto come to him one Dan John Jodbury, beseching first to consecrate a new chalice which he let make of pure and fine gold: and so my Lord was the furst that song mass with that chalice which was gevyn into the said place by the said Dan John for an eternal memory to be a special jewel—this done my Lord with all our Prelates and the Covent goyng then about ye cloisters in procession with solempne ryte and synging Salve Festa to the station accustomed, where my Lord preched a solempne sermon unto the peple full grete of audience, his theme Ego Sum Pasto bonus, and in sermon hymself praying the peple to take such parte as God has sent and he had ordygnd for the day . . . the sermon fynyshed procedyng forth to masse . . . after

(1) John Brooke, and John Paine, 16 Edw. IV. (2) Robert Multon, Prior from 1460 to 1490.

this mas fynyshed my said Lorde with all Lords Spiritual and Temporal, with all the religious persons Curates and Prestes, Gentilmens, Yomen and Citizens, they war convey'd into the Fraytour wher the feste was holdyn . . . the high borde rever'd and estate made for my Lords own person, in ye myddel sitting on his right hand ye Priour of the place with ix other Abbots . . . and on ye left side my Lord Richard, my Lord Stanley, Sir Thomas Lyttilton, Knyt, and Gulge, (1) with others—the side on the right hand sitting other prelates, that is to wete Abbots, Priours, Doctors, and religious, etyng fyshe, and so down to ye end dyvers Gentilmen and Yomen, on the other side of the hall Knyghts Esquires, and so along the hall Yomen and Gentilmen. In the middes of that hall were ii tabuls all the length forsaide, at the upper end of yat borde ther sate my Lordes Chancelar, at that tyme Master Will. Vause, with other Officers Spiritual of my Lords Doctors Graduates, Parsonns and Curates, and Prestes with others that fylled yat home—at the overmost end of the borde next ther sate the Balyffs of the cite—the Aldermen with ye worshipfull called xxiiii and so the Cityzens and Commynalte of the same with divers other then in ye end of the said Fraytors lowest, ther was a tabull set of the said xxx men whom my Lorde servyd with his own hand or he and the lords set to meate. When the Lorde and the hall were served of the furst couvre immediately ther came in oon like a doctour clothyd in scarlet standingyng afor the tabel seying a colacijon made by metre in rhetorical terms, the theme triplicat, first of John ye Baptist, second of John Evangelist, third of John the Bushop present Cetera Desunt. (2)

No. X.

Form of a Recommendation of Bishops to the Pope.

Ex. Bibl. Cotton. Titus, E. V. 32 Hen. 6. (A. D. 1454.)

The 30 day of Marche, in the yere, &c. xxxii^d at Westminster, in the counsail chambre, tyme of parlement, it was advised and ordained at the desire and request of the Lordes of the Lande, that the Right Reverend Fadre in God the Byshop of Ely, (3) for his great merits, vertues, and greet bloode that he is of, shold be recomised to oure holy Fadre the Pope, (4) for to be promoted to the archie-bishopriche and chirche of Canterbury, now being voide by the deth of the most Reverend Fadre in God John Kempe, late Cardinal, and Archiebishop of the said see; it was also the furst day of this moneth Aprill in the place abovesaid, graunted and ordeined, that maistre William Gray shold in semblable wise be recomised to the bishopriche and chirche of Ely, and to be promoted thereto at suche tyme as it shall voide by the translacion of the Right Reverend Fadre abovesaid. It was also advised and assented, considered the bloode, vertue, and cunnyng, that maistre George Neville, sonne to the Erle of Salesbury, Chaunceller of Englund is of, that he should be recomised to the said holy Fadre, for to be promoted to the next bishopriche that shall voide within this reaume; the promotions abovesaid of Canterbury, furst sped and doon. And the hereupon lettres undre the Kyng's prive seel to be ordeined and sped.

(1) The celebrated English Justinian.

(2) See Antiq. Repert. Vol. IV. No. X. p. 237.

(3) Thomas Bourchier.

(4) Nicholas V.

Anno mensibus, diebus & loco suprascript'. advisatum fuit ut custos privati sigilli, l'ras fieri fac' sub eodem sigillo, sc'dum effectum suprascriptum D'nis se subscribendum ut patet.

W. Ebor.	H. Buckingham.	J. Duddely.
T. London.	R. Warrewyk.	W. Fenys.
W. Winton.	J. (Carpenter) Worcestre.	Ebergavenny.
R. Dunelmens.	Devon.	Thomas, Abbas Gloucester.
J. Wygorn.	R. Salisbury.	Ricardus, Abbas de Bello.
W. Norwycen.	Beaumont.	Johannes, Abbas de Selby.
J. Lincoln.	Bourgchier.	Prior of Saint John's, (1)
J. Hereforden.	W. Fauconberge.	[Antiq. Repert. Vol. IV. No. I.
R. York.	Scales.	p. 5, 6.]

(1) It should (for the credit of papal condescension) be noted, that this recommendation was fully complied with. Thomas Bouchier, Bishop of Ely, succeeded to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, and William Gray, or Grey, at that time Archdeacon of Richmond, Prebendary of York, Lincoln, and Lichfield, and Treasurer of England, was made Bishop of Ely, A. D. 1454. George Nevill was appointed soon after to the see of Exeter, and in 1464 was made Archbishop of York. [Willis's Cath. Vol. II, p. 354, 355. Ibid. Vol. I. p. 41.]

No. XI.

Ceremonial of the Election and Installation of a Bishop since the Reformation.

When any bishop's see becomes vacant, the dean and chapter of that cathedral give intimation to the King, and humbly request that his Majesty will grant them leave to elect another. The King then grants to the dean his *congé d'elire*, which, according to the ancient French, in which this was originally written, signifies "leave to elect."

The dean afterwards summons a chapter or assembly of the prebendaries, who are bound to elect the person recommended by the King's letters, under pain of a *premunire*. The election is then certified to the person elected; and, upon his acceptance, notice is given to the King and the archbishop of the province; after which the King sanctions it by his royal assent under the great seal of England, which is exhibited to the archbishop, with command to confirm and consecrate him. The archbishop subscribes *fiat confirmatis*, and gives commission under his archiepiscopal seal, to his vicar general, to perform all the acts required to complete the confirmation of the elected bishop.

After these formalities, the new bishop takes the oaths of supremacy, simony, and canonical obedience; the Judge of the Arches reads and subscribes the sentence; and by the King's mandate, follows the solemn consecration of the elected bishop, which is performed by the archbishop, with the assistance of two other bishops.

A mandate is then issued from the archbishop to the archdeacon of his diocese, to install the bishop elected, and confirmed, and consecrated. The mode of installment is as follows:—upon any day, between the hours of nine and eleven, in the presence of a public notary, the bishop elect, or his proxy, which is most usual, is introduced into the cathedral church by the archdeacon of Canterbury, by whom, or by his proxy, all the bishops of that province are installed. First, he declares his assent to the King's supremacy, and swears, that unless he be otherwise dispensed with, he will be resident

according to the custom of that cathedral, observe the manners of the said church, and cause others to observe the same. Then the archdeacon, with the petty canons and officers of the church, accompany the bishop up to the choir, and there place him in the seat prepared for the bishops, between the altar and right side of the choir; when the archdeacon pronounces these words:

“Ego, autoritate mihi commissa, induco et inthronizo Reverendum in Christo Patrem Dominum,
“N. N. Episcopum, et Dominus custodiat suum introitum et exitum ex hoc nunc et in seculum.
“AMEN.”

After the singing of *Te Deum* by the subdean and petty canons, prayers follow. The bishop is then conducted into the chapter-house, and there placed on a high seat; when the archdeacon and all the prebendaries and officers of the church appear before the bishop, and acknowledge canonical obedience to him.

The new bishop is afterwards introduced into the King's presence, to do his homage for his temporalities or barony, by kneeling, and putting his hands between those of the King, who sits in a chair of state. Here the secretary of state administers to the bishop the oath—*To be true and faithful to his Majesty*—from whom he acknowledges to hold his temporalities.

Lastly, the new bishop compounds for the first-fruits of his bishopric; that is, agrees that the first year's profits shall be paid to the corporation for augmenting the benefices of the poor clergy, within three years.

ROYAL VISITS.

SECT. XVI. No. XII.

*Extracted out of a Chamber Order Book of the City of Worcester for the Year 1575,
from the 31st Henry VIII. to Elizabeth. (P. 122—128.)*

Civitas Wigorn.

— At a convocation and common council holden at the Geld Hall of the said citie, in the Councell Chamber there, the sixteenth day of July, in the seventeenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, England, France, and Yerland Queen, Defender of the Fayth, &c.

I. Inprimis, for as much as it is reported that the Queen's Majestie will come to this citie, hit is agreed, that before her Majestie's comyng the fower gates shall be sett in some decent color, viz. in an ashe color, with her Majestie's arms both within and without.

II. Item, that every person havynge any donghills or mysKyns and tymber within the liberties, shall cause the same to be carryed away within ten days next, and so shall kepe cleane their soyles, and pave the same with all convenyent spede; and that every inhabitant of the Foregate Street, the Hygh Street, the Broad Street, Newport Street, and so on to the bridge unto the end of the liberties, the Leech Lane, Sudbury Street, to the end of the liberties there, shall provide gravell for their soyles.

III. Item, that every inhabitant within the liberties of the citie shall forthwith whitlyme and color their howses with comeley colors.

St. Peters Ward £13. 6s. 8d.—Peter Humphreys, Will. Cullambyne, Rob. Shepherd, Will. Wythe.
 St. Nicholas Ward £13. 6s. 8d.—R. Howsman, Hugh Hollyngshead, Ant. Wythe, W. Jackson.
 St. Clement £3.—Hugh Chadock, Harry Kynnett, with the constables of each ward.

XVII. Item, it is agreed that there be in a readiness 17 post horses through the citie, and ready to shew.—The High Ward 4 post horses; Allhallow Ward, 4; St. Andrew Ward, 2; St. Martin Ward, 2; St. Peters Ward, 2; Saint Nicholas Ward, 2; Saint Clements Ward, 1.

The Order of receiving the Queen's Majestie, with a breef Discourse of her continued Manner here.

Viz. On Saturday the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand fyve hundred sevente-fye, and in the 17th year of the raigne of our most victorious and sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of England, France, and Yirland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. the same her Highness came towards this citie from the castle of Hartlebury, where she did rest the night before in her progrese, between 7 and 8 of the clock in the afternoone of the same Seturday, and did alight at a house neer to the same citie, called Whystons Farme, there to attier herself, in that respect of her wylling good mynde to shew herself comfortable to the cytyzens, and to a great number of people of all countreys ab^t her assembled. And after a little space her Majestie came rydyng upon her palfrey towards the said citie; and in the confines of the liberties of the same citie, beyng at Salt Lane end, Mr. Christ^r Dighton and Mr. Rich^d Spark, bailiffs of the s^d citie, Mr. Thomas Heywood and Mr. John Coombs, aldermen of the same, and Mr. George Warberton, high chamberlain of the citie afores^d, together with one Mr. Willim Bellu, master of arts, supplying the place and roome of Sir John Throckmorton, knyght, recorder of the s^d citie, together with others to the number of 12 persons, who had ben baylyffs, all in scarlett gowns faced with black satten, and the residue of the number of the 24 in murrey in grayne gownes, and all the 48 in violett in grayne gownes, and all other occupations, all occupations standing on a row on the East side of the Foregate Street, in their best apparell, having severally their streamers holden before ev^y occup^{on}, and streching up very near to the Foregate, and at the presence of her Majestie approaching neer to the said confines of the s^d liberties, the said baylyffs and all the residue afores^d on their knees, the s^d Mr. Bellue, an orator, kneeling betweene the s^d baylyffs, began in grateful words and feir speeches on the cities behalf to yeld up our lib^{ties} unto her Majesties hands, by their maces; and the s^d Mr. Dighton kyssing his mace, delivered the same to her Majestie, the w^{ch} she bowyng her body towards hym rec^{ed} with a cheerful countenance, and sayd it was very well; and so the residue, viz. Mr. lowe Bayluff, Mr. Aldermen, in like manner yelding up their maces, and the s^d high chamberlain the aldermans staff, the which all she rec^{ed}, as before, and re-delivered the same again severally unto others; after which done, they all resorted again to their places, and all kneeling, the said Mr. Bellue began his oration, w^{ch} oration doth appear verbatim in the beginning of this book for lack of paper. In the ende of w^{ch} oration the people cried with lowd voices, God save yo^r Grace, God save yo^r Majestie; unto whom she with a cheerful countenance sayd oftentimes, I thank you, I thank you all. This oration being ended, and as well of her Hyhness as of all the rest of the nobles and honorable and others attentively harde, and by her Hyghness with a pryncelie countenance specially noted and well liked of, as her gave wytness. And also for that dyvers hon^oable afterwards will^d to have copies thereof, which was done accordingly. The said baylyffs, aldermen, and high chamberlain making most lowly abeysance and countenance towards her Highness, the s^d Mr. Bellu receiv^{ng} from the s^d Mr. Dighton the sylver cupp wth its cover dooble gylt, worth ten pounds 17 and 2^d, the fairest that mought be found in London, and in the same cup 40 pounds in half sov^aigne, of her owne quoyne and stamp, the w^{ch} the s^d Mr. Dighton all the time of the s^d oration held openly in his hand, did present her Majestie therewith, useing or uttering certen feir speeche and words to her Highnes good liking; and she receiv^g the same, gave them thanks most heartilie. And the said baylyffs, aldermen, orator, and the high chamberlain, having their horses red^{dy} by the five servants ap-

parelled all in one livery, of Turkey cōler, mounted on horseback, and were placed by one of the gent. ushers next before the lord chamberlayne, bearing her Majesties sword before her, viz. next before the lord chamberlain and both the said baylyffs, then the too aldermen, and next before them the orator and the hygh chamberlain, the s^d officers carrying their maces, and then her Majestie did ryde forward towards the Grass Crosse, with lyghtes plentifully provided by the citizens at their doors, besides the garde and others appointed by order of the house, carrying staff torches: att which cross ther was a pageant or stage very comely deckd by Mr. Raph Wyatt and Mr. Thomas Heywood, apointed for that purpose, with three boyes uttering verry good and dilectable matter in their speeches, the effect whereof do appear in the begg^{ing} of this book; whereunto her Highness and the rest did give very attentive yeare, and so ended, tho with gret cryeng of the people as before, God save y^r Majestie— She still thanked the people with cherful countenance. . . . her Majestie to Saynt Ellyns church end, wher ther was one other stage or pageant likewise deck^d by the s^d p^{sons}. At which place her Majestie and the rest of the honorable with as good liking as before, and many meery speeches and countenance proceeded from her Majestie in heering of three boyes ther apoynted; the effect of whose speeches do also appear in the begining of this book amongst the others before, with the like cryeing of the people, and her Majesties chereful words towards the people as before, and so good liking of the matter (as being fowl and rayny wether) she called for her cloke and hatt and tarried the end And from thence she passed towards the Cathedrall Church, and in entering into the porch, Nicholas Bullyngh^m, the Lord Buishop of Worcester, with Doctor Wilson the dean, and prebendaries, and the rest of the quyer, the byshop in his rochet, the deane and the rest in their surplesses, in the same porch saluted her Majestie, and one of the scholers of the schole (Christ^r Fletcher) then pronounced an ora^{cion} in Lattyn, wherunto she was attentyve, and thereof took verry good liking: wch ora^{cion} ended, she on her knees heard there other service . . . for that time apoynted, and made her praiers; and after a gift geven to her Majestie in a purse of crymson velvett wrought with gold, being £20. in gold in it, she entered into the church with grett and solompne singing and musick, with cornetts and sackbutts, with a canopy boren ov^r her; and so up into the chancell, (choir) wher she diligently viewed the tomb of King John, together with the chapell and tombe of her deere uncle, late Prynce Arther, all rycheley and bewtyfully adorned. And from the church her Majestie passed towards the Byshops P^{lace}; and after she came into the great chamber, Mr. Baylyffs, Mr. Aldermen, the s^d Orator, and High Chamberlain, kneelyng as she came by them, did putt down their maces; and she bowing her hedd towards them, thank'd them for her my^rthe, and offered her hand unto them to kysse; w^{ch} done, they departed: and on Soneday the fouerteenth day of August her Majestie was dysposed to ryde in her cotche or wagon to the Cathedral Church, to heer service and sermon with the noblemen and others on horseback before, Mr. Baylyffs, Aldermen, and Orator, and High Chamberlain, carrying their maces on horseback, and placed next before the serj^t att armes; and then the lord chamberlain carying her sword before her Majestie, and after her the Lord Rob^t Dudley, Yerle of Ley^r, a m^r of her Highnesses horses, following her with her leede palfrey in hand; and then her noble women, ladies, maydens of hon^{or}, and the waytyng maydens, all on horseback, and the people being innumerable in the streets and churchyard, crying to her Majestie, “God save y^r Majestie, God save y^r Grace;” unto whom she rysyng shewed herself at both sides of her cotche unto them, and oftentimes sayde, I thank you, I thank you all.

And so the M^{rs} of the citie standing in their scarlett gownes at the end of the High Street turning into the churchyard, her Majestie proceed^d into the churchyard and church with a cheerful countenance, and at three several places in the church, being upon the greftes or stepps, she turned herself back, shewing herself unto the people, who crying God save y^r Majeste, she also with a loud voice gave them hartie thanks as before, and into the chancell, and being settled in her traves or seate rychly decked and adorned in the upper end of the chancell next to Prynce Arthur's chapell, and hering a great and solem noyse of syngyng of service in the quier both by note and also plaing with cornetts and sackbutts;

which being finished, Mr. Doctor Langworth, a p̄bendary, ther did reade the p̄ystle, and Mr. Dr. Wilson, dean, did reed the gospel; and which ended, Doctor Bullyngham, Byshop of Worcester, did preach before her Majestie and the nobles, and others being present, and a gret audience; whyche fynished, her Majestie retorned again to the palace in like order as before, &c.

Ey'd on the Moneday morning the said baylyffs, aldermen, orator, and chamberlaynes, with their brethren, for that they had found grett favo^r and wer much bound for many services to Sir James Crofte, knyght, conntroller of her Majesties howshold, and one of her Majesties pryvye councel, being at Mr. Steyns, and wher he kept his howse, did go unto him, who honourably entertained them, and toke them all by hands; and our orator presented him with a faier peece of gilt enchased plate in man^r of tankard, with a cover, worth £6. 7s. 1d. and besought his honor to accept the same, as a slender token of their grett good will and thankfullness for his honourable favors, which he very modestlie at the first refused, but with some intreaty he accepted the same, and promised to love them as his good neighbours, and friend them in anything that he co^d do them good in, that they hereafter shall hold with him.

Apon Tuysday the 16 day of August her Hyghness did ryde towards Hynlypp, to Mr. Abyngton's house, to dine with a great number, amongst w^{ch} both the baylyffs, aldermen, orator, and high chamberlain did ryde in their scarlett gownes, carrying y^r said maces before her Majestie in Sampsons Street, without the Foregate (being a made way) unto the end of our lib^ties, and turning back again, and lyghtyng from their horses, to have doone their duties on their knees, and for that the ways wer fowle her Majestie said unto them, I pray you keep your horses, and do not alight: and at her Majestie's coming homewards towards the citie, the said baylyffs, aldermen, orator, and high chamberlain mett her Majestie as before, without the citie, about 8 of the clock in the yevenyng, and so did bear their maces before her Majestie unto the palace gate, she ryding on horseback, her cotche being p̄sent, and fowle weather, with a cheerful pryncely countenance towards her subjects—praying for her Majestie; the w^{ch} turning her horse on every side, and commfortable speeches to her subjects—did give very hartie thanks divers and oftentimes, every howse in the street having both candles in lanterns, torches and candles burning on every side, besides a great number of staff torches carried on every side of her by her garde, w^{ch} all gave a marvelous light.

And on Wendesday the 17th day of August Mr. Baylyffs, Mr. Aldermen, and orator, with certon of their brethren, did go to the Lord Robert Dudley, Yerle of Lyeyster, and Ma^r of the Queens Majesties horses, being in Mr. Dr. Bullynghams house, a prebendary of the s^d church, and the s^d our orator declared unto the s^d yerle, my lord, “Mr. Baylyffs and their brethren are come to see y^r honor, and to bydd y^r honor very humbly welcome to this citie, and in token of their poore good wills they have brought to y^r honor too gallons of Iprocras, beseeching you to bear youre honorable favor towards this citie;” and thereupon the yerle took them all by the hands, and thanked them hartelie, and said as followeth: “I assure you tis a citie that I love with all my harte, and if I may any way do it good, you shall fynde me willing and reddy,” and so bade them all farewell.

And on Thursday the 18th day of August Mr. Baylyffs, Mr. Aldermen, and orator, with other their brethren, come to the Yerle of Warwick, to wellcome his honour with the like present; to whom the orator spake in effect as before to the Earl of Leyt^r: and he likewise gave them great thanks, and took them all by the hands, and said this is a proper citie, hit is pytty it shulde decay and become poore, and for my part I will devise some way to do it good, and so very hartelie bade them farewell. And the same day they did the like to the Yerle of Sussex, lord chamberlain, for that he came but att night, and being in his bed and somewhat diseased, sent them very hartie thanks by his secretary; but they spake not with hym. And likewise the same day they saluted Sir Will. Ceysill, knyght, lord treasurer, for that he came likewise but the nyght before, lying in the deanes howse, who came unto them, and did take them all by the hand, and thanked them all for their gentle curtesie.

And the same day after dinner her Majestie rode to Hallowparke, being Mr. Abyngton's, on her palfrey, and being on Hynwyckehill she viewing Prythcroft and all the fields adjoining the citie, and the com^{ons} ther did agree to kepe several for her horses and the horses of her whole trayne and retinue, and turning her palfrey, marvelled to see such a number of horses together; whereunto it was answered by her footemen and others cytsyns being present, that it was a common ground, and kept severall for her Majesties horses and of her retynee and trayne; for the which she gave the citie grett thanks. During which tyme of her Majesties abode here ther were pastured by credible reports above 15 hundred horses and geldings, without paying anything therefor (saving several rewards to watchmen, who kept them day and nyght) w^{ch} was but 2d. for a horse for 400^d horses. The noblemens horses wer pastured in several pastures by themselves, neer unto the citie. And thanks be to God, amongst the said grett number of horses and geldings, not one horse or gelding was either stolen, strayed away, or peryshed. And after her Majestie came to Hallow Park, she hunted, and with her bow she kylled one buck and struk another buck, w^{ch} beyng recovered, she called for Mr. Abyngton, asking hym how many bucks be kylled? and he said too bucks. And then said she, lett one of the bucks be brought to the one baylyffs house, and the other buck to the other baylyffs house, with a better good turn. W^{ch} bucks were brought to the baylyffs howses accordingly.—And on Fryeday the 19th day of August, in the afternoon, her Majestie rode to Battenhall Park, intending to hunt ther; but for that she found the game very scarce, she returned again without hunting at all. And that wher her Majestie was apoynted by her g^estes to have departed from this . . . on Wednesday the 17th day of this August, for the good liking that her Majestie had of this citie, of the people, and of the place, she tarried her untill the Saterday, the twentyeth day, and abowte three in the clock in the afternoon her Majestie disposyng to ryde away, the baylyffs, aldermen, orator, and high chamberlain rode before her Majestie in scarlett, and in their places, carrying their maces as before at her receaving, throughe . . . the streets beyng replenyshed with people cryeing to her Majestie, and praying for her; and also she cheerfully and comfortably speaking to the people, and thanks gevyng with a lowd voice; and having a way made up the stuble fylde beynd the barne beyonde the cross at Tewkesbury lane ende, towards Battenhall Park, the freemen of the citie stode arow in their gownes, or best apparel, and above them the 48 in their gownes of violet in grayne, and then some of the 24, not having been baylyffs, in murrey in grayne, and all the rest that had been baylyffs in scarlett, stretching to the top of the hill there; at wch place the baylyffs, aldermen, orator, and high chamberlain alighted, and kneeling, the orator spake these words—“ Most gracious Sovereign, beyng some what more then the uttermost confynes of our strait liberties, to our no little greef, without your Hyghnesses further commandmt, we are to leave your joyfull presence, most humbly beseeching yo^r Highness to pardon all our defects of dutie happened either for want of abilitie, or through ignorance; and we humbly thanke your Majestie for your pryncely favor towards us, beseeching you to continuey our good and gracious Sovereign, and no subjects shall more hartelie pray for yo^r Majestie long to live, and happelie to rayne over us, than we.” Then said her Majestie, “ M^{rs}, I thank you all very hartely for y^r paynes, and I thank you for the greet cheer you made to my men, for they talk greatlie of it; and I pray you comend me to the whole citie, and thank them for their verry good will and paynes; and I assure you, you all pray so heartily for me, as I feare you will by yo^r prayers make me lyve to long; but I thank you all; and so God be with you!” and so departed with teres in her 'yes; and the people with a lowd cry sayd, “ God save y^r Majestie!” and so proceeded towards Battenhall, and throw Battenhall Park, through made ways, with a great trayne both before and behynd; and so to Elmley Bredon, wher she lay that nyght, and on Soneday all day; and so Mr. Baylyffs and Aldermen on foote, with their brethren and the whole chamber, returned together to the Toll Shop, and from thence departed home to their howses with grett joy, that her Majestie, with the rest of the nobles, the traine, with the officers of the house, and her men, had given the citie so good reporte of good liking of this citie, and of their interteynement by the citesyns.

And on Moneday, at the uttermost p^te of the countie, between the Elmley and the Castle of Suydley, in the presence of the shreeve, being Mr. Edmond Colles, Esquire, and other gentlemen of the shere, ther taking their leave, and recognisyng their duties, and of the gent. of Gloucshire ther receiving her Majestie, she said to the Lord Buyshop of Worcester, "My lord, I wold talk with you." Who alighted from his horse: to whom, after some private talk had by her Majestie unto him, she sayd, "My lord, I pray you comend me hartelie to the bayliffs of Worcester, and to their brethren, and to the whole citie; and I thank them hartely for my good interteynment, and for the good chere they made my men." And then said the lord bishop, "Hit may please yo^r Majestie, so it is, their trade is not so good as it hath been, for the meynenance of their lyvyng, but their poor good wills and hartes your Majestie hath." And then sayd she, "I perceive that very well, and I like as well of them as I ham liked of any people in all my progressive tyme in all my lyff." The wch comfortable commendations and sayings of her Majestie towards the citie, when the lord byshop retorned back to this citie, callyng for the baylyffs and others of their brethren unto hym, his L. utterd unto them the said pryncely and loving speeches of her Majestie, praying them to utter the same to the residue, and so will I as I meet with them.

The Noble Mens Names attending ber Majestie at Worcester.

Sir Will. Cecill, Knyght, L. of Burghley, and L. Treas^r of England.—The L. Thomas Ratclyff, Yerle of Sussex, L. Chamberlayne to the Queens Majestie.—The L. Ambrose Dudley, Yerle of Warwyk.—The L. Robt Dudley, Yerle of Leyc^r and M^r of the Queens Majesties Horses.—S^r Francys Knolles, Knyght, Thresurer of the Queens Majesties Howshold.—S^r James Crofte, Knt, Controller of the same.—Sir Thomas Smythe, Kt, chief Secretary to the Queens Majestie.—Mr. Francys Wallsyngham, Esquire, the other Secretary to her Majestie.—S^r Edward Sutton, L. Dudley.—S^r Charles Howard, L. of Effynh^m, and Lord Chamberlayn in the absence of the E. of Sussex.—The Lord Harry Seym^r, sone to the Duke of Som^rsett, dec^{ss}ed.—The Lord Straynge, sone and heyre apparent to the Yerle of Dudley.—Sir Thom^s Sackvile, Knyght, Lord Buckhurst.

Bysbupps.

Doctor Bullynham, Byshup of Worcest^r.—Doctor Storye, Buyshopp of Hereford.—Doctor Cheyny, Buyshop of Glouc^r.—Doctor Bentan, Buyshopp of Lychefeld and Coventree.—Doctor Freak, Buyshopp of Rochester, Almoner to the Queen's Majestie, and elected Bp. of Norwych.—Doctor Wilson, one of the Ma^{rs} of the Court of Request (Dean of Worcester).

L'adies of Honor.

The Lady Marques of Northampton, widow, late Wyfe to late Marques of Northampton.—The Lady Countess of Sussex.—The Lady Countes of Warw^r.—The Lady Vere, sister to the Yerle of Oxford.—The Lady Bourser, systere to the Yerle of Bath.—The Lady Howard, wief to L. Dudley.—The Lady Hunsdon, wief to . . . S—Cary, Lord Hunsdon.—The Lady Cobham, wief to the Warden of the Fyve Ports.—The Lady Stafford, widow, late the wyff to Sir Will. Staff, dec^d.—The Lady Patchett.

Bellu's Oration, P. 9, 10. (First Part lost.)

First began—I will brieflie dyvert to yo^r Majesties noble p^rgenitors, to whom this poore citie hath byn especially bounde; wherein albeit I might say moche as touchyng the first founda^con and peoplyng of the same, and how it grew up to a flourishing estate, and of the situa^con thereof, beyng always a frontier and bulworke of bolde and obedient serviceable subjects against the sundry invasions and undue attempts of the Welshe men, who at this day, to their grett comenda^con and perpetual prayse, lyve in most dutiful obedience and cyvell societie wth us, under yo^r Majesties most mercifull government—I will for hono^r sake begyn with worthy Worfarnis, first Chrysten Kynge of Martia or Medle England, who of his kingly affect^con towards this towne, abowte nyne hundred yeres past, by his charter granted and made Worcester a citie. Abowt which tyme the inhab^{ants} here first began their marte of wooles

and trade of clothyng, w^{ch} ev^r synce and to this day is the onely relief and meynenance of this citie. After whom Offa, Edgar, Henry the Second, Richard the First, Richard the Second, Edward the Second, and Edward the Fourth, of like pryncelie favo^r, endowed this citie wth sundry charters, liberties, and pryvyledgs, to the great advancement of this poore com^{on} weale; of all whom as we are bound to make reverent remembrance for thankfull deserte, so most especially of yo^r Majesties nearest and dearest progenytors, namely, that pollytike prynce yo^r Majesties grndfather, Kynge Henry the Seventh, yo^r Highnes father, of famous memory, Kinge Henry the Eyght; that prince of grettest hope, King Edward the Sixte, yo^r Majesties brother, and Queen Mary, yo^r Highnes dearest sister, of whos grett and kyngly favo^r as this citie happellie fealte, so pleased it that second Salamon, yo^r Hyghnes gr^{nt}father, in his kynglie person, together with the Queen his wyff, the Countes of Rychemond, his mother, and Prynce Arthur, yo^r Majesties deerest uncle, to vysite this citie, where duryng the tyme of his abode hit pleased his Highnes so thankfully to accept of the poor good will and loyall affect^{on} of the citesyns, as at this day ther remayne in registry of record, amongst sondry comfortable speeches, witnessing the same; and as we have just cause wth the whole body of this realm generally to rejoyce of yo^r Majestie, and the unspeakable benefyts that God in his mercy hath blessed us thereby, so have we specially occasion to be thankfull to the same, not onlie for the confirma^{on} and corroborac^{on} of all our former charters, lib^{ties}, and priviledges, but also for that yo^r Majestie in yo^r careful breaste moche tenderyng the vertuous education of youth in the feare of God, and with pryncelie pittie and reg^d for the needy estate of Christian poore members, have not onelie granted us ther havynge of a freeschole wthin this citie, but also graciously encreased the stipend thereof, and maintenance of ten poor people for ever to be reliev^d amongst us. A work first intended by the charitable devo^{on} of certen good citesyns here, and now lately enlarged, augmented, and conformed by your Highness. By thes most bountyfull benefytes by yo^r Majesties noble progenitors of worthiest memory, and by yo^r Hyghnes conferred unto us, w^{ch} for avoyding perplexitie we may not particularly remember, together with the painful lab^{or}, industrie, and diligence of good citesyns, this citie of long tyme so increased in wealth, substance, and beautifull buildings, and became so fortunate in the trade of clothyng, as by the onelie means thereof, in good and fresh memory of man, ther wer here used and meynteyned for the said trade of clothyng three hundred and fowrscore great loomes, whereby eight thowsand p^{sons} wer^t well meynained in wealth and abilitie, besides m^{rs} and their children. Then florished this citie, and became populus; then were the inhabitants here no less able then reddy for service of their prynce and country; they frended with many. But why remember we the tyme past with such comenda^{on} of the floryshyng estate therof? or why do we shewe yo^r Majestie of things that late wer^t, and now ar^e not, with that greef of mynde? may we remember that Worcester, one of the most ancient cities of y^r kyngdom, was some tyme wealthy, bewtifull, and well inh^{ited}; synce at this day yo^r Majestie shall see and fynde the wealth wasted and decayed, the bewty faded, the buylding ruin^d, the three hundred and fowerscore loomes of clothyng comen to the nomeber of one hundred and three score, and thereby above fyve thowsand p^{sons}, that wer^t lately well wrought and relieved, now wantyng the same; so that of all that was, ther^e is almost nothyng lefte but a ruynous citie, or decaied antiquities, such as we see, the changes of fortune and chance of tyme: all w^{ch} we wayll not with intent to crave any of yo^r Majesties liberalitie wherewith to be releav^d, especially at such tyme as it hath pleased the same by paynfull travel to visit our city, but thereby to shewe our want of hability so worthelie to receave yo^r Majestie, as to yo^r Hyghnes p^{son} apperteyneth: nether bewayle we our losses to come by any other meanes then by casualty of unlooked for troubles, as the breach of fayth lies in merchants, and restraint of trafyque, w^{ch} trafyque beyng now restored by yo^r Majesties prynceley prudense, breedyth in us an assured hope shortelie to see the restitution of our former floreshyng estate, to the hyndrance whereof there remaynth one especial apparent impedym^{nt} by the nomeber of pyrates apon the seas, and they not to be accompted of, for seying yo^r Majestie hath prepared to yo^rself so mighty

a waye as never any of yo^r noble progenytors ever had the like: so may yo^r Hygness, whensoever it shall seem good to the same, very easily daunt and repress the robbers, that yo^r subjects may with safety sayle with their trafique. To the perfection of this hope yo^r Majesties comyng to this citie, wth whos joyfull presence it hath pleased God to bewtifie the same, doothe bothe look, and, as it were, prognosticate unto us the reverse of all our adverse fortune into a more happy and prosperous estate. In the joyfull daies of whos coronation thes worthy citesyns then and now under yo^r Majesties chief officer thereof, the whole citie did so rejoyce and so effectually sygnifie the same by the p^rfuse expence of their wealth, as the like is never remembered to be doon, and therefore no marvaile, though their heavy hartes be now in happy hope, and revived from the cloudy cares of their adversities; for due proof whereof may it like yo^r Highness to behold the populous concourse of the multitude, the greedy yes cast apon yo^r Majestie on every side the wayes and streetes, filled wth companyes of all ages, desirous to have the fruition of yo^r joyful p^rsence, the howses and habitations lately ryson from their rufull ruyn to a more luyvely and freshe furnytur; briefly, the universal presens of all estates yelde an assured hope, evydent token and profytt — of each good thinge worth such a prynce; so as we may soothely say, O Sovereign, for ourselves and the whole body of this realm, that if all just laws had not cast upon yo^r Majestie the inheritance and ryghtful succession in this kingdom, we myght, my lords, in merite most justlie have elected her Majestie thereunto, and have said with the profitt Samuell, “Behold, see ye not whom the Lord hath chosen, and how ther is not alike unto her among all the people.” On whom and whos most prudent and pollitique government, with humble obedience we joyfully cast our cares, vowyng for our parts with unfayned hartes the willing expence of our goods and lyves at yo^r Majesties comandmt; in token of which bounden dutie and loiall good will to yo^r Highness, syth our habilitie is farr inferior, and serveth not to make a sufficient signyfication thereof, the baylyffs and cytesyns here present yo^r Majestie with this poore peece, and small porcion therein contained, most humbly beseeching yor Highness to accept the same, not as the Grett Alexander accepted the Sowders gyft, nor as the valiant Artaxerzes the little water, gyven by the symple sotte, but as Queen Elizabeth, in whom the fulnes of prynceley benygnytie is wont to accepte the simple presents of her subjects, who’s Highness God p^rsve in blessed lyff, in roiall raigne, in Nestors yeres among us.

That a few words uttered by orator, with answer thereunto by her Majestie, do appere in the end of this book, amonge other matters written of the whole discourse of her Majesties beyng here.

P^r me, EDWARD DARRIELL.

The Accompts of Mr. Christ. Digbton, Hygb Baylyff.

Inprimis, his Receipts, as appeareth by his bills, as by his bills annexed more at large appeareth	£.	s.	d.
	198	16	4
Inprimis, for a gylte cup with a cover geven unto the Queens Majestie, weying 29 oz. and 3 qrs. at 7s. 4d. the ounce		10	18 2
More in gold, with the same cupp geven to her Majestie		40	0 0
Item, a can cupp gilt, geven to Mr. Countroller, Sir James Crofte, w th 20 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a quarter, at 6s. 8d. the ounce		6	8 1
Money given in rewarding to the Queens Majesties Officers.			
Inprimis, to the harbengers		0	20 0
Item, to too serj ^{ts} at armes		0	40 0
Item, to the eight footmen as they say in respect of the fyve maces offered to the Queens Majestie, ys their fee		5	0 0
Item, to the trompeters		0	10 0
Item, to the cotchmen and litter men		0	30 0

	£.	s.	d.
Item, to the way men, viz. the makers of ways	0	10	0
Item, to the ordynary messengers of the Queens chamber	0	40	0
Item, to the Yerle of Leycesters musicians	0	6	8
Item, to the yomen of the male	0	10	0
Item, to Osland brynger of the sword into the libties	0	10	0
Item, to Mr. Gascoyne, post ma ^r	0	20	0
Item, to the knyght marshall for his fee 13s. 4d. and to his men 6s. 8d.	0	20	0
Item, to the clerk of the markett of the Queens howshold	0	40	0
Item, to his men	0	6	8
Item, to the gentlemen of the bottles	0	20	0
Item, to the black garde	0	20	0
Item, to the Queens Majesties bakers	0	7	0
Item, to the officers of the boylinghowse	0	6	8
Item, to the Queens musicians	0	40	0
Item, to the postmasters man	0	2	0
Item, to hym that carried the sword furth of the liberties	0	10	0
Item, to the Queens Majesties porters	0	10	0
Item, to M. Morall, for 6 cote clothes for fyve serjts and the bellman	4	5	6
Item, given to them that brought the too bucks, killd at Hallow Park by the Queens Majestie, to both the baylyffs howses	0	10	0
Item, to Mr. Lupton, for his paynes for and devising and instructing the children in their speeches on the too stages	4	0	0
Item, to his man for waiting	0	10	0
Item, to George Warberton, for Luptons charges, his wief and man, and their horsés	0	33	4
Item, to Mr. Heywood, for entertayning of the six children on the too stages, with 12s. to the children for their labour, and for hurt done upon silk borrowed, as appeareth by his bill	0	31	7
Item, to John Davies, for all his payntyng at the Toll Shop, and otherwise, for the citie, as appear th by his bill	16	0	0
Item, to Mr. Bellu, the orator, in consideration of his journeys to Mr. Controller, to the Court at Kyllingworth, and his paynes	20	0	0
Item, to Mr. Dyghton, for Mr. Bells diet and his too men for 12 days, and his horse meate	0	44	0
Item, to Mr. Dyghton, for Iprocras (1) geven to the lords and others of the privie counsell, and other charges, as appeareth by his bill	8	4	5
Charges leyd out by the Chamberlains.			
Item, paid to George Warberton and John Edwards, chamberlains, for their bill of charges leyd out for the citie, against the Queen's Majestie comyng to Worcest ^r	14	18	0
Which said several sums, together with divers others several sums, amounteth to £173. 8s. 4d. as appeareth by his bills and receyts deliberately examined, and all things allowed, ther remayneth in Mr. Dyghtons hands £25.; which £25. together with £5. ys allowed to the said Mr. Dyghton, as appereth in the next chamber.			

(1) A liquor used at the King's table. The price 3s. 6d. the pottle.

Money rece'd and borrowed for the Use of the Citie, as followeth hereafter.

	£.	s.	d.
Ressevid of 23 of the 24 at 40 shill ^{rs} the pece, amounting to viz. that there is unpaid Mr. Dedicott	46	0	0
Resseived of the companies of the 48, after the rate of 20s. the pece	48	0	0
Ressev'd and borrowd out of Mr. Yowls money in the treasure	42	0	0
Resseved and borrowed out of the corporations money out of the treasure	11	0	0
Payd—Ressevid of Richard Hemyng for the company of m̃rsers	2	0	0
Payd—Ressevid of the occupazance of the drapers	3	0	0
Payd—Ressevid of the wevers	13	6	0
Payd—Ressevid of the brewers	2	0	0
Payd—Ressevid of the chawnlers	2	0	0
Payd—Resseved of the shomakers	3	0	0
Payd—Ressev'd of the walkers	6	13	4

The som^e am^t to 1 C liiij; the rest unpaid £122.

Re ^s of Mr. Gibbs of Mr. Yowls money, beyng leyed out for wood, and which was at the begining deliv ^d to Mr. Fleet and Mr. James	7	0	0
Rec. of Mr. Chamberlens for one whole yeres rent of Mr. Yowls land, due at Mich ^{as} 1579 yeare	8	14	4

The sum of all these bills £137. 14s. 4d.

Money received of the constables as followeth.

R ^d of Roger Streete and Rich ^d Wellyn, constables of Sent Andrews warde, in money	9	8	6
R ^d of Tho ^s Ashwyn and George Wells, constables of St Petters, in money	7	10	8
R ^d of Edmund Barbar and yes fellow Richard Hemyng, constables of All Hallow ward, on account of theyr charge	13	7	2
R ^d of Edw. Qycke and Will. Wylkyns, constables of Saint Marten, on acco ^t of their charge	7	6	5
R ^d of Simond Backe and Robert Wythe, constables of Sent Necollys ward, on account of their charge	5	8	0
R ^d of Homfrey Gest and John Prosser, constables of the Hyeward, on account of their charges	13	5	4
R ^d of Francis Nott, constable of St. Clemens, on account of his charge	0	19	0

Som^e am^t £ 54 17 2

57 5 8

R ^d of Gervthe Chanlor and his fellow Homfray Toms, sterayeres of the walkers for these walkers y ^t ar nott of the chamber, as appeareth by another bill hereunto annexed	3	16	4
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£ 61 2 0

Som^e of all the resseyts in both these bills, as appeareth more at large, is 1 C 98l. 16s. 4d.

Some of the whole charges £173. 8s. od.

So resteth clere the sum of £25. 8s. od.

No. XIII.

Report to the Lord Bishop of Worcester of the Application of his Majesty's Bounty of Three Hundred Pounds, for the Release of the Prisoners for Debt at Worcester.

Of thirty-four prisoners confined for debt in the city and county gaols at Worcester in August, 1788, the twenty-one following have been set at liberty by his Majesty's bounty, viz.

N°	County Prison.	Debts.				Compositions.		
		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1	Thomas Moore	-	-	-	-	5	17	0
2	Richard Wall	-	-	-	-	2	2	6
3	Daniel Granger	-	-	-	-	24	3	0
4	Ann Carter	-	-	-	-	11	2	6
5	John Fearnhall	-	-	-	-	14	13	4
6	James Lucas, the younger	-	-	-	-	33	8	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	Edward Harding Baker	-	-	-	-	5	7	0
8	John Garbett	-	-	-	-	6	6	0
9	William Walker	-	-	-	-	1	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	Thomas Hall	-	-	-	-	33	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	William Halford	-	-	-	-	48	7	6
<i>City Prison.</i>								
12	David Jones	-	-	-	-	2	2	0
13	John Tyrer	-	-	-	-	7	15	0
14	Charles Taylor	-	-	-	-	8	7	6
15	Joseph Brewin	-	-	-	-	1	11	6
16	John Hoyland	-	-	-	-	56	0	0
17	Ashton Jones	-	-	-	-	4	12	6
18	William Hands	-	-	-	-	4	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
19	William Bibb	-	-	-	-	4	4	0
20	John Stallard	-	-	-	-	1	7	6
21	John Harris	-	-	-	-	5	5	0
		£ 3245 15 0				£ 282 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$		

Discharged by his Majesty's bounty	-	-	-	21
Superseded themselves, and have been set at liberty	-	-	-	2
Discharged by his surety	-	-	-	1
Secured his creditors by deed, and discharged	-	-	-	1
Not discharged	-	-	-	1
Not discharged, being debtors to the Crown	-	-	-	3
Dead	-	-	-	5

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St. A. St. JOHN,
C. T. WITHERS.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

SECT. XVII. No. XIV.

Liber Legum.

Ordinances, Constitutions, and Articles made and enacted by the wole assent and consent of the Citesens Inhabitants within the Citie of Worcester, Libertie, and Franchises of the same, at ther Yelde Merch^t holden yn the Yelde Hall of the forseid Citie the Sunday next aftur the Fest of the Exaltacon of the Holycross, the yere of the reign of our most grac^s and sov^ryan Lord King Henry the 7th, after the conquest y^e 12th.

I. *Cbr.*—First, it is agreed and accorded that all man^r articles of this present yelde be openly reede and declared at ev^y law daye next after the feast of Seynte Michell Archangell, yf hit be desired: also hit is ordained that the chart^r of the seid citie w^t the ij socage rolls shall be put in the com^{on} tresur, and a copy of the seid charters, and on of this seid rolles to be made and delyver^d to the bayllies.

II. *The Bayll^r to put the Acts in Execution.*—Also it is ordeind by this present yelde, that the baillies of the citie for the tyme beyng shall after ther power daily putt in execution all ordinancés and acts made at this present yelde, and all other ordinances which shall be made and affermed at the lawe day yerly to be holden wⁱⁿ the seid citie without grete delay: and yf the seid baillies do not ther^r devour in executing the seid ordinances and acts when they be proclaymed aftur the custome of the seid citie, or soon theruppon, that then the chamberlayns of this citie shall geve the seid baillies or oon of them warnyng for the most hastier remedy and exec^{on} to be had of the same in forme abovesaid by them and by other auctoritie and power: and yf the seid baillies do not ther^r devor according to this premisses, after dew warnyng by the seid chamberlayns, or by oon of them, to them made wⁱⁿ a moneth after the seid warnyng, that then the seid baillies for the time being shall forfeit to the comyn tresur 20s. as oftentimes as he or they be founden in defaute by the comyn consul of the chamber^r: and yf the chamberlains for the tyme being, or oon of them, geve no knowledge to the baillies in man^r and form aforen rehersed after they byn dewly req^{red} or warned by two credible persons of this seid citie, that then the seid two chamberlains lose and forfeit to the comon tresur 13s. 4d. as ofte as they or oon of them be founden in defawte: and it so be eny ballies or chamberlayn for the tyme beyng be present in the seid counsell howse when he or they ys founde in defawte, that he or they pay his payn so forfeit, or he or they depart in payn of C s. to the comyn tresur.

III. *Key Kefrs.—Audite.—Perambulacon.*—Also that ther be ordeyned a strong comen coofur with 5 keys, to kepe in their tresur and records; oon key therof to be deliv^d to the high baill, and the other to the hye alderman, the third to the chamberlayns chosen by the grete clothing, and the other ij keys to be deliv^d to ij thryftie comyners, true, sufficient, and faithfull men, of the 48 chosen upon the election daye by the lower election, and the chamberlayns to resseve hur rents and other profetts of the citie, and they to be sworne to make a due rekenyng therof befor the auditors assigned by the baillies and comens of the seid citie; and that they and all other accomp^{ts} yerely begyn yer accompte the Monday next after the feste of Alle Hallon, and fynyshe ther seid accompte w^{ty}n 6 days then next following, in peyne of every accompt^r doying the contrary 20s. to be paid to the comyn tresur: and that the ij baillies, the ij aldermen, the ij chamberlayns, and a lernyd man w^t them, making feith

to keep hur counsell, shall go to the seid comyn coofur at the feeast of Seynt Mychell tharkangell next following the said yelde, ther to make serch of all mann^r of deeds undre the comyn seal graunted to any person or persons, of eny lands, tenem^{ts}, or parcel of ground, in fee simple, fee tayle, term of lyve, or terme of yers, and of all such graunts so tytelyng to be hadd in a roll made therof, and that to be showed to the counsell of the seid citie, to see yf any awayle mygt growe to the seid citie by eny suche grants aforetyme made: and that the seid kepers of keys deliver their said keyes and other thyngs in ther ward to ther successors on the law day next following the daye of the seid election, yn peyn of every of them 6s. 8d. to the comen tresur: and that the ij ballies geve ther attendance to the seid accompts, from the begynning to the ending of the same, in peyn of every of them 10s. to the comon tresur: and that the comyns may have knowledge from yere to yere how ther comon grounds ys occupied, and by whom; and yf it be not rentid, the chamberlayns in the name of the comens to seise it into ther hands, to that entent that they may be remembrid of ther right, and to have profit and avayle therof: and that bothe the chamberlayns have from the audit^{rs} a rentall therof made in parchment, that they may knowe verily what ther rent comyth to: and that every accomptant to the comyn awayle of the citie from henceforth uppon his accompts aforne the auditors geven paye his arrearg^s at the seid accompts founden due: and that the seid auditors put in execution all founden in arrearg^s, according to the statute: and also it is ordeynd that all that have byn accomptants here beforen, and have not payed the arrearg^s dew of their accompts, paye ther arr^s at the seid yelde, or soon theruppon, uppon peyn of every of them of disfranchisem^t: also it is ordeined that at the daie of the election of the baillies, that ther be chosen by the high election ij worshipfull and full discrete persons of the 24, and ij sadd and discrete persons of the 48 by the lowe election, to sete with the auditors in tyme of audite as jugges, and to here the audite of every person that is accomptable: and that the seid auditors and iiij persons abovesaid be sworne yereley upon a boke to here the seid accompts, and to alowe every person all that he ought to be allowed, and charge every person that ought to be charged: and that the said auditors and iiij persons be daily at the said audit, from the begynnyng unto the end of the same, upon peyn of every of them beyng absent 6s. 8d. to be paid to the comen tresor: and that the circute of the franchises may be yerly knowen, and that the perambulacion of the same be made and doon yerly the morow next after the ellection daye; and that ther be allwayes going in the said perambulacion the baillies, aldermen, chamberlayns, and constables of every warde, as well olde and new, to the entent that they so newly ellected and chosen by their predecessors may truly perceive and know the very circuit of ther franchises, and how and in what manner the said perambulacion byfor tyme hath been walked, whereby the same may so endure and continue for a perpetual memory to the preserving of the liberty foresaid, and to no other person pr^dice: and that the said baillies, aldermen, and chamberlayns goo in the said perambulacion the seid day, in peyn of every of them beyng absent Cs. and the said constables in like forme, in peyn of every of them 6s. 8d. to be paid to the comon tresor; and that no person be assigned to the walkyng of the same, but as nede shall require, by the discession of the councel of the seid citie; and that no person of wilfullness presume to goo in the perambulacion with the fores^d officers, unless that he be appoynted by the foreseid counsell, in peyn of imprisonm^t by the space of iiij days and iiij nyghts, and makyng fyne after the discession of the counsell.

IV. *Livery for the 24.—Ellection of the 24 and 48.—How Money shall be sessed.—'Eney of the Chamber discover no Counsell.*—Also that ther be no mor of the grete cloth but 24, and that they have livery of a sute every 4 yere, and the furst livery to begun ageynst the fest of the Holy Trinity next comyng, and so to continue every 4 yere agst the s^d feste, and 2 worshipful and discrete persons of the said 24 to be appointed amongst themself of the providing of the whole livery agst the s^d fest, and which of them refuseth so to do, that he shall pay as oft as he refuseth 20s. to the comen cofur; and if eny of the said 24 dissesse, that then it be lawful to the other levyng to chose to them in hur

stead the most sadd and suff^r of the 48 at the next lawe day following; and he so chosen not to refuse upon peyn of forfeiting of 20s. as oftentimes as he so chosen refuseth: and yf eny of the 48 lake or dissesse, that then ther be another chosen of the most sadd and sufficient of the comens wtyn the citie at the same day; and yf eny so chosen refuse, pay for every tyme 6s. 8d. in forme aboveseyd: and that the worthy men of the said cloth grant no gyfte of the comⁿ goods but of his own, witht the advice of the 48 comoners, or the more parte of them then being present: and yf the case shall happen that ther be none comⁿ goods in hand, and the necessitie of the citie requireth so gret hast that good most ned be had in eschewing of mor inconvenients or gret harmes that shuld followe for such default of good, that then 6 of the said 24, and 6 of the said 48, by the baillies and aldermen of the said citie for sadd and discrete persons of the same to be named and lymitted, shall have power by their discrecion to assess in reasonable sums all manner persons within the citie and subarbs of the same, that ought and byn able to pay to such a levy or gederynge as the matter and charge shall req^re; and they also assessed or levy'd holds them agreed and content with the demeanyng of the said 12 persons so assigned; and what person that refuseth to pay at that tyme that he is assessed or leid, shall pay over the same that he is charged 40d. to the comon tresur: and yf it happens that eny man payeth to such a yfte or lone above specified shall have repaymt of such a sum as he hath paid, that then he be truly contented by the baillies and chamberlayns, without eny abregement of his sums in enywise, as sone as hit may be levyd: and yf eny of the 24 or eny of the 48 chosen and named for the comon counsell of the said citie discover eny man^r thyng that ys said at ther comon counsell, in wey of counsell in the counsel chamber of the said citie, that he shall pay as oftentimes as he is founden yn dfeaute, that is to say, every of the 24, 13s. 4d. and every of the 48, 6s. 8d. to the comyns.

V. *Ellection of the Baill's.*—Furthermore, they that shall be in ellection of the lowe bailly shall be chosen by the baillies and aldermen, with other worshipfull beyng present; and such as shall be elected and named besides the hie ellection be of the most worshipfull and most of freehold within the citie: and that no serjeant name nor entemate with the said ellection, nor in enywise meddle with the high ellection or lowe ellection of bailliff, in peyn of 20s. of eny serjeant doying the contrary, half to the baill: and half to the comyns, as often as he or they be founden in default; and in likewise the seyde serjeants enpanell no man to be yn the grete enquest on the lawe days under the seyde peyn: and over that hit is ordained that no man in tyme to com be chosen to the office of baillwyck of the said citie, but such as bithe of the 24, provided ther bythe 24 in number the day of the ellection; and yf no by for the seid ellection ther to fulfill the number of the 24 by some discrete and honest person to be named and chosen of the 48: and that non be chosen to be baillyes of the citie but such as is of the number of the 24; and yf eny baillye be elected and chosen within the citie cont^ry to the forme aboverehered, that then that ellection stond as void, and the elysours to go to a new ellection.

VI. *Townclerk.*—Also, the office of townclerkship of the citie from henceforth be never geven to eny person dwelling out of the citie yf ther be eny wtynable to occupie it: and that at any avoidance then the seid office be given to a citizen of the same citie provided that he be a freeman of the said citie before he enter into the seid office, and that he occupie hit is owen person in peyn of forfeiting of Cs. without he take lycense of the bailles for the tyme beyng, or a reasonable excuse for his absence, to be paid the oon half thereof to the baillies, and the other half to the comon tresor: and yf eny man of the same citie make or labour for eny other person otherwise than hit ys before rehersed, that then he forfeit his franchise: and also that the office of the townclerkship of this seid citie be occupied be a right sufficient and discrete person, able y^to, and not be symple and insufficient deputies: and that the said townclerk or his deputie geve dailly attendance unto the baill of the citie for the tyme being, and he to receive and enjoy the wages and fees accustomed of the said office for on yere or more yere, as it may be founden that he truly behavith hym in the said occupation; and that he engrosse in parchment all things 'longing to the baill' office, and all matters in the court holden afore them within

a quarter of a yere after Michaelmas; and this to be done yerly for ther discharge and for lawful remembrance to be left to the said comaltie, and to be put yerely when hit is so engrossed in the comyn cofur for the comon serch, ther to be had for the same when it shall be necessary to them, as well for ther freehold as for other actions bytween partye and partie: and that the seid townclerk shall give no juggment in the baillies name of the same citie for the tyme beyng, in or uppon eny diffuse matter byfor them, without the advise of the recorder of the same citie for the tyme beyng.

VII. *Attorneys.*—Also, that all the attorneyes using of comon custume at dailly corts to pled afor the baillies be citizens of the seid citie, and sworn afore the seid baillies, as long as ben 2 attorneyes or more in the seid citie: and ells fore attorneyes to be admytted and sworn in likewise truly to execute the office as the law requireth, wtout mayntenance or champ̃tie, or conselyng ther clyents to use eny fals action: and that the said attorneyes be not of clothing owtewards otherwyse then the statutes wull: and yf eny person take upon him to be attorney in the s^d citie, being no citizen, and contrary to the cause abovesaid, that the baillies of the citie have power and authoritie to comit him to prison: and that non attorney take mor pay yⁿ iiij d. by the day for oon day in eny action personall, unlesse than the partie can otherwise agree with hym unto the yend of the plee: and the attorney that wull not followe this ordre to be discharged of attorneyship, and never in this court to be afterward admytted as attorney: and yf eny action of dette be take agenst eny person of the some of 20s. or w^tyn, or eny acc[']on of detynne be taken of w^tholding of goods and cattells to the value of 20s. or w^tin, or eny acc[']on of tresspas where the damage excede not 20s. that then the defend['] in every such action shall be at his libertie to plede to a jur['], or else to the waging of his lawe.

VIII. *Of rebuking the Baillies.*—Also, yf eny citsen or inhabit['] within the said citie rebuke the baill: for the tyme beyng, or geve them or eny of them eny words of occasion or reprove, in executing ther office lawfully, that he shall paye as often tymes as he is founden in defaute by the comon counsell 20s. halfe to the baill: and half to the com['] cofur; and that the baillies for the tyme beyng have autorite and power to emprison hym or them unto the tyme that the said 20s. be paid, and he to have further pynyshment after the discession of the chambre: also, yf eny citsen or inhab['] aforesaid rebuke or give eny words of occasion to the aldermen, chamberlayns, recorder, or townclerk of the said citie, or to eny of them executing ther office, provided in forme abovesaid, that he shall pay 6s. 8d. as yt is byfor shewid.

IX. *Pageantts.*—Also hit is ordeined a substantial rule, that 5 pageants amongst the crafts yerly be not to seche when they shuld go to do worship to God and to the citie, and to be better and more certainly kept then they have byn by for this tyme, upon peyn of every crafte founde in defaute of 40s. the oon half to be paid to the baill: and the other half to the com['] tresur: and that the stewards of every crafte that byn contributory shall be calld to the accompte to know the charge of the seid pag^t so that the stewards of every crafte may make levy as for ther parte, in peyn of hym that is found in defawte 40d. half to the baillies, and half to the comen tresor: and that the masters in oon pageant pay eqallye, and the journeymen pay as hit hath ben of olde tyme among them used, nor oon more than another: and that every pageant goo in ther due ordre in procession and in ther pleyng; and that the iiij furst pageants pley in due ordre upon Corpus Christi day, and the other 2 pageants pley in lyke manner upon the Sunday next following, upon peyn of that pageant that breaketh his deu corse for every tyme to be levyed of the stewards 40s. in manner and forme foreseid: and also that every of the 24 go in ordre the said Corpus Christi day, and on Trinity Sunday in procession, in ther best arraye, in peyn of every man beyng absent, and seen in the citie the same day byfor the procession, and is not syke in boody, forfeit 20s. to the comyn tresur.

X. *Laborers.*—Also hit is ordeyned by this present yelde, that all manner laborers that wyll be huried within the citie, that they with ther tolys in ther honds dailly stond at the Grasseccrosse oon the worke dayes within the seid citie, and be there redy to all such persones that wull huyre them to

ther labour in comm' by 5 of the bel in the mornyng, and in the wynter be 6 of the bell, takyng for the dayes huyre according to the statute; and that the proclamation be made at iiij places assigned three tymes a quarter by the bedeman of the citie, in peyne of the said bedman for eny of the iij tymes that he dothe hit not quarterly 12s. halfe to the baillies, and half to the comons.

XI. *Tilers —Tylemakers.—Carpint. and Masons.*—Also, that no tylers, called hilliards of the citie, nor non other man within the citie dwelling, compell, charge, ne make no tiler stranger comyng to the citie, to serve at his rule and assignment, but that he may take by the day with the partys that he workith, accordyng to the statute or bett chepe yf they two so can agree; and that the tylers of the citie sett no parliament among them, to make eny of them to be as a master, and all other tylers to be as his servants and at his comandment, but that any tyler be free to come, to goo, and to worke with eny man as ys before rehersed, in peyne of 20s. and losyng of his franchis of hym that this rule disobeith, whereof half to the baillies and halfe to the comens as often tymes as the case shall so require: and that every tiler makyng tyle and brike, and syllyng hit into the city, sett his proper marke upon his tyle, and well anele hit, that he so hit to kepe lenkyth and brode, in peyn of 20s. half to the baillies and half to the comons as often tymes as eny tiler is so founde in defawte: and that no carpenter ne mason take more by the day then the lawe wult, upon peyn of pynnishm^t according to the statute therefore late made and provided that every carpint' not being a master of the said crafte may hereaft pache clowt or repare any olde house within this citie or libt^e of the same, and make eny thing else so hit be no new framed wark when he is called upon by eny cytesen without eny agreement made with the stewards of the said crafte for the same.

XII. Also yf ther be eny wyndowes, durs, or holes of new made in the yeldehall wher through eny person may so here or have knowledge what is don in the said hall, that hit be stopped by the doers or users of hit upon peyn of 13s. 4d. to be paid to the baillies the oon half, and the other half to the comon tresur, and that no manner person play at the tenys in the seid yeldhall upon peyn of 40d. to be payd in forme abovesaid as often as he is founden in defaute.

XIII. *Sole Merch^t.*—Also, if any mannys wyf comomnly bye or sell breede or ale, or hire eny howse by hursel hur husband being absent, or hur husband beyng of simple condition or simple discession, she to answer to hym or hur that hath cause to shew as a woman sole merchant, and that an action of dette be mayntainable agst hur, to be conceivyd aft the custom of the said citie with^t namyng hur husband in the said action.

XIV. *Bytts.—Fyre Hooks.—Chymneys.*—Also that all persons havyng bytts, be redy with ther horses and bytts to bryng wat blyng to eny citesen when he is required by eny man or child, when eny p^{ell} of fuyre ys within the citie, in peyn of losing 40d. half to the baillies and the other half to the comon tresur, and that ther be iiij fyre hooks to drawe at anything where p^{ell} of fuyre ys in eny parte of the citie; and that they be sett in three parts of this citie, whereof two shall be in the Yeldhall, the third at Allhallen Strep, the 4 about the Cardinall hatts; and the same hooks to be made by the chamberlayns. Also yt is ordained that no chymneys of timber be suffered, ne thatched houses within the citie, but that the owners do them away for evermore, or make them newly of bryke or ston by Midsummer next comyng, and tyle the thatched houses by the seid day, in peyn of losing of 6s 8d. And after that day, every half yer, a nobull tyl it be don, to be paid to the comon tresur: And the chamberlains for the tyme beyng with the assistance of the baillies, to make due and true levy thereof to the use of the commons.

XV. *Affreys.—Blodesbeds.—Tenys, Dyte, &c.*—Also yf any bawds receivers of servants and of mens children, scolders and chiders be within the citie, and his dewly presented, and found upon the law day, they to be pynnyshed by the baillies of the citie, after ther discession. And yf eny citesen or other person make eny affray within the citie upon eny person, drawing his dagar, his sword, his knyfe, or eny other man^t wepyn, or otherwise losse to the baill of the said citie for the tyme beyng, if such

person may be found defectyve by 12 men lawfully swore at any time of any such trespassse, 40 *d.* and his said wepyn, of what condition it be, to be forfeit to the profet and use of the said comonalitie. And yf eny person by his misrule with eny make a wepyn ageynst the kyngs pease, drawe eny blode of eny person wityn the seid citie or subarbs of the same, that then he forfeit his wepyn to the use of the comons aforeseid as it is aboverehered, and to the baills for the tyme beyng, beyng for such a blodeshed lawfully by 12 men found 6s. 8*d.* And if he be not of power to paye the sums by him forfeit, then he have enprisonment for his correction after the discession of the said baillffs, provided allway that it shall be lawful to every inhabitant to correct his servant or apprentice according to the lawe. And that no person go in armur, nor uselly were eny wepyn upon him within the citie or libertie of the same, upon peyn of forfeitur of hit, and his body to be enprisoned. And that no person play at the tenys bowls, close dyte, cards, ne at any other gamys prohibited by the lawe, upon peyn of enprisonment: and that no inhabitant within the citie nor libertie of the same have no teneys playing in his howse upon peyn of pynyshment, according to the statute. And that no citisen be put in comon prison, but in oon of the chambers of the Hall benethfurth, without he be comytted to prison for felony, undre, or for som heynows trespass, yn the which case the baillies, yf they wull, may take surety sufficient for the saving them harmless and thereupon put in baile; and yf the prisoner be condempned by the lawe to eny p'te in eny sum of money whereupon jugement ys given, in the which case, if the bailly suffer him to go to bayle, then the foreseid bailly forthwith shall answer, and pey to the party that hath recovered the som recovered: and yf he will not, then the recorder of this city for the tyme beyng, upon complaynt made to him thereof, and dew prove made of the same, shall have power to comitt the said baillie, when he ys owte of his office of baillwyke to ward, there to remayn tyll such tyme the partie that hath recovered be satisfied and contented: provided also, that yf eny person attached by the seid baill be enprisoned and afterwards condempned by defaute, verdite, or otherwise, whereupon judgement is given, that as well the mayne person as the defendant at the praier of the plaintiff be comitted to ward without further proces, ther to remayn tyll the plaintiff be fully satisfied and payd of his reco^ve; and yf the baill be laches in this, then to answer the plaintiff as is aforeseid, and the recorder have power to comyt the seid baillie to ward for not preforming the same, as is before shewed.

XVI. *Aldremen.*—Also that all manner Amerciaments of any crafts man and vittellers, under the correction of the aldermen, and lawfully formd byfor them in ther court be arerid by the alderman's serjeant, and paid to the chamberlayns by byll endentid they to give accompts to the comons therof yerely, and yf eny citsen crafts man or vitellers refuse to pay such amerciam^{ts} upon them lawfully asurid for such offensis that byn pressented afore the seid aldermen 40*d.* the oon half to the aldermen and the other half to the comon cofur, and that bett'rule governance ov'sight be hed by the seid aldermen upon crafts and baggrs of colis for kepyng of the true mesure and upon keywood in keping the lenkith and bulke sylling halewood by him self and halfe wood by hit self, and to forfeit that that is forestabull; and that the said aldermen dailly and wekely make serch of oten mele butt^r and candells as hit hath byn usid in tymes past, and of bochers and fishmongers, that ther vittel be sweete, and that they syll not their vittel excessively, and that the seid aldermen and every of them have power to serch all such defaults when hit pleaseth them and to sett correction of all such things to them belonging under forme following that is to say to comit such corrupt and defectyve vittel to presoners, pore men, or to sill hit after the price, and the money thereof ressevid to be delivered unto the party, and the aldermens serjaunt to set and present amerciaments upon the offenders for the same, and do further therein as shall be thought by ther discession; and that they and ther serj^{ts} by this present acte have power to make levuye therof, and for ther nowen power to have assistance of the baillies when they shall be required by the said aldermen in peyn of the said baills 20s. to the comon tresour, as often tymes as hit shall so require: and yf the aldermen wilfully so refuse to do ther premisses as hit is byfore showyd when nede shall require, that he or they forfeit every tyme to the comon tresur 20s. and that the said aldermen iiij times in a

yere kepe ther court in the yeldehall, to enquire of all and singular prem^{es}, and ther serjeant as well to present as to levye all defaults and amerciam^{ts} presentid and assurid in the said court, and the seid aldermen yerely to make accompte of hit at the tyme of audite to the profet of the chamber, and that the aldermen kepe yerely but oon dynner, as hyt hath byn of old tyme used.

XVII. *Acts of this Yelde.*—Also that all the acts of this yelde shall be enacted and engrocid in a quayer of parchment, which shall be put in the comen cofur, and a copy of the same shall be made to remain in the high baillies ward to the entent hit may be redy yf eny lawful desire be had or made for eny article therein s^opsed to be rede or seyn, and of all the said articles in the said queyr could a roole ended of the same to be engrocid, the oon parte of the said rolle to be delivered to the under baill for the tyme beyng, for the levy of sums forfeit and to him belonging by the same, and the other parte of the said roll to be delivered unto the 2 chamberlains of the citie for the time beyng, to that entent that they with the assistance of the said bailly may make levy of all things forfeit by the same to the use and profit of the said comonaltie and dewly to yeld ther accompts ther among ther other reseitts, and so to be delivered to the comon cofor: and yf ther be eny restreynt, obstynacy or contradiction made by eny person or persons that owith to pay such sum forfeit, that then upon reasonable warnyng made of them they to appeare afore the 24 and the 48, chosen for good rule of the same: that for this causes and others shall come and assemble toged^r in eny part of the yere onys or oftner yf nede be in the counsell-house of the said citie, and the under bailly and the chamberls foreseid ther to present, publish, and declare all such persons that have in anywise offended or broken eny of the ordinances of this yelde, and then the partie so accused to allege hur causes why they shuld not pay such sums forfeit by them to the said chamberlains, and to do their dewty according to the ordinances of this yeld, and yf he or they so offending cannot lawfully excuse them, then he or they to abide such punishment therefor as shall be ordeyned by the advise and assent of the said counsell, or aft the more partie of them: and he or they that this ordinance disobeyeth or refuseth, to be disfranchysed for his obstynacy beside his amerciamt, and in nowyse afterwards to be admytted without the comon assent of the whole chamber; and if eny person or persons of the said counsell stond in that case that he or they have offended ageynst the acts or articles of the said yelde for which he oweth to be amerced or punished that then he be put a parte owte of the counsell as for the tyme of commencing therof tyll that yt be conveyd by the remoaunt of his said fellowship what shall be done or assessed for his or their correction that shallen be found def^eayve.

XVIII. *The Acte of Liverys.*—Also, it is ordeyned that no man within the citie or lib^{tie} of the same were no liverys nor signes of no mans yfte of what condition or estate he be, but only the kyngs and the princis: and that no man goo armed or were gleyfs spers or other wepun in disturbing of the kyngs peace and people: and that no rowts consetrices assemblies gedenings or companies be made in disturbance of the said peace and people, ne no man presume to come with force of armes aforen the kyngs justaces, baillies or other ministers in doing ther office upon peyn of losing of hur amor and wepun, and imprisonment of hur boodyes at the kyngs will, after the tenur of the statute made for such case: and that every person of what estate condition or degree he ev^r be obbey the kyngs officers and ministers in doing ther office, as well for the kyng and as for eny other person in all thyngs accustomed lawfully used and approved, and what person do the contrary to have inprisonm^t and other pynishm^t lawfull as the case shall req^re: and that no person of what estate condition or degree that he be, in eny wise give or take eny clothing or liverys for maintenance or otherwise, but oonly according to the statutes in such case made and ordained, nor that eny crafts man artificer or other having howse and households in cities, burghes, market towns or other places using and occupying his crafts within this citie or lib^{tie} of the same in nowise whiles that he workith within the same citie, be of clothyng with eny person, or take upon to be named man or serv^t for supportation or for mayntenance, of what estate condition or degree he be upon peyn of grevens and strict punishment after the kyngs lawes inprisonm^t of his bodye, and to make fyne and ransom at the kyngs will: also, that ne man of what estate condition

or degree he be, ressevye, cherish in holds, or meynteyn pillforers, robbers, dispoillers, oppressors of people, manfleers, felons, outlawes, ravyshers of women, unlawful hunters of forests, parks, or warrens, upon misdoners, or eny openly named or famed for such offenses, tyll the trouth be well knowen and tried; and what citezen or inhabitant dwelling within this citie or subarbes of the same, that offendith in this articles, or in eny of them abovespecified, ordeined, and proclaimed, and lawful prove made upon the same, that then he forfeit 40s. the oon half thereof to be paid to the baill: for the tyme beyng, and the other half to the comon tresur, as often times as he so offendith: and that every citizen dwelling within the said citie that may serve the Kyng in kepyng the peace be redy at every grete debate, affray, discension, and stryfe, made within the said citie or subarbs of the same, to go help and strenkyth the baillies for the tyme beyng, to see that the peace be ther kept: and what citizen of the seid citie sworne refuseth or els helpith eny partie, or gevith favour but oonly to the said baillies of the seid citie in helping of them, that he be enquired by 12 men; and yf eny citizen be indefectyve, to lose 20s. half thereof to the baillies, and half to the comons; and other strangers to make fyne, and to be pynished by the discrecion of the baill; and that eny person inhabitant wtyn the citie have defensable wepun wh gyn self for keepyng of the peace.

XIX. *Burgeisis.—Indentures inrolled.—Forestallers.*—Also, that yr be no burges made from this day forward without that he pay to the comyn cofur of the citie 13s. 4d. except that he be a burgers son dwelling within the citie, or else that he have byn apprentice 7 yere in the citie or libertie of the same, and fully served the whole tyme of his apprenticeship, and to the baills 40d. of old tyme used and accustomed, and to the aldermen and other officers 11d. and that no inhabitant withyn the citie, beyng no freeman, take nor resseve non apprentice in his service, upon peyn of 20s. of the mast', half to the baill, and the other half to the comons, and the apprentishod to be as voyd: and eny citizen beyng freeman of the citie, havynge a prentice within the said citie or libertie of the same, by time of 7 yers, havynge indres mad bittⁿ them for the s^d time as the lawe requireth; and aft' the said endres byn seallid that they withyn a yere and a day bryng them before the baill: and chamberlains of the citie for the tyme being, to be enrolled, and ther to pay iij d. that is to say, to the use of the s^d comltie ij d. and to the townclerk for inrolling the same 1d. under peyn of the ma' of the app' 6s. 8d. half to the bailliff, and half to the comon tresur; and for every yere after that, this said indre is not rollid 20s. to be paid in manner and forme foreseid: and that no burges be made in secretewise, but opynly byfore sufficient records: and that ther be no burges made wtyn the citie, but that he be resiant and resident within the same: and that ther be no foreyn burges from the tyme foreward made; and yf he go out of the said city, and other whiles resortith agen, and takyth his freedom of the burgiship in the citie, that then he pay taske, talleage, knyztyn, spens, waches, and other charges wtyn the ward that he comyth furst into the citie; and provided allway that he dwell not owte of the citie over a yere and a day, in peyn of disfranchiseing: and that every freeman of the s^d city dwelling wtyn the cymetory adjoining to the same be privileged as citizens denysyn; and if eny such freeman of the cymetory refuse or denyeth to pay, after lawful warnyng made to him, all such payments as byn laid upon him for taske, talleage, or eny other charge abovesaid, that then he or they that so refusen be disfranchised, and not suffered to buy and syll within the s^d citie, but as a strangr paying his custume therefore: and that no citizen by nor sill under color for eny other person not beyng citizen, in defrauding of the Kyngs custome, no manner of merchandize, under peyn of dysfranchysynge: also if any bocher or corvesor be chosen ballies of the citie, that he so chosen never in his own person occupie his seid occupation afterwards within the said citie, in peyn of 10l. to be paid to the com' tresur: and that no bocher nor non other person to his use occupie cooks crafte within the libertie of the s^d citie, in peyn of 13s. 4d. to be paid half to the baill: and the other half to the comon tresur for every such offense don: and that no inholders ne other person occupying cooks crafte bye no manner seefyshe ne fresh wat' fyshe in som' byfor 7 of the bell, and in wynt' byfor 8; and that they forstall no gesse ne pyggs comyng to

the market, but suffer them to com to the market place assigned for them, and ther the said cookes to chepe and by them yn peyn of his and hur that doth the contrary 40d. for every tyme founden in defawte, half to the baillies, and the other half to the comons: and that no cookes shop be openly kept not neygh the Tolboth in the comon rent where Moris Lloyd dwelleth aft' this yelde, in peyn of 6s. 8d. half to the baill: and half to the comons: and that no citizen resident or denasiant not havng any protection, or beyng outlawed or accursed, ber no office within the citie, on peyn of forfeitg his franchis: and yf eny citizen beyng freeman of the citie dep̄te to eny seyntuarie or franchis out of the citie for dett, whereby diverse many persons have prejudice and loss of their goods by the means of the same, that he under such manner departing from the citie be not eftesonys admytted to be freeman of the citie, without he be of better conditions than he whas when he departed from the city, and on that paye to the comons 20s. and to the baill: 40d. and other fees to the off̄rs above rehersed, for the continuance of his new freedom: and that no citizen beyng a freeman be attached by his body for eny indit'ent for trespass, yf he will come in and appere in proper person, or by attorney, eny of the three court days next following the court when he is indited; and yf he make defaute at that day, then to make owte a capias ageynst him, and that no serjeant take eny fees of him without he attache him by the said capias, in peyn of 13s. 4d. half to the baillies, and half to the comons, as often tymes as the said serjeants or eny of them do the contrary: and that no citezen make no suytt ageynst no citizen unto the tyme he take his action w̄tinfurthe for things, matter, or cause doon within the said citie or franchises of the same, in peyn of losing of his franchis: and that the partie that propose to sew in a foren court for his most hastier remedy, do warn the baillies for the tyme beyng, and upon that the baillies to do the party defendaut warnyng, for the most posable way is to be taken by them the seid parties yf it may be, and this to be doon yn peyn aforesaid—plee of land owte of the citie allwey except: and yf eny citizen of the old chekur shall pay at this yeld 9d. and for his dinner 4d. and evry citizen of the new chequer 13d. and for his dinner 4d. as hit was used at the last yelde: and that evry citizen or inhabitant withyn the city or subarbs of the same, beyng tenants to the Bishop of Worcester, take no benefite in eny action comensed ageynst him by that he or they by the seid byshops tenants, upon peyn of disfranches: and yf eny citizen, freeman, or other inhabitant within the said citie or subarbs of the same, be endited of trespass, or for eny cawse semblable a fine the baill: for the which the said baill: for the tyme beyng by ther will wold take a grevous fine and amerc' of them, stry to the lawe or consience, and where the partie so indited dredith, or is not of p̄son to traves the seid inditement for his acquittall, that then for eny such partie so indited 2 assurers of good name, fame, and sadd discreccion, openly in eny of the foreseid 3 courts shall be named and assigned by the ij aldermen or oon of them, and ther sworn to assesse and assure the amerc' of eny such trespassor, according to lawe and consiens, and as the matter of truth reqreth to be demeaned; and the partie founden in evry defawte to abyde and obbey hit, yn peyn of 40d. to the baill: office: and yf the baill: refuse this ordre and direccon, that he pay fo every tyme 6s. 8d. to the comon tresur.

XX. *Accompts bill' Citizen and Citizen.*—Also that the citesens that be named by the baillies to here accomptes byttween citsen and citezen in action of dette after the custom of this citie, appere in the Yeldhall at the day and howre by the seid baillies lymitted, upon monyc'on to them geven by eny serjeant, upon peyn of 12d. to be paid half to the baillies, and half to the comons, as ofte as eny faut may be proved in them or eny of them: and the serjeant which is kept for the tyme shall have of def̄t pleding and mynstryng eny such plee for his summs to the playntif 1d.

XXI. *Assurance to the Councel Chambur.*—*Chamberlayns.*—*No Man shall reprove 'other in the Chambour.*—Also it is ordained that all those and every such of them that ben callid or chosen of the numbre of the 24 and 48, and all those that shullen be chosen hereafter into the same, shall be redy to come in ther proper persons to the counsell house of the said citie as often as they shall her the gret bell of the parish church of Seynt Andrew to be knollyd by many and divers tymes, and afr that

rongen oute for the same; and he that failleth upon that warnyng, without a reasonable cause or excuse by him to be shewid to the feliship abovenamed at his next comyng thither, to forfeit and pay, y^t ys to say, every person of the 24, ijs. and every of the 48, 12d. this sums so forfeit to be paid, half to the baill: and half to the chamberlayns to the use of the comon tresur, and a byll of the names of the s^d 24 and 48, or of other in ther places, and to be chosen as it shall happen, immediatly to be made and contynually to remayn with the said chamberlains for to levy and gedre the seid sums forfeit: and the said chamberlayns to endure in that office as long as they truly, faithfully, and profetably be have them to the profite of the same citie and com^ultie of the same: and mor^e that, that non of the said 24 and 48, beyng in the said chamber for the comen weele of the citie and the inhabitants of the same, giving any words of occasion or reprof to other within the said chambur, wherby the Kyngs pease be disturbut, or the consid^racion ther lettid, in peyn of hym that so offendeth 40s. the said offence fond by the chambur or by the more parte of them, and to be paid in forme abovesaid: and also that the Bowbell accustomed in the citie be at the 9 of the bell nyghtly throw the yere on worken dayes rongun yereley for grete ease to the seid citie, and the parish clerk of Seynt Ellen ther to have for his fees and labor yerly 4s.

XXII. *Constables.*—Also by cause afortyme it hath byn used at some seasons of wilfulness the constables of the citie to be chosen of pure malice by other old constables, whereby many inconveniences have growen of the same, therefore it is ordeyned that in tyme comyng the said constables in eny ward by the hie election and the lowe ellection assembled togeder in the counsel chamber the day of ellection shall be chosen, provided that the said constable be good, honest, sadd, and discrete persons of the said citie, and not of symple condition.

XXIII. *Paving.*—Also that every person pave before his soyle within the citie or libtie of the same, where nede requireth, when he is comanded by the baill: in peyn of 40d. half to the baill, and half to the comons, at the furst tyme that he refuseth or wilfully denyeth to perform hit; and upon his refusal the baill for the tyme being to se the said soyle immediately paved, and to distreyn upon lands or tenem^{ts} that he hath within the said citie or libtie therof, by such goods and cattells as he can ther fynd, and to reteyn them w^t them unto the tyme they be fully content and payd for all such cost as they have don in repairing and makyng the said pavem^t with the s^d 40d. for the amerciamt forfeit for the same: and that every man kepe his soyle cleane when he is required, upon like peyn in forme aforeseid to be peid: and that every man that hath a perpresture within the citie or libertie of the same pay such metely rent for hit as he shall be orderd and appoynted by the counsel of the citie buthid half the fest of Allhallon next comyng, or els pull hym down by the said fest, yn peyn of 40d. half to the baill: and half to the comons, and so yerely to pay 40d. tyll hit be pullied and taken down.

XXIV. *Wull.—Letbur.—Drap^r and Lynen Man.—Glovers and Ironmongers.—Braziers and Pewterers.*—Also hit is ordeyned by this present yelde, that every citsen of the said citie or subarbes of the same, using to bye woole comyng to the seid citie for making of cloth, that he bye his wool in the Yeldhall, and non wher els within the same citie, and the s^d wool so bought be weyd in the said Yeldhall by the byre and the syller, and as well the buyer as the strangers the siller ther to pay for the weyng of the same for every tood 1d. and the citsen syller ob for evy tood, and the citsen buyer nothing; and yf any man do the contrary shall pay for every tyme 6s. 8d. half to the baill: and half to the comons: and that no wool be sold on the market day in the Yeldhall tyll 10 of the bell; and that then hit be lawful for evy citezen for to bye; and that no stranger ther bye no wool tyll a 11 of the bell, yn peyn of all and every of them doyng the contrary 6s. 8d. half to the baillies, and the other half to the comons: and that no man forenr syll no tand lethur in the said citie but hit be in the Yeldhall of the same, paying for the custome of every bykker 1d. and for every dossen skynnes ob, and wo so dothe the contrary to pay 40d. in forme abovesaid; and that no corvesor by eny lethur comyng to the said citie but only in the said Yeldehall, upon peyn of 40d. in forme abovesaid for to be paid:

also that every drap' and lynnynngman stranger proposing to sill his ware from henceforth bryng every Saturday his packs into the Yeldhall, and to non ostre ne other place within the citie ne subarbs of the same; and that he pay every Saturday for his standing 2*d.* and yn the feyretyme 4*d.*: and that every glover and iremongers strangers syll his ware in the said Yeldhall from henceforth, paying every market day for his standing 2*d.* and every feyretyme 4*d.* to the comons: and that every citizen pay for his market day for his standing in the said hall ob, and every feyre 1*d.* to the comon tresur, upon peyn of the person with whom the said stranger ys ostr'd, yf he warne hym not of the premises, 40*d.* and of the stranger so warned, if he refuseth to obey and perform hit, 40*d.* for every defawte, half to the baills, and half to the comon tresur: also where divers brasiers and puters hath usid daily and openly to hawke with ther ware within the citie and libertie of the same to eny man his howse at ther pleasure, to the grete disceyte of the Kyngs liege people both in ther ware and wyght of the same, therefore hit is ordeined from henceforth no such person hawke wtyn the said citie ne libertie thereof, but that every such person purposing to sill his ware bring hit every Saturday and feyre tyme into the foreseid Yeldhall, paying for his standing as ys byfor rehersed of the glover and yremongers, yn peyn of him that do the contrary for every offense comytted and don 40*d.* half to the baills, and half to the comons.

XXV. *Enquest to be taken.*—Also that no baillies from this tyme take any enquest for the Kyng but by 12 trew, just, and lawful men, havynge freeholds unto the value of 6*s.* 8*d.* by yere, or goods and catells to the value of 14*d.* and be non other: and this enquest for the Kyng be taken but onys in a moneth, unlesse that the greter nesessitie or cause require hit: and that all such enquests that shall be returned hereafter byfor the baill: byttween partie and partie as shall happen, by forme of pleadyng in eny man' action afor them, as the case shall require, be made of true, just, and lawful men, havynge sufficient as the lawe wull; and that they appear at the distringas by processe made ageynst them tyll the matter be fynishd and determined by ther verdict; and he that is enpanelled and wull not appear upon every distresse taken as hereafter followeth; or if he have no goods ne cattells wherby he may be distrained, lose in ysses at the furst distringas 2*d.* and the second day 4*d.* the third day 6*d.* the fourth day 8*d.* the fifth day 10*d.* the sixth day 12*d.* and so from day to day 12*d.* tyll they appere; and all such ysses so forfett by defawte to be written out 'nforth upon every juror so founden in defawte: and that every serjeant for his quarter shall have oonly the charge of the gederynge of hit, and make answer and true rekenynge of hit under forme following, that is to say, half to the baill: and half to the comons: and that the serjeants of the said citie shall be sworne upon a boke, that they shall enpanell upon evy ven' facias 12 true and just persons, and such as byn indifferent, and upon every ven: fac: they shall return divers persons, so that the charge and apperance of the said persons may be' egall: also that the serjeants for the tyme beyng upon a distringas awarded in every matter byttwen citizen and citizen, or citizen and foreyn', upon the which 12 men be enpanelled, shall distresse them by ther goods and catells yf ther be eny, and bryng hit into the court, and so distreyn weekley them unto the tyme the mat' be fynyshed, yn peyn of evy of the serjants that doth the contrary for to lose 6*s.* 8*d.* half to the comons, and half to the baillies: and that no serjeant be attorney, ne apere for eny partie, nor take eny money under the menes of attorney, but the persons that suythe to orden and make ther attorneys them self'; but yf it so be that eny stranger make eny officer attorney by wrytyng not feyned or collorid, and that hit be written and ordeined at large oute of the citie, and yf eny do the contrary to lose 6*s.* 8*d.* in forme aboverehered as ofte as eny defawte in this behalf may be found: also hit is ordeined that yf eny person be indited byfor the baillies for the tyme beyng, and upon that be attached and brought byfor them, for the which he ought to make fyne, the said baill: shall shew him the cause of his indityng, and therupon to put him in a free election wher he wull make fyne reasonable with the baill: or to take 2 assurers according to the acte afore specified, or to try hit by 12

men after the lawe in such case provided : and yf enybail: do the contrary, to pay to the comon tresur 20s. as oftentimes as he is found in defawte.

XXVI. Also, that the serjeants take no more for the serving of a capias of every freeman of the citie but 2*d.* and of any other person but 6*d.* and that no serjeant take of any freeman for serving of a ven' fac', hēas corpa', and distringas, for all but 6*d.* and for a foren' for the same but 12*d.* and also that no serjeant take of any freeman attachid for his fees at his deliverance but 4*d.* and of any other person for the sams but 5*d.* and that no serjeant fur the tyme beyng take any fees of any freeman or other person accusid, indyted, or brought byfor the baillies for any affray or otherwise, without he be attached by capias : and that no serjeant take for attachment of any goods at the sute of any freeman of the citie but 2*d.* and any other person but 4*d.* and for ther fees at deliverance of hit of any freeman 4*d.* and of any other person 5*d.* and that no serjeant take for ther fees for serving of a warrent of the peace but 6*d.* of any person : and that no serj' of no man beyng in p̄son take no fees for his deliverance then for the furst attachm' for the which he was arested by : and that the serjants have of defendnt in evy action p̄sonall for any distres returnd by them in court byfor his app' in the said court 1*d.* also yf any citizen or other person serjants take any action personall ags' any other havynge processe oute of the same, that then yf the playntyf require any serjeant to serve any processe according to the lawe and custome of the citie, that the seid serjeant shall do his 'devour to the executing therof in peyn of losing his office as ofte as they or any of them be founden in defawte, and proof therof made byfor the baill: and counsell off the said citie or the more parte of them in the counsell chamber : and that the serjeants have for ther fees for that tachm' of every person upon a wrytte by precept made to the baillies from the sh'ryff 10*d.* the townclerk 10*d.* and the baillies 10*d.* which in all drawith to 2*s.* 6*d.* and for every replevy the serjeants shall r̄e 6*d.* and that non of the s^d serjeants go for ther offering on Christm' day, nor that they nor any of them goo owte of the libertie for any offering, without hit be in the cathedral church of owre Lady, and that they ged' no offering of no person aft' candlemas, in peyn of every of them doynge the contrary 6*s.* 8*d.* as oftentimes as they be founde in defawte therein : and that no serjeant ask of no man offryng of dowte, ne compell any person or persons to geve them to their offering by threte, be crafte of enpannellyng, or otherwise anything ; and that they trave no offering of no strenger in peyn of losing 6*s.* 8*d.* to the comon tresor as often as he or they ys or be found defective in forme abovesaid : also that the serjeants be made by the counsell in the counsell chamber of the said citie at the next ellection of baillies, and ther to continew styll in their office upon ther good and true demeanynge whiles they be abull to serve the said office : and all requests put apart that they be of good and sadd condition, and retayned towards no person owtewards : and that they dailly give ther attendance with good and due reverence unto the said baill: from morning to night, as well wholly dayes as worken dayes, for the hono^r of the seid citie and worship of the s^d baillies, havynge ther fees appoynted and ther borde with them for the same, and at no tyme departe from them with^t lycense of the baillies ; and that they have in reverance as many as bythe of the counsel chamber : and that the serjeants and every of them yerely fynd sufficient surty by obligations for ther true demeanynge in the said office to the baillies newly chosen for the yere : and ov^r hit it is ordeyned that yf any serjeant in anything concerning his office demean not him diligently and truly, upon examination hed, due prove in forme aboverehered ys made upon the same, that then he be ymmediatly discharged by the counsell and non occupie the said office agen, and another sufficient and discrete person in his rome be ymmediatly chosen by the said counsell, fyndyng to the said baillies sufficient surety as is aboverehered.

XXVII. *Citizens for the Parliament.*—Also, that citesens appoynted for to come to the parlyament be chosen openly in the Yeldhall of such as byn dwelling within the franchises, and by the most voyce, according to the lawe and to the statutes in such case ordeined, and not p^rveley ; and he that returneth them in any otherwise lose to the comon tresur Cs. : and that from hensfurth the citesens that shall

be chosen for the parliament be of good name and fame, and not wtelawed nor accombred in accõns as nye as men may know it for worship of the seid citie, and that the said persons so chosen for the parliamt be at hit from the beginning to the end of the same, and that they be served of their wages of old tyme accustomed after ther comyng whom within a quarter of a yere next following, and he that refuse to pay aft he is assessed to the seid expense, to lose ov his sum charged to the comon tresur zod. and the constabull that doth not his devo^r for love of the same, to lose to the said comon tresur 6s. 8d.

XXVIII. *Craftys.—Watch.*—Also, hit is ordeyned that all man^r crafts within the citie of Worcestre that have pageants goyng to the lawde and worship of God, and for profit and encrease of the said citie: and also, all the crafts that ben contributory to the same, and to the lights of torchis and tapurs among the s^d crafts usid, have and enjoy their good, faithfull, and true approved customes and usuages in susteyning ther said pageants, lights, and other matters to the crafts of reson belonging or appertaining; and on that hit is affirmd at this present yeld that no man person from hensfurth shall occupye ne set up eny occupation or crafte within the citie ne libertie of the same as a master unles he be furst sworn and admytted freeman of the said citie, and be inhabitant wtyn the same or libertie thereof, and that fully performed and done, hit shall be lawful to eny such person to occupie or set up eny crafte or occupation without eny interruption or w^tseyng of eny man, so that he pay furthewith unto the stewards or wardens of the said crafte, that he desireth to occupy for his admission to the same 13s. 4d. and 12lb. wex, besides all other paymt^s which shall yerely growe to his charge by reason of pageants, lights, and netfyes byfor rehersed, provided allwey that eny appr within this citie or libertie of the same which hath truly served his apprenticeswod by the whole term of 7 yeres, and is swoern and admytted freeman as ys byfor shewd shall ymmidately pay unto the stewards or wardens of the crafte w^{ch} he was appr^r unto but 6s. 8d. and 6lb. of wex, besides all other payments aforerehersed; and yf eny such apprent^r will be free to eny other crafte then he was apprentice unto, then he shall content and pay in hand to the stewards or wardens of the same 13s. 4d. and 2lb. wex and all other yerely charges and payments byfor specified, provided also that the masters of crafts of every pageant, and all the masters which byn contributory to the same shull from hensfurth equally pay to their pageants lights, and other noāces byfor rehersed, as master more than another, and all journeymen shall in like man^r pay to the same as hit hath byn byfor this tyme used and accustomed, and what person that denieth this, therof notyce to be made unto the baillies, aldermen, and chamberlayns of the said city for the tyme beyng, they to ordre and reforme hit as the matter of reson shall require: and on that hit is ordeined that every crafte within this citie desiring to be privileged which byfor the yeld hath not byn admitted ne affermyd as a crafte within the same, shall pay at this yeld for his liberty and admission 6s. 8d. to the comon tresur, and as many as comyth aft this yelde before eny other yelds be graunted, desiryng ye same shall pay 13s. 4d. in forme byforrehers^d: also hit is ordeyned that no inhabitants within this citie ne libertie of the same from hensfurth syll any ware or merchandise at eny feyretyme wtyn the cemytory or churchyard of the cathedral church of owre Lady of Wurcester in peyn of disfranchysyng: hit ys on that affirmed at this present yeld that every crafte having the name of a pageant, shall fynd on cresset yerly brennyng to born before the baillies of the seid citie in the vigil of the of Seynt John Baptist, at the comon watche of the said citie, and the wardens or stewards of the said crafte, and all the hool crafte in their due ordre and corse, aftr ther going in ther pageants oon Corpus Christi day, shall wayte upon the said bailleis yn the said vigill at the s^d wache, in ther best arraye homeyfid, upon peyn of every man so faillyng, unless then he have a sufficient deputy, 4od. half to the baillies and half to the comon tresur, and of the hed stewards of every pageant yf they see not the due course and ordre kept as ys byforrehersed Cs. wherof 2os. shall be paid to the baillies. and £4. to the common tresur.

XXIX. *Bakers.—And that no Wbete be conv^d out of Citie.—Alderm^r and Chamberls to be at every Court.—For Hostry and Horsebred.—Foren Bakers.*—Also, that the bakers make no fyne with the baillies for ther offensis of baking, but that they have the punnyshmt^r of every defawte according to

the statute, upon payn of the s^d baills of 10d. to be paid to the com tresur, and that the said bakers by no corn on the market daye in somer unto 12 of the bell, and in wynt^r unto 11 of the bell in peyn of 40d. half to the baill: and half to the com^r: and that no bagor by corne in somer tyll 2 of the bell, and in wynter till oon of the bell, in peyn of 6s. 8d. to be paid as hit is byfore rehersed, and that the said baker by no corn ne mele in hur howse before the s^d howre upon the market day upon like peyn, and that they regrate no corn comyng to the market upon the same peyn, and that no whete be conveid nor enpyed to no manner place owte of the same citie by no citizen in peyn of 20s. to be paid as ys before shew'd: hit is ordeyned also, that the baillies, aldermen, and chamberlayns for the tyme beyng, shall give to the stewards of the bakers crafte evry Saturday the assise and weight for the week following, after the highest price of the corne in the market, by cause of continuance of ther wight, and mynishing of there mesure to that entent that they and every of them may bake aftur hit, and kepe truly ther assise, having their lawful allowance, upon peyn of the brekers of hit for every tyme founden with the defaut 40d. half to the baillies and half to the comons, or else the said baill, to correct them and every of them according to the statute; and that the said stewards shall weekly come every Saturday unto the said baillies, aldermen, and chamberlains for knowledj of the said weight and assise, and give warning weekly to every master of the same crafte upon peyn of every of them 40d. to be paid in forme byforrehersed, and that the said aldermen, stewards, and chamberlains to the said crafte allway be redy with the said baills in weighing eny bred when they be required, at the howse of every baker or huxter, and yf eny bred be found defective, to be sold by the said baills, aldermen, and chamberlayns after ther discession, and the owner of hit to resseve all the money growing of the same, and the said offender to have further pynnyshm^t as is before rehersed, and after every weyyng where the bred keep the assise the 5 serjeants to have nothing, and if the bache or the more parte of hit keep not the assise, or ys otherwise defective, that then every of the 5 serjeants shall have for every bache of the seid forfeit bred for his fee 1d. provided alwey that the said baills, aldermen, chamberlains, and stewards, shall wey every fortyght onys, or oftener upon complaint made if nede shall req^re: and that the said aldermen, or oon of them, and the said chamberlains or oon of them, be sitting with the said baills at every comon court to be holden within the said citie, and at every other court of peponders, when they shall be req^red by the said baills, in peyn of 40d. to be paid half to the baills and half to the comons: Also that no man^r person kepyng ostrye, bake eny horsebred upon peyn of 6s. 8d. for every tyme taken with the defawte, wherof half shall be paid to the baills, and the other half to the comon tresur: Also, hit is ordeined that no man^r person keeping ostry shall bake any manner bred in his howse to syll, unlesse he hath byn apprentice to the crafte upon like peyn, and that no person keep ostry within the citie and subarbs of the same without he have a sign at his durre upon like peyn: also hit is ordeined, that no manner foren baker from henseforth shall have recorse with his bred to be sold within the citie ne subarbs of the same in peyn of forfeit of hit, half to the baills and half to the comons: also hit is ordeined, that if eny baker within the citie or lib^tie of the same, beyng a master of the crafte, from hensfurth sursease, discontinne, or withdrawe his occupation by reson of dmynishing or decreasing of the price of corn, and when the markett is gretly risen and enhaunsid, wull for his snigh approvment and advantage presume to bake agen, that yn every such person be utterly discharged for ever of the said occupation within the said libertie, unless that he pay £ 10. to the comon tresur as often tymes as the case shall so req^re: and that from hensfurth no person within the citie ne lib^tie of the same make wicheboldecak in peyn of forfeityng for every such bache found and provid 20s, half to be paid to the baill: and half to the comons; and the caks of every forreyne to be forfeitd as ys byforeseid of the seid breede.

XXX. *Bruers.—Ale Tasters.—That no Foren^r by no Barley nor Malt.—Ofte or Kelyn.—Revells.—Gederring to pleys.—Shooting Gunns.—Wndfall.*—Also, that the comyns may be served alway of ale as hit is allowed and assessid at the laweday, or at evy other tyme by the counsell chambur when nede shall req^re, aft the price if make sold in the market, and that no buyer sill it at other price then hit is

assessed in peyn of 6s. 8d. for evy tyme founden in defaute, half to the baillies and half to the comon tresur, and that evy bruer syll 3 gallons of small ale for 1d. and that hit be made fyne according to the price of the good ale upon like peyn, and that they make but 2 maner ales upon the same peyn, and that they syll ther ale by daye and not by nyght upon like peyn, and that they syll ther ale by measure sealid according to the kyngs standard upon the same peyn: also hit is ordeined, that if eny bruer of the said citie or lib^{tie} of the same from henceforth sursease to brue by reson of derthe of corne, or of eny ordinance made by the grete enquest at the lawe day by the counsell chamber, and eftesonys wuld brue for his singular advantage when the price of corn ys gretly fallen and decresid, that evy such person be utterly discharged for ever for eny further occup^{on} of the said crafte within the said citie or lib^{tie} of the same, unlesse that he pay to the comon tresur 20lb. for eny tyme as the case shall so happen or requir: and that ther be contin^d a cowle to mete ale as it hath byn used, at the costs of the baills for the tyme being: and that no bruer syll no ale out of his place but he have a sign at his durr in tyme of tonnyng in peyn of 6s. 8d. half to be paid to the baill: and half to the comon tresur: and hit is further provided, that when the p^{te} of ale shall be sessid at any laweday by the great enquest, or by the more parte of them, or at eny other tyme by the counsell chambur, or the more parte of them, when such nede shall req^{re}, that ther be but 2 brewers of the grete enquest at the most, and all the remenaunt citizens of other occupations indifferently elective and chosen by the discrecion of the baills and aldermen for the tyme beyng: and that ther be ordeyned upon the ellection day by both ellections assemblid togeder, 2 ale tasters, sadde and discrete persons, to see that the ale be good and sweet, and that no bruer sete his ale to sale unto the tyme of the taster hath tasted hit, upon peyn of 6s. 8d. for every tyme taken with such defawte, half to the baill: and half to the comon tresur; and that the said ale tasters wekely present the defawts, yf eny be, unto the baill: aldermen, and chamberls, and that they connsell hit not in peyn of eny of the ale tasters so founden in defaute 40d. to be paid as hit ys before-shewed; and that no bruer upon defaute found sill any parte of his ale unto the tyme the baills aldermen, and cham^{ls} hath tasted hit, seen hit, and disposid hit to sale after the goodnes of hit, in peyn of 20s. for every tyme taken in defawte, half to the baill: and half to the comons; and that every bruer in such defaute found pay for eny defancem^{ts} evy of the baills for the tyme beyng 12d. to the chamberlains, to the comon us 2s. and to evy of the ale tasters for ther fee 6d.: and that no foren^r by no barley, ne malte ne non other grayn in the market tyll the comon bruers, maltemakers, and inhabitants of the city be serv^d, and that no forner by no barley ne malte in somer till 2 of the bell, and in wynter till oon of the bell in peyn of 6s. 8d. to be paid half to the baill: and half to the comons for eny defawte founden: and where there hath been greivous complaint made upon the said bruers, that for ther grete malt making the husbandmen dailly to the market of the said city can make no sale of his malte, and that the maltmakers of the citie can in nowise sell ther malte, to ther grete poverishing, and besides that where the woode bought by them ys for the more parte occupied by maltmakyng, whereby the p^{se} of wood is gretly enlarged which wuld in nowise be so deere, and yf the said grete maltmakyng were by them so whed w^t reason mynished: wherefore hit is ordeyned that no bruer nor other person inhabitant within the citie or liberty of the same in tyme comyng shall occupie but oon kelyn or ofte, to make drie ther malte on, which shall not exceede half a wey yn peyn of £ 10. for evy tyme taken w^t such defawte, to be paid furth with to the common tresur: and ther be from hensfurth no revells of pleys of eny persons strangers, for gederring of eney money within the citie in peyn of the baill: yf they or eny of them suffur hit to be done, for eny time 6s. 8d. to the comon tresur: and that no inhab^t within the city geder money to no playes church al^{is} ne to no person dwelling out of the citie or libertie of the same upon peyn of 6s. 8d. for every tyme taken in defaute, half to the baill: and half to the comons, provided that eny man may revell, play, and disusse for the advantage of eny church, or of eny other inhabitant within the citie or libertie of the same as often as nede shall req^{re}: and that no man shote gunnes within the citie to the disturbance of the neiburs, without he be required by the baill: in tyme

of nede in peyn of 40*d.* for evy tyme founden w^t defawte, half to the baill: and half to the comons: and that no bruer, baker, ne non other inhabitant within the citie or lib^tie of the same shall frum hensfurth buy no man^r of groves, copses, ne hegerows of wood within 7 miles of the citie, to sil eny of hit to eny other person by p^{re}cell, upon peyn of 5 markes, half to the baill: and half to the comon tresur, for every tyme taken and provid w^t such defawte, grete tymber for bylding, and ash for cops allway except.

XXXI. *Fysbers.*—*If eny Fysb be com^s to the key.*—Also, that no fisher citsen by no fysh of no foreyn^r comyng to vitell the citie, till that the comons be served if they wull buy of hit, and that strange vitelers sill hit themself and non other fysher for them, in peyn of losing 20*s.* half to the baill: and half to the comons for evy tyme hit p^{re}vid by 12 men; and that they forestall no fyshe by the wey, nor non other vittell comyng to the market of the citie from eny strange country, or from the see, in peyn aforeseid: and that ther be no fees gevyn by strangers to hour aldermen, nor non other officer, saving only to the aldermans serjeant of evy fresh fysher standing and silling his vitell at the kyngs bords, for eny day 1*d.* for the which the said serjeant wher nede req^{re}, at eny tyme byfor eny market shall set forth the bords convey hit into the Yeldhall agen aft^r the market is don, and over that see and do to be carried and born away all corrupt stuff which by them shall be left yⁿ, or ells to have no such fees: and that ther be no citizen regrator of seefish nor of non other fresh fish, as tenchis, pykes, and other that comyn to the citie upon fin 40*d.* to be paid in forme abovesaid: and yf ther com eny vitell fresh or salte to the key or eny other place to be sold, that the aldermen for the tyme beyng take 2 of the fishmongers by them to be indifferently chosen, and sworn to see that all such vitells be able and seete for mans body, and yf hit be found not able, not for to be sold in peyn of 13*s.* 4*d.* ov hym that so sillith to the contrary upon mon^ycon geven, to be paid as is byforerehersed, and that the aldermen put duly in execution this ordinance in peyn and forme abovesaid: and yf eny fyshmonger or eny other inhabitant within the said citie bye eny such vitell p^{re}vid not able, shall forfeit 20*s.* in man^r and forme abovesaid, and yf eny such vitell be p^{re}vid able, that non viteler by non of hit unto a 11 of the bell, byfor non under the said peyn, to be paid in forme abovesaid: and that no panyer man, as well freeman as stranger, sill no fysh in no man^r place but at the kyngs bords, and that they sill to no person in somer before 6 of the bell and in wynter before 7 of the bell, in peyn of 13*s.* 4*d.* half to the baill: and half to the comons as often tymes as they do the contrary: and that no fresh fisher, ne non other person that bryngeth fresh fesh to the citie to be sold, set hit to sale nother in grete ne yn retail to no man^r person within ther inns and hoste, ne by non other collo^r or disseyte therupon found, but that they bryng therof seet hit hoole and fully eny pott and panyer of fish, non hid ne leid apte in their inns, upon the kyngs bords foreseid, upon peyn of 6*s.* 8*d.* as often tymes as they be founden in defawte; and also yf the said fyshers comyn yn by day tyme or the m^{ar}ket begun, that then he p^{re}che all his fysh at the seid kings bords or he enter into his inn, and yf he com ov^r nyght that then he ne non person for him make no sale thereof as hit is afore rehersed, tyll hit be sett upon the kyngs bord, so that ther be made due examination of his office and his feith made upon the same how many potts of fresh fish they brought, to that entent that they departe not, and that no fish departe outwards, except that the citie may be sufficiently served, lycense of the baill: excepte, provided allwey that when hit shall fortune eny skarsnes of fishe to be brought to the said citie, that then the fysher shall cut such fyshe as he brynguth to the inhabitants of the said citie, not syllyng non ther of a grete to no man^r of person: and that all manner of fresh fysh that ys solde be tayle, that is to say elys, lamprons, smelts, herryngs, and all schell fyshis, that the alderm^r or serj^t shall sett hit a sale, upon peyn of 6*s.* 8*d.* half to the baills and half to the comons; and he that doth the contrary of the ordynm^{ts}, as well the cr^{ite} as the fysher as oftentymes as they be found in defaute to lose 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid in forme abovesaid, and yf the baill: for the tyme beyng do not true execution of the ordinance, then they lose to the comons 6*s.* 8*d.* to be levied by the chamb^{ls} to the use of the comons: and that no person within the said citie beyng of the counsell chambur, from hensfurth sell eny fysh waterid by retail, but he be contributory with the fyshmongers crafte, rede heryng, spratt,

and schell fysche allwey excepte, pon p' of eny doying the contrary for eny time 13s. 4d. half to the baill: and half to the comons, provided that evy inhabitant within this citie not beyng of the said counsell howse may in lentin tyme syll white heryngs barellide and not waterid, rede heryngs, spratte, shell fysh, and non other fysh, upon peyn of evy inhabitant doying to the contrary 6s. 8d. half to the baill: and half to the com's, provided further that non of the seid counsell howse buy eny white heryng and syll hit by covyn to eny inhabitant to the entent that the said inhabitant by coll'r shuld syll or utter hit to the use of hym of the said counsell howse upon peyn of eny of the said counsell hoswe for evy tyme found or taken with such defaute 20s. half to the baill: and the other half to the comon tresur.

XXXII. *Bochers and Fyshmongers.—Talowe.—The Barley Market.—Corn Market.—Oten Mele M'ket.—Ship Skins.—Corvisor.—The Salte Market, and Best Market.*—And ov^r that it is ordained, that evy bucher and fyshmonger within this citie, make ther stallys and bords close unto ther shopps unthirhalf the feaste of Allhallon next following after the use and ordre in London, and so to continue the keyping of them; in peyn of evy of them not so doing 6s. 8d. half to the baill: and half to the com's. And that no manner person hire eny shop or howse within the libertie of the city to sell fleshe to retail, but in two places accustomed, that is to say in the High street and at Allhallon steyer in the High street, bettwyn the High strete there on the oon parte, and from thence dyrectly unto the Nelder strete yend, and on the other part in the otherside of the same strete from ye Yeldhall durr unto the tenemt of William Jolye in Coken street, and from thence on the other side of the same street unto the church of Seynt Helyn, and at Alhallon steyer, from the said steyer unto the tenem^t or shop where Ric. Collywyke lately occupied on every side, as hit hath byn befor tyme usid, upon peyn of evy person doying otherwise for evy tyme founden w^t the defaute 20s. half to the baill: and half to the com's. And that no person sellyng salt fysh to retayle hyre eny howse or shop within the said lib^tie but only buttween the tenem^t called Swannys inn and Seynt Helyn church as hit is beforeseid, upon peyn of 20s. to be paid as hit is before ordred. Also hit ys ordeined that no bocher sill his talowe to no person stranger upon like peyn. And that no citizen by talowe to carry or convey it furth of the citie upon peyn for evy tyme to be paid as is before rehersed; and that the said bochers syll ther talowe after 14/b. the ston and be weight sealid according to the kyng's standard in peyn of prysⁿment according to the statute. Also it ys ordeyned that from hensfurth all the bakers, inhabitants within this citie and lib^tie of the same, kepe ther market place at Allhallon well, the market daies that is to say Wenesday and Saturday. And that non of them sill to retail eny lether on the seid market days at ther own durrs nor ellswere in the strets openly, but only in the said market place upon peyn of 6s. 8d. of eny baker for evy tyme founden in defaute, half to the baill: and half to the comons. And that no person stranger by no huydes in the week dayes but only on the forseid market daies, upon like peyn. And that the seid strangers by not the said market daies byfor oon of the bell in wynt. and 2 of the bell in somer, upon the forseid peyn provided that evy barker inhabitant within the libertie of the citie may by daily and hourelly of the seid bochers and citizens when hit shall please him. And where grete custom of hids belongyng to the baill's offis for the tyme beyng be loste and enbesseld in tymes past of covert byeng of hids of persons strangers owte of open market; therefore it is ordeined, that no barker from hensfurth by of eny such stranger hids coming to the citie to be sold, but only at the seid market place, wherby the baill: for the tyme beyng may be more truly answered and assured of the custom of hids then they have byn in tymes past, upon peyn of evy barker doying the contrary for evy tyme 40d. half to the baill: and half to the comons. And that no bocher from hensfurth syll his hids by the barker to no citizen ne foreynⁿ but by retail as they kill them, in peyn as well of the buyer as the siller 6s. 8d. for evy time, to be paid as hit is aforeseid. And that evy citizen sellyng clowte ledd within the libertie of the citie, be contributory to the barkers c^{ost}e. And moreover that hit is ordeined that the corn market places continue in like manner. And the oten mele market at the est ende of the Seynt Swethyns church, as hit hath byn accustomed. And that no horses ne mares stond

in eny of the said market places nor elswher in the strets at large in peyn of forfetyng of evy horse or mare for evy tyme 1*d.* half to the baill: and half to the comons: also hit is ordeined that no barker from hensfurth tan ship skynns in peyn of 6*s.* 8*d.* half to the baill: and half to the comons for evy founden in defaute. And that no corvisor ne cardmaker occupye no ships skynns upon lyke peyn. And that no sadler cover no saddle nother parcell with eny ship skynns upon the same peyn. And that no currier occupye his currying in the strete side w^tout surch as they now doth but in his howse withinfurth upon lyke peyn. And that no corvisor occupy no curiers crafte upon the seid peyn of 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid as his before shewd. And over that hit is ordeined, that the salte market be from hensfurth kept at the well of Allhallon as it was of old tyme usid, and on that where it is usid at the market of catell ys kept within the Brode street of the seid citie to the noyance of the kyng's people, so that no man, bⁿneth may passe or repasse by the same street, wherefore hit is ordeined that from this yeld following all Walshe catell comyng to the market to be sold be brought in Dolday, and all English catell in Anger lane, and in the old gayle yf Anger lane will not suffice for safegard of children and other the kyng's liege people: and that eny man hath eny corruption ageynst his soyle in eny of the said lands, that they remove and carry hit away by all Hallowtyd next comyn, in peyn of 40*d.* the oon half to the baill: and the other half to the comons: and that no man ley no tymbur in the said lands, upon peyn of forfe-tyng it, half to the baill: and half to the commons: and that the chamberlains to convey or caus to be conveyed, all corruption within eny of the said lands not beyng against any mannys soil, and see hit be well and playnely gravellid by the foreseid feest of Allhallon: and that the said cham^lyns make or cause to be made 3 barre gates; that is to say at the over end of Dolday oon gate, and eny yend of Anger lane, another gate for incomyng and outgoing of catell in the same by the foreseid feest of Allhallon, upon peyn of the said chamberlayns 20*s.* to be paid half to the baill: and half to the comons: and that the said gates be repaired and lanes gravelid, when nede shall require, by the chamberlains of the citie for the tyme beyng at the comon charge, provided that all ship and swyne comyng to the market to be sold, shall be in the Brode street as hit hath byn of old tyme usid and accustomed.

XXXIII. *Castings of Dung.—Barkers and Glovers.—Severnbrugge.—The Key.—Wat^r Bailly.—Frog Myll Gate.—Swyne.—Of Blod Pitts and carrying of Intrels.—Comⁿ Places appointed for carr^r of Dong &c.*—Also, that no sadler, bocher, barker, glover, nor non other person caste intralls ne fylthe of bests dong, dowste, ne corruption of his house over Severnbridge, ne byttween the said brugge, and the slype at Seynt Clements gate, in peyn of 40*d.* half to the baill: and half to the comons: and also that the said barkers and glovers shave their fleshe skynnes or huydes byttwn the foreseid slype and the said brugge upon lyke peyn: and that the said barkers, glovers, and saddelers washe no 'here but benethe the slype of the lovde, in peyn of 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid as is byfore shewid, as ofte as he is found in defaute by due enquiry of 12 men: also it is ordeined, that by the good advyce of the baill: and chamberlayns the said brugge be overseen at all tymes, and disposed and pr^ved for to the use and suyrte of the citie, so that it may be remedied and holpen when it ruyn or in dispayre or byfore: and the reparation of the said brugge be overseen by the said chamberlayns evy quarter of the yere onys, as well above as bynethe for reparation of the same to be made as the case shall require in eschewyng of grete myschevys or ruyn that myght fall to the same: and that the key and the slypes be sufficiently repaired by the said chamberlayns: and that ther be a water bailly ordeyned as hit hath byn usid, to receive such custums and profetts as belonging to the said office, that is to say of evy forenr for pycage and herage, of evy trowe or cobull exceeding the burden of 20 tunn carrying up the water throwe the brugge for every tyme 4*d.*: and of evy barge or vessel under the burden of 20 ton, for evy tyme 2*d.* and of all merchandyze for evy ton or ton w^t ladid or unladid upon the key 1*d.* paid by the wayne-man that so bryngeth or carryth hit: and of all such receipts the said water bailly to make at evy audite true accompts to the use and profit of the comons, having a convenient fee allowed him for the

same: and that he be chosen the election day by both the ellections assemblid togedr: and that Frogmyll gate be made sufficiently and nyghtly closed for grete perill that might fall unto the said citie and to the citezens dwelling therein, and that the porter of Sidbury gate for the tyme beyng, shall be charged to keep it saffely and seurly, on peyn of losing 6s. 8d. the oon half to be paid to the baills, and the other half to the comon tresur, and y^t the s^d chamberlayns geve ther good attendance to the wallys of the citie both within and without, that yf eny p^{te} fall in ruyn the stones therof be not boren away by eny person, and yf they may have notice of them that so don, to be punished and amercid aft' they shall be found guilty by true information, and the amerciam^{ts} to be peid to the comon profite: and that the s^d chamb^{ls} in enywise of ther c'men rēcets, yerely repare the defawts of the same wallis as often as nede shall req^{re}, and as the said goods may streche for save gard of the seid citie: and yf eny person wilfully breke the townditch, or the townwall, and hit duly proved, that he shall pay to the comon cofur 40s. as often as he is found in defawte thereof: and thāt no person inhabitant within the walls of this citie, of what est', condition, or degree he be, have or keep eny swyne in his house, styte, or otherwise, to the dishonor of the citie, and the grete rebuke and shame of the inhabitants of the same, but oonly a boore in his styte, and the said boore ther to remayne, and not to goo at large, in peyn of forfetyng of hit, half to the baill: and half to the comons as oftentymes as eny such boore ys found within the citie in eny of the strets at large: and yf eny person aft' the fest of the nativity of our Lord next comyng, kepe eny swyne contrary to the ordinance, and true prove ys made therupon by dew enformation or otherwise, that he forfeit for evy tyme 6s. 8d. half to the baill: and half to the comons: and that the chamb^s for the tyme being, at the tyme of ther accompts be hooly charged with the paym^t of the s^d forfeits, and no peny be abreggid of that as shall belong to the comons, as they wull answer for hit at ther perill: also, that non intrails of eny manner of bests, nor non pittes of blode be cleansed or carried away on the day, but on the nyght aft' old tyme byfore usid, and that no bloode pytt be unclensid once a nyght be it wynt' or somer, on peyn of 12d. to be paid woso be found defectyve by the serch of the baill: or by inquisition of 12 men, ther in defaute so founden, the oon half to the baill: and the other half to the comon tresur, as often and as many tymes as they be found in defawte: and that the carriers carry the said intrailles in a close instrument, and that he carry it not in wynter before 9 of the bell, and in somer before 10 of the bell, and that the caryr carry hit from the High street directly to Cokyn street, and then by Seynt Albans church, and so down into the streame beneath the loode; and from Allhallon steyr directly to Byrdeport, and so by Seynt Albans church, and further down into the streame as is byforseid, in peyn of the caryar for evy tyme that he doth the contrary 40d. half to the baill: and half to the comons: and that no dong ne corruption of howsis be putt or cast in the townditch, ne Anger-lane, Dolday, the Olde gayle, upon the Key, nor in the slype goyng to Sevarn, at the loode, but in places ordeined and appointed for the same, that is to say, one place at the comon ground by Digeley, for the which the warde of Seynt Peturs church shall pay yerely to the chamberlains 4d. and ov^r that the parishes of St. Peturs shall make a new slype ther of timber and ston within a yere next following, and sufficiently, at ther proper costs, close the hegge b^tween the castel and the seid grounds, in peyn of losing and forfetyng oftentimes the said grounds to the use of the comons: another place at the further end of the comon ground at Seynt Martens gate, the third at the gravell butts, the fourth benethe the loode in Sevarn, and the fifth in the comon ground upon Sevarn bank beyand Sevarnbruge yf hit be no flude, and in flyde tyme in Sevarn, beyond the towre, and in non other place ne lane of the seid citie, upon peyn of evy person founden defective, for evy tyme 40d. half to the baill: and half to the comons.

XXXIV. *Making of Dagon and Merc̃y Clotb*—Also, that the wool weyght within the said citie, called the spynnyng w^{ght}, excede not in all with the oyle and lust 3 pounds aft the weyght of avur-dupoise, and that the said weight of 3 pds. be ensealled according to the kyngs standard upon peyn of 6s. 8d. of him or hur that occupieth, to the cofur, to be paid to the baill: for the tyme beyng as often

tymes as hit may be provid, and to be further punnyshed according to the statute: Ifm, hit is ordeined that the keper of the Yeldhall have the said spynnyng w'ght, to that entent that evy person may have recourse and knowledge of the same for trouthe, and by the same to mak them ther spynnyng wight: and yf eny spynner fynds hur grevid in the matter foreseid, that she come to the said keeper of the Yeldhall, and therupon the weight seen and found defective she shall have remedy by the baills: and where hit is used and accustomed grete cloth makynge to be hedd within the said citie and subarbs of the same, and so occupied by grete p'te of the people ther dwellyng, that is to say spynners, websters, dyers, shermen, and other labourers or artificers appertayning to the same, and where of late hit hath ben usid that to divers of the said artificers by masters and makers of cloth, they shuld non otherwise be contentid or paid but in mercery, vitayll, or by other means, and not in silver, that hath growen to the grete hurte of all the said artificers, laborers, and of the pore coman'tie: also hit is ordeyned from hensfurth by the present yeld, that no maker, chapman, or siller of cloth, paying to every artificer or laborer of the said citie for ther labor, anything in chaffer but redy money, and the said money by the said artificer or laborer so taken in enywise by color or threte of the maker, chapman, or siller of cloth be not compelled for the said money to buy ware of him, but be at his liberty to buy his ware with the same money where hit pleasith him, and he or they that presume to do the contrary, as often tymes as he or they be founden in defawte to pay 20s. half to the baill: and half to the comons: and also hit is ordeined that all artificers that maketh cloth within this citie may make a dagon of clothe of 8 yards or w'tin to sill where hit pleaseth him, provide dthat he make not divers of them by cooyn, to the prejudice and hurt of drapers crafte; and that every artificer may make for hymself, his wife, his children, and menyal servants, as moche cloth as wull suffice and serve them, without eny agreem't to the said crafte of drapers, provided that yf eny cloth white or color^d mysfortune or before hurt or empared in the myllyng, that the walker shall as he comyth from the myll wright hit and sill hit to his most advantage and profit without any agreem't to be made to the said stewards of drapers crafte: and yf eny person occupying cloth makynge sill or utter eny cloth otherwise then ys aboverehered then to be contributory to the drapers crafte: and that no person inhabitant within the citie ne lib'tie of the same oppynly ne covertly sill mercery, grocery, or haburdashery without he agree with the stewards of the crafte, provided that evy man or woman denysyn may sill linen cloth of their proper makynge without contradiction of eny person.

XXXV. *Clotbmakynge.—Serchers of Clotb.—Carptw'—Diers.*—Also, it is ordeined that who comeneth from hensfurth and bryngeth to werpe eny stuff to make a hole cloth, that he bryng his hole warpe by hitself, and after that he shall bryng his hole wofe at oon or two severall tymes within a sevyn-night next after the deliverance of the said warp at the farthest, which stuff in all shall come to the weight of 84lb. after the weight of old tyme usid, or els to the weight of 90lb. after the weight of late and newly made, which old and new weights equally as is aforeseid agree the after the rate: and that ther be at every lombe within the citie or subarbs of the same oon journeyman at the leest, in peyne of the master wever for every cloth wevyng 6s. 8d. half to the baills: and half to the commons, as oftentimes as they be founden defective; and that the wever deliver the said stuff by the same weight that he recevith hit, abatyng for every whole cloth for the thrum and the wast 2 pounds: and that ther be evy yere 2 persons appointed, that is to say oon wever and another a walker, and chosen by the hoole craftes of wevers and walkers at Michaelmas next following, to be as searchers, which shall serch every cloth mad within the citie or libertie therof or hit goo from the wever to the walker, and yf hit be able and workmanly woven, they to alowe hit, and yf ther be defaute in the wever, and so provid by them, the said wever to pay the owner for the clothe, or els to agree with him for the same: and in likewise the same two serchers to vyewe and oversee agen the said cloth when hit comyth agen from the walker, or hit be deliverd to the owner, and that yf it be well and warkedmanly walkyd, burlyd, and wrangle-halfyd as a cloth ought to be, then the said 2 serchers to sett ther comon marke upon hym, and to de-

liver him to the owner; and yf ther be defaute in the walker, that then he furthwith pay unto the owner for his cloth so enpeyrid or distred, or ells agree with him for the same, in peyn of him as well the wever as the walker, for evy tyme refusing the premises 20s. the oon half to be paid to the baill: and the other half to the comon tresur: also it is ordeined, that the seid serchers shall have of the owner for any cloth that the serchers, for ther fees betwixt them both 1d. and that the said serchers make duly true serch of all maner of hole cloths made within the s^d citie and libertie thereof under the forme abovesaid, in peyn of losyng for every cloth not serched, yf due prof kan be made upon the same 40d. to be paid in forme abovesaid: and that hit shall be lawful for the chamberl^s of the citie for the tyme beyng, for the cōens advantage, to controll the defaults of all and singular premises, and to sertify the hole counsell of the citie of them, yf eny defaults be, and the said counsell to see and call for the pynnycon and penaltie therein upon them or hym that hath so offended, in manner and form as hit is byforesaid; and that the said ordinance be performed and kept of all wevers and walkers makyng cloth of their own to syll, in eny poynt or degree, as hit is before order'd: also hit is ordeynd that the carpet weav^{rs} within this citie shall dye without woodyng all ther wull for ther carpets; and all new and old carpetts by them made and wrought, and non other wull ne cloth of ther own, ne of non other mans, without he agree with the stewards of the diers for the same, or pay for every such offence don, and true prof made upon the same, 6s. 8d. half to the baill: and half to the comens, for ev'y tyme founden in such defaute; nether eny carp^t w^r from hensfurth shall occupy no carders and spynners owte of ther own houses within the libertie of this citie for makyng of ther bonnetts and carpetts, then two, without hit be for cloth makyng, upon peyn of every weight founde by due examination, and true proof made upon the same to the contrary, 40d. half to the baills, and half to the comen tresur: and that no dier let no woodfatte ren into the strets of the citie but by nyght tymes, that is to say, after 9 of the bell yn wynter, and 10 the bell in somer, yn peyn of 6s. 8d. for every tyme founde in defaute, half to the baills, and half to the comons: and moreover that hit is order'd that no inhabitant within the citie nor libertie of the same by no hole clothes of no man^r person strang^r from hensfurth, unto the tyme that the sercher hath streken them and alowed them, in peyn of every inhabitant doing hit for eny cloth^r prov'd in such defaute 20s. di: ball: and di: comens.

XXXVI. *How Power shall be made for the levyng of Money for keps of ev'y of the Articles.*—Also it is ordeined by the present yelde, that where sums forfet shuld be paied for keepyng any of this articles, as it is more largely expressed in the same, wherof oon parte of the said sum to be paid to the baill: and the other part to the comon tresur; and yn sume article the hole sume ys to be paied to the said tresur for the ease of the said citie, that the baillies for the tyme beyng shall by that power and auctoritie do to make as hastie leyvie of the sumes that shuld be forfeit to the comen tresur, as they shuld in enywise do for that is or shall be forfeit to themself, to the entent that the chamberlains may resseve hit, and true accompts make of the same to the profite of the said citie, by several fieri fac' to have execution agenst them that have forfeit in the said sumes, or eny of them, for brekyng of the said articles, yf they have goods and catells suffic: to the contentation of sums so forfeit, and yf they have no goods nor cattells sufficient to the contentation of the sumes so forfeit, then to have auctoryte and power to make levie by sev^l elegit to have execution of the lands, goods, and cattells of them that have so forfeit the said sumes of money for breakyng of eny of the said articles; and yf they have no lands nor tenem^{ts}, goods ne cattells sufficient to the contentation of the sums forfeit, then to have auctoritie and power to make several casa ad satisfac' ageynst ym that have so forfeit the said sumes of money, and to bryng them to the Yeldhall of the seid citie, there to abide and remain unto the tyme they have made full contentation of the sums abovesaid, according to the said articles made in this present yeld: and yf the baillies do not ther 'devour according to the acte, that he or they founden in defawte by the comen counsell forfeit to the comen tresur 20s. as ofte as he or they be founde in defaute in forme abovesaid.

XXXVII. *How Citesens shall be disfranhs^d*.—Also it is ordeyn'd in this present yeld, that yf eny citisen of the seid citie be accused by information or presentment that he shuld offend in brekyng eny of the articles made and affirmed at this yelde, for the which as it appeareth by the same he oweth to be disfranchised, that then the persons so accused at any comon court next following holden at divers Mondayes after the said accustomed so made shall be called in the Yeldhall of the said citie to answer to the said accusem^t; and yf he appear not in proper person, ne by attorney at eny of the said courts, then to be disfranchised, and therupon his name to be sett up^r upon a table in the Yeldehall callid the disfranchised table, to the entent that the comonalty of the seid citie may have knowledge of them that so shall be disfranchised for breking eny of thes articles: also yf the person so accused apperent in proper person or by attorney, without mayntenance or eny on^e lawfull supportation at eny of the seid 4 courts, and it be founden by his own knowledge, examination, or by an enquest of 12 men, that he is gylty in brekyng eny of the said articles, for the which he ought to be disfranchised, then for that he be disfranchised, and the name of him set up in the forme abovesaid, or ells he to make a grevous fine after the discrecion of the 24 and 48, or of the more parte of them, upon hym to be assessed and levied.

XXXVIII. Also it is ordained by the present yelde, that for as much that at divers yelds p^resident hit hath not ben known to the comonaltie of the said citie of no good constitutions, ordinances, and articles, disposed and ordenid, bycause ther were not in due and convenyant tyme redde published and declared, wherby many grete inconveniences hath grown to the said citie, that from hensfurth at the yeld, and at eny yeld within the s^d citie to be holden, all manner of constitutions, ordinances, and articles, as well made at the yelds presedents and affirmed, as by the newley conceyved, made, and affirmed at the present yeld, shall at the leest before the dayes and feests of the said yeld, for the welfare, peace, and good rule of the said citie, be two tymes rede aforn the comon counsell of the same in the counsell chamber, for ther willes, assent, and agreement ther to be had; and aftur that the said counsell hathe fully agreed and assented to them, that then they be openly rede in the Yeldhall of the foreseid citie the day next before the seid yelde afore all the citizens, or a grete parte of them that wullen or lystith there appere and come to the heryng of the same.

J. W. BOD.

No. XV.

Wigorn'.

No^t de Perambula' C^t Wigorn at Suburb emse 12 Die April, A^t 12 H. 7th, Tempe Thom Birkin and Robt Style, Ball's.

Where at the furst begynyng Master Baillies and Rich^d Litelton, recorder, byfore dyverse and meny persons opynly in the Yeldhall deposid and swore upon a booke Willm Turner, Will['] Garewey, John Roberts, John Grove, Ric['] Careless, Thomas Glover, and Thomas Gold, referes, that they shuld be the leaders of the perambula^con, and for no favo^r, love, nor affection that they owe to the citie, nor for hate ne malice that they shuld owe unto the p^rory or eny other partye, they shuld not otherwise goe then they have goon and knowen to be goon in tymes passed: and ov^r that hit whas ordered that every person goyng in this perambulacion shuld walk as peaseable men, havyng no armur ne wepyn de-

fencible, but oonly small walkyn stafis and o^r. Furst, in ther goyng they went from the Highcrosse unto the Gresscrosse, and so directly to Severnbrydge; and when they were ov^r the bruge they turned over the lyfte hand into Wynnall strete, down unto Sevarnbank, unto the dyche beyend the furzbut, directly lying ageynst the utt^r parte of the Key, and so ov^r a lesowe directly to a style, and into the Koferrers lesowe to a shorte croppd grete oke, levying the oke on the lyfte hand, and from thens to the corner of a hege and ditche which stretchith to the corner of the howse that byn set nyghe the hiewey ledyng toward Hardewicks Court, and from the mydd of that wey streite ov^r into a strete callid the Bare yate, unto Leighton Court, levying hoolly the court on the right hand, and keepyng the dytche on the right hand in the lane beyend the court unto Lyppers leseow, going in the seid leseow at a grete elme, levying the elm of the right hand, and kepyng styll the dytche under the hege side unto a watry lane callid Cutthrote Lane, otherwyse callid Froge Lane, and soe over the highe wey into a dytche at Amys acre yend, stretching to Sevarn, and so over Sevarn directly on Pitchcroft, into a lane callid Saltewey, and into a garden and throw a house of the White Ladies on the left hand at the seid lane yend, and so over the highway into a howse and garden of the comanders of Seynt Oswalds, in the which Raffe Laurance, tailor, dwellith, and ov^r a crofte of the White Ladies unto an^r elme, levying the elm on the right hand into Whistonefylds, and so directly unto ij withies on Losemorebank, levying the wethies on the right hand, and so ov^r Losemore directly to a poplern growyng ageynst the said whethies, and ov^r the hege into Losemore Furlong, kepyng the hege styll on the right hand, unto the overyend of Wood lesowe, and through Losemore yete ynto the Wynmyll wey, and to Lesemore crosse, levying the crosse on the right hand, and kepyng the hege on the lyfte hand, tyll they com ov^r ageynst the corner of Westbury fyld, and from that into Crowell wey to the ov^r parte of a crofte callid Shennoke, into a crofte callid Parsons crofte, and so directly over a style into Seynt Martyns crofte, and so followyngly by the hege, levying the hege on the right hand into the grenefeld over Perybroke, and so directly over that fild through a yate into a wey callid the Commanders wey, and over the highway ynto Tewksbury wey, levying the crosse on the right hand, and kepyng the wey unto the Herren ditche in Duydeley, next to the Wynmyll hyll, and so ov^r that leseow by the hege side tyll they come to the Sextens Duydeley, and then to Sevarn bank, levying the pole on the lyft hand, kepyng Sevarn bank tyll they com to the Castell ditche, and so following that ditche tyll they come to Frogmyll, levying the myll on the right hand, and so to the sign of a crosse made in a wall of the P^riory, and so from that crosse full by the wallis sid to the P^riory gate, kepyng the hole creste of the p^rament at Knowle, and so compassing the Knowle unto Seynt Mary steyers, and into the High strete, to the High Crosse agen.

J. W. BOD.

No. XVI.

Queen Elizabeth's Charter to the Clothiers of Worcester.

The Queene to all to whom, &c. Know ye, that whereas by the humble petition of o^r wellbeloved of the misteryes or faculties of weavers, walkers, and clothiers of our citty of Worcester, we are given to understand that the trade and affaires of the said misteries and faculties, through default of good and provident government, oversight, and correcⁿcon, are many tymes insufficiently done, as well to our prejudice as also in deceit of our lieges and subjects, we being very unwilling to meete with such prejudice and deceite to come or be hereafter, of our speciall grace, certen knowledge, and me^re

mocon, doe will, graunt, and ordaine by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, that the said misteries and faculties of weavers, walkers, and clothiers, wthin our said citty of Worc^r and the liberties thereof, and all men of the said misteries and faculties, or any of them, which before this time have beene, or hereafter shall be, apprentices exercised and instructed in the same misteries and faculties, or in any one of them, by the space of seven yeares, in the city afores'd, or the libertyes thereof, and which now are, or hereafter shall be, within the said cittie or libertyes thereof, inhabiting and abiding, for ever hereafter shall be, and may bee, in deede, fact, and name, one body corporate and politick, by the name of Master, Wardens, and Comonalty of Weavers, Walkers, and Clothiers of the Cittie of Worcester, one body corporate and politick really and fully in all things, and by all, for us, our heires, and successors, we doe erect, make, and ordaine, create and establish, by these presents: and moreover wee doe, will, give, and graunt, for us, our heires, and successors, by these presents, that they the said master, wardens, and comonalty, and their successors, by the name of Master, Wardens, and Comonalty of Weavers, Walkers, and Clothiers of the said Cittie of Worcester for ever shall be named and called, and shall have succession for ever, and by that name may be able to impleade and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, before whatsoever judge or judges, justices, or other officers and ministers, of us, our heires, and successors, and of all other persons whatsoever, in whatsoever court and places, in all and singular ac^tions, suite, quarrells, cawses, matters, and demands whatsoever, of whatsoever kind, nature, condic^on, or quality, in the same manner and forme as other our liege people of this our realme of England, p^{er}sons able and in the same capable may and can impleade and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended; and also that they and their successors for ever be persons able and in the law capable by that name to purchase, have, receave, and possess to them and their successors, in fee or perpetuities, or for terme of life or lives, yeare or yeares, or otherwise, by any wayes or meanes whatsoever, lands, tenements, and rents, liberties, priviledges, jurisdictions, franchises, and other hereditam^{ts}, of whatsoever kind, nature, or quality the same shall be; and also to give, graunt, demise, and assigne the same lands, tenem^{ts}, and hereditam^{ts}, and to doe and execute all and singular other acts and things to be done and executed by the name aforesaid. And also that for ever they may and shall have a comon seale, to serve for the doing of the affaires and business of them and their successors; and that it shall and may be lawfull for them and their successors the said seale at their pleasure from tyme to tyme to breake, change, and make of new, as shall seeme best to them. And wee will further, and by these presents, for us, our heires, and successors, doe graunt, that for evermore hereafter there shall be in the said cittie and liberties thereof one mast^r and four wardens in number only of the said comonalty of the said misterie or faculties of weavers, walkers, and clothiers of the cittie of Worc^r aforesaid; which said m^r and wardens of such p^{er}sons, and according to such ordynance and provisions as in these our letters pattents hereafter specified and declared, from tyme to tyme for ever, we will and ordaine to be chosen, constituted, and be perfected, and not otherwayes by any meanes: and to the intent that the said office of m^r and wardens of the comonalty aforesaid for this present and first time well and faithfully in all things may be exercised and executed, we have elected, assyned, nominated, constituted, and made, and by theise presents, for us, our heires, and successors, doe electe, assigne, name, constitute, and make our well beloved Rowland Berkeley, cittizen and weaver of the s^d citty, to be first and present master of the comonalty afores'd; willinge that the s^d Rowland, in the s^d office of m^r of the s^d comonalty, shall be and continue from the date of these presents unto the feast of Pentecost, comonly called Whitsuntide, from thence next following, and from the s^d feast untill some other cittizen of the s^d citty, of the s^d misteryes or faculties of weavers, walkers, and clothiers, or of any or one of them, to the s^d office shall be preferred and sworne, according to the ordynance and provisions in these presents hereafter expressed and specified (if the said Rowland Berkely shall soe long live). And alsoe wee have assigned, nominated, and constituted, and by these presents, for us, our heires, and suc-

cessors, do assigne, constitute, nominate, and make our well beloved Robert Rowland, al's Steyner, and Thomas Fleete, al's Walsgrove, cittizens and weavers of the said citty of Worcester, and Hugh Chandler and Humfrey Tomes, cittizens and walkers of the s'd citty, to be the first and present wardens of the same comonaltie; and that they in the same office, they and every of them, shall be and continue from the date of these presents, untill the s'd feast of Pentecoast from thence next following, and from the s'd feast untill some other cittizens of the s'd citty, of the same misteryes or faculties of weavers, walkers, and clothiers, or of any of them, unto the said office shall be preferred and sworne, according to the ordynance and provisions in these presents hereafter expressed and specified, if the said Robert Rowland, al's Stayner, Thomas Walsgrove, al's Fleete, Hugh Chandler, and Humfrey Tomes respectively shall soe long live. And further we will, and by these presents doe ordayne, and of our further grace for us and our heires and successors doe graunt to the s'd m^r, wardens, and comonalty of weavers, walkers, and clothiers, and their successors, that from henceforth for ever there shall be in the same citty and libertys thereof thirty men of the best and most honest citzens of the s'd misteryes or faculties of weavers, walkers, and clothiers, which said thirty shall be and make, and for ever hereafter be called and named the assistantes to the m^r, wardens, and comonalty of weavers, walkers, and clothiers of the citty of Worcester afores'd; and that they shall and may be from tyme to tyme assisting and aiding to the said m^r, wardens, and comonalty, in all things, matters, causes, and affaires of the said misteryes or faculties, or any of them, for the good ordering, state, and governm^t of them or any of them, by any meanes touching or concerning the same; and that our intention in this behalfe may have the better effect, wee have assigned, named, constituted, and made, and by these presents, for us and our heires and successors, doe assigne, constitute, nominate, and make our well beloved Richard Nash, Richard Hall, John Batchelor, Robert Walsgrave, al's Fleete, Henry Hill, John Coucher, William Porter, Walter Hooke, John Maie, William Hall, Thomas Spooner, Humfrey Weaver, Thomas Weaver, Thomas Brookes, Francis Bonner, Humfrey Hill, William Collobyne, Richard Allen, cittizens and weavers of the citty of Worcester afores'd, and William Collins, John Juxes, Roger Farely, William Holborow, John Warrett, William Kings, John Ashbie, John Gorweye, cittizens and walkers of the citty of Worcester afores'd, Francis Streete, William James, John Edwards, and William Bagnall, citzens and clothiers of the citty of Worc^{er} afores'd, to be the first and present assistants to the said m^r, wardens, and comonalty, which shall continue in the said office (so long as they shall well behave themselves) willing nevertheless, that before the said assistants above named unto the said office be admitted, or shall presume to enter or meddle in any sorte to the execution thereof, shall sev'ally take one corporall oath before the m^r and wardens of the comonalty afores'd, for the tyme being, or the greater parte of them, well and faithfully to exercise the s'd office. And wee will, and by these presents, of our further grace, for us, our heires, and successors, doe graunt to the s'd m^r, wardens, and comonalty of weavers, walkers, and clothiers, and their successors for ever, that it shall and may be lawfull to the said m^r, wardens, and comonalty, and their successors, from tyme to tyme, to have, retaine, and appoint a certaine Councellhouse within the presinct and jurisdicc'ons of the s'd citty; and that the same m^r, wardens, and assistance, or the greater parte of them for the time being, as often as to them it shall seeme fitt and necessary, may and shall have by these presents for ever, full power and authority, from tyme to tyme, to call wthin the s'd house a certaine court or convocation of the same m^r, wardens, and assistants, or of the greater parte of them for the time beinge, and in same court or convocation to treat, debate, consult, and diserne of the statutes, lawes, articles, and ordynances of the said misteryes and faculties afores'd, and the good order, state, and government thereof, touching and concerning, according to their sound discretions of the greater parte of them for the time being assembled; and thereupon from time to time to frame, constitute, ordaine, make, and establishe such Lawes, Statutes,

Ordynances, and Constitutions, soe as they be not repugnant nor contrary to the lawes and statutes of our realme of England, as unto them, or the greater parte of them, shall seeme to be good, wholesome, profitable, honest, and necessary, as well for the good order and governm^t of the s^d m^r, wardens, and comonalty, as for the publick good and com'on utylitie of the s^d misteryes and faculties, or any of them, as for the direcccon and declaracon how and in what manner and order the said m^r and wardens, assistants and comonalty, for the time being, in their offices, functions, misteryes, causes, and buisines, shall beare, behave, and use themselves; and also for the better preservacon, government, disposition, leasing, and demising of the lands, tenem^{ts}, possessions, revenews, and hereditaments, to the same m^r, wardens, and comonalty of weavers, walkers, and clothiers of the city of Worces^r aforesaid, and their successors given, graunted, and assigned, or hereafter to be given, graunted, or assigned, and for all and all manner other things and causes whatsoever, to the said misteryes and faculties of weavers, walkers, and clothiers, or any of them, or their state, rights, or interests in any wise, &c. towching or concerning: and that for the better observacon of such lawes, statutes, ordeynances, and constitutions in forme afores^d to be made and established by the said m^r, wardens, and assistance, or the greater parte of them, for the time being, and have free power, facultie, and authority, from time to time, to ordaine, limitt, provide, and inflicte such paines, punishm^{ts}, and penalties, as well by imprisonm^t of the body, as by fines and amercem^{ts}, or by any other wayes, towards and upon all offenders against the same lawes, statutes, ordinances, and constitutions, or any thereof, as to the same m^r, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or the greatest parte of them, in this behalfe it shall seeme to be necessary, meete, and convenient; and the same fines and amersm^{ts} from time to time, without the lett of us, our heires, or successors, or any officer or officers, minister or ministers, of us, our heires, or successors, may and shall be able to levye and have: all which lawes, statutes, ordaynances, and constitutions, as is afores^d to be made, we will to be observed, under the paynes and penalties therein conteyned, so as notwithstanding that they be not repugn^t nor contrary to the lawes and statutes of o^r realme of England. And furthermore wee will, and by these presents, for us, our heires, and successors, &c. graunt to the s^d m^r, wardens, and comonalty, and their successors, that the said m^r, wardens, and assistants for the time being, or the greater parte of them, from time to time for ever hereafter shall and may have power and authority yearely and every yeare, viz^t on the fryday next after the feast of Penticost, to elect and name, and that they may elect and name, some one man of these misteryes of weavers, walkers, or clothiers, to be M^r, and four other persons of the said misteryes of weavers, walkers, or clothiers, or any one of them, to be Wardens of the comonalty afores^d for one whole yeare then next to come; and that they the s^d persons soe elected and named (before they shall be admitted into the execucon of their offices) and within the space of fiteene dayes then next following the s^d nominacon and eleccon afores^d, one corporall oath they and each of them severally shall take before their last predecessors in the s^d offices, and before the assistantes of the s^d comonalty, or the greater parte of the same last m^r, wardens, and the s^d assistants for the time being, for the good and faithfull executing and exerciseing of their office; and that after such oathe soe made, the said m^r and wardens for one whole yeare then next following shall and may execute their sev'all offices. And furthermore wee will, and for us, our heires, and successors, by these presents, doe graunt to the s^d m^r, wardens, and comonalty, and their successors, that if it shall happen such m^r, or wardens, or any of them, att any time within one yeare (after he or they, or any of them, shall be unto the s^d office or offices, as is afores^d, preferred and sworne) to dye, or to be removed from his office or offices, that then and soe often within tenn dayes next after such death or amotion, it shall and may be lawfull to the other of them surviveing and not amoved (and to the s^d assistants for the time being) or the greater parte of them any other or others of themselves into the place of m^r, warden, or wardens, in the place of such soe dyeing or amoved, to elect and preferr; and that he or they so elected and preferred into the s^d office

or offices may have and execute durement the residue of the same yeare, a corporall oath in forme afores'd first to be taken as often and when the case shall happen. And moreover of our further grace wee will and graunt, for us, our heires, and successors, by these presents, to the s'd m^r, wardens, and comonalty of weavers, walkers, and clothiers of the citty of Worcester afores'd, and their successors, that the s'd m^r, wardens, and their successors, which for the time shall be, shall have the oversight, governm^t, and security of the comonalty afores'd, and of all the men, serv^{ts}, and apprentices of the misteryes and faculties afores'd, or any of them, within the citty afores'd, or the liberties thereof exerciseing, and alsoe all workes, merchantdies, and other things whatsoever, by whatsoever men of the misterys and faculties afores'd, or any of them in the citty of Worc^{er} afores'd or the liberties thereof, occupied, used, made, sold, or offerd to be sold, and to the s'd misteryes or faculties, or to any of them apperteyning, and the punishm^t and correccion of all men in the s'd misteryes or faculties, or any of them offending, as often and when as need shall require, soe that the punishm^t of such offenders in the premisses by imprisonm^t of their bodyes, amerciam^{ts}, and fynes, be paid to the said m^r, wardens, and comonalty, and their successors, which for the time shall be, be justly imployed towards the relief of the poore of the said misteries or faculties, and to supporte the burthen and charge of the s'd comonalty for ever, to be bestowed, spent, or laid out by any of the wayes or meanes afores'd, or by any other wayes or meanes reasonable. And moreover we will and graunt for us, our heires, and successors, to y^e s'd m^r, wardens, and comonalty of weavers, walkers, and clothiers of the citty of Worc^{er} afores'd, and their successors, that noe man wthin our said citty or liberties thereof doe or may hereafter use or exercise the misteryes or faculties afores'd, or any of them, unless before he hath been an apprentice and exercised by the space of seven yeares to the s'd misteryes and faculties, or one of them, before they be thereunto admitted by the s'd m^r, wardens, and assistants, or the more parte of them and their successors which for the time shall be; and that the s'd m^r and wardens shall not admitt any person or persons into the s'd company without the concent of the s'd assistants, or the greater part of them for y^e time being. And also we do com^{and}, by tenour of these presents, to all bayliffs, aldermen, and other our officers w^{so}ever, y^t they at the request of the s'd m^r and wardens be unto the s'd m^r, wardens, and comonaltie, and their successors, w^{ch} for y^e time shall be, in the execucon and exerciseing of the premisses, in all things aiding and assisting. And moreover of our further grace we will and graunt, for us, our heires, and successors, that these our letters patents be in and by all things good, firme, forceable, and effectuell in the law, according to the true intent thereof; the statute in the parliam^t holden at Westm^{er}, in the xixth yeare of the raigne of our most noble grandfather Henry the vijth, late King of England, or any other statute, ordaynance, priviledges, proclamac^{ons}, or restraints, concerning the premisses, or any p^{cell} thereof, or any other thing, cause, or matter to the contrary thereof made, ordayned, provided, or proclaymed, in any wise notwithstanding.

In witnes, &c.

Dated y^e 23^d Sep^r, 32^d Eliz. Anno Domⁱ 1590.

No. XVII.

Charter of James I. to the City of Worcester.

The King to all whom, &c. greeting. Whereas our City of Worcester is an ancient and populous, and the citizens of the same, by the name of Bailliffs, Aldermen, and Chamberlains, and Citizens of the city of Worcester, and by other names of incorporation, divers libertys, franchiefs, immunitys, and preheminences have had, used, and enjoyed, as well by our charters and confirmations, and of divers of our progenitors and predecessors late kings and queens of England, to them heretofore made, granted, or confirmed, as also by reason of divers prescriptions, uses, and customs, in the said city, from the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary used. And whereas we are informed that divers defects, ambiguitys, and inconveniences in the said charters, and letters patents, and that many things in the same were not expressed, nor in apt and fitting words, for the good guiding, government, and comodity of the said city, and all the residents and other confluencies there, according to the true intent of the same charters or letters patents: and whereas our well-beloved subjects, bailliffs, aldermen, chamberlains, and citizens of the city of Worcester, aforesaid have humbly besought us that we would of our wonted grace and favour confirm unto the said bailliffs, aldermen, chamberlains, and citizens, the former grants of ours and our predecessors, and that we for the better guiding, government, and better augmentation of the same city, in name and honour of the same city, the said bailliffs, aldermen, chamberlains, and citizens of the same city into one body corporate, incorporated, and politick, by the name of Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Worcester, by our letters patents would be pleased to make, reduce, constitute, and of new create, with addition of certain libertys, privileges, and immunitys, and franchises as to us shall be better to be made and done: we therefore being willing that forever hereafter shall be had one certain and undoubted manner of and in the keeping of our peace, and for the guiding and governing of our people there; and that the said city for ever hereafter, shall be and remain a city of peace and quietness, to the formidable and terror of the evil, and rewarding of the good, and that other deeds of justice may be kept; and also weighing the fidelity, obsequiousness, and faithful service, which the said bailliffs, aldermen, chamberlains, and citizens of the same city, as well to us as to others our predecessors, kings and queens of England have done, and hoping that if the said bailliffs, aldermen, chamberlains, and citizens may have and enjoy by our grants more ample libertys and privileges to be then employed in and exhibited in our services, and of our heirs and successors, they will acknowledge and be more especially bound unto us, our heirs, and successors; we of our special grace and certain knowledge, and meer motion, do will and ordain, constitute and grant that our said city of Worcester ever hereafter is, shall be, and remain a free city of its self, and that the said city of Worcester, precinct, circuit, and going about, and jurisdiction thereof, shall extend and reach out, and may extend and reach out unto seven wards of the same city, as well in length as breadth, as in circuit and precinct, to such and the like; and the same bounds, metes and limitts, and such and which, and as the said city of Worcester, and circuit and precincts of the same, and jurisdiction thereof, from the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, or at any time before the date of these presents; and we do therefore for the bettering of the same city, and for divers other good causes and considerations, as at this time especially moving of our abundant grace, and of our certain knowledge and meer motion will, and by these presents, for us and for our heirs and successors, ordain, constitute, and grant, that the city of Worcester, and the libertys of the same, and all and singular houses, buildings, waters, and water courses, soil and ground scituate, lying and being within the city aforesaid, and libertys of the same, for ever hereafter are and shall be one city of itself, and of itself distinct and utterly separated from our county of Worcester, and from all other out counties whatsoever within the realm of England, and parcel of the same county of Worcester, and called and known by the name of the County

of the City of Worcester for ever, saving notwithstanding to us, our heirs and suc^cors that the justices of assizes and nisi prius in the county of Worcester to be taken and assigned our justices for the gaol delivery to be delivered and assigned, and also for treasons, felonies, and other malefactors in the county of Worcester to be heard and determined, assigned and to be assigned, and also the justices of the peace in the said county of Worcester, to be kept assigned to hold their sessions, may freely and every of them may freely enter into the city aforesaid, and the same sessions there to hold of all manner of things and matters without the said county of the city of Worcester, within the said county of Worcester to be issueing, and also of all and whatsoever things and matters setting in the same courts of justices so setting, within the city aforesaid committed or perpetrated; and that as well the said justices as the sheriff of the county of Worcester attending the said courts or sessions aforesaid, all whatsoever to their said office belongeth: and the said courts and sessions belonging to do and execute, may lawfully do and execute, as before the times to hold and do as they have accustomed; and also the escheator of the county of Worcester aforesaid for the time being to and for all things to his office belonging within the county of Worcester, and without the said city happening to execute, may likewise enter into the said city, and the same there to do and execute as there before these times the escheator of the county of Worcester was used to do, this present grant notwithstanding: and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do appoint, order and grant, that the bailliffs, aldermen, and chamberlains, and citizens of the said city, by what names they were heretofore incorporated or known, and their successors ever hereafter are and shall be by virtue of these presents one body corporate and politick in right, deed, and name, of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Worcester, one body incorporate and politick in thing, deed, and name, really and to the full, for us our heirs and successors, do erect, make, ordain, create, and constitute by these presents, and that they have perpetually the same and succession for ever, and that by the name of Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Worcester, be and shall be in all future times, persons able in law, capable, may have to purchase, receive, possess lands, tenements, libertys, priviledges, jurisdictions, franchieffs, hereditaments, goods, chattels, and all other things whatsoever, or whatsoever things other kind, nature, or specially whatsoever they be, to them and their successors, and also to give, grant, demise, and assign lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, and chattels, and to do and execute all and singular other deeds and things by the same name. And by the name of Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Worcester aforesaid, they may and have power to plead and to be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in every court, place, and places, and before whatsoever our judges, justices, and other persons, and officers, and of our heirs and successors, in all and singular actions, suits, plaints, pleas, causes, matters, and demands whatsoever, or of what kind, nature, or species, in the same manner and form as other our liege people of our kingdom of England, able, and in law capable to plead and to be impleaded, to answer and to be answered unto, defend and to be defended, and to have, purchase, receive, possess, give, grant, and demise, have power and may. And that the said mayor, alderman, and citizens, and their successors may have for ever hereafter a common seal, to do and serve in all their causes and business. And that it is and shall be lawfull to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens, and their successors, at their wills and pleasures from time to time to break, change, and new make the said seal at their wills and pleasures, as to them it shall be thought meet. And further we will for us, our heirs and successors, of our speciall grace, certain knowledge and meer motion, do grant and ordain that for ever hereafter there is and shall be within the said city aforesaid one of the more wise and discreetest citizens of the city aforesaid, which is and shall be named Mayor of the same city; and that likewise ever hereafter are and shall be within the said city aforesaid, six lawfull and discreet citizens of the said city, which shall be, and be called Aldermen of the said city; and also for ever hereafter there be and shall be one lawfull and discreet citizen, which is and shall be called Sherrieff of the said city; and that also for ever hereafter there be and shall be within the said city two lawfull and discreet citizens of the said city, which be and

shall be called Chamberlains of the said city; and that for ever hereafter there be and shall be in the said city four and twenty men of the more better and lawfull citizens of the said city, which number, the mayor and aldermen of the said city for the time being, we will to be seven, which shall be and shall be called Capital Citizens and Counsellors of the said city; and that likewise for ever hereafter there be and shall be eight and forty other men of the more wise and discreetest citizens of the same city, which shall be and shall be called Capital Citizens of the number of the Eight and Forty of the same city, of which number of eight and forty we will that the chamberlains of the said city for the time being shall be two. And we will and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors of our special grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, do ordain and grant, that the mayor, aldermen, and the rest of the number of four and twenty capital citizens and counsellors of the city aforesaid for the time being, together with the capital citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city, shall make, be, and shall be and for ever in all future times be called the Common Councill of the said City for all things, matters, causes, and business of the said city, and for the good guiding, state, and government thereof, touching and concerning, and for the better execution of our will and grant in this behalf, we do assign, constitute, and make our well beloved Edward Hurdman to be, and to be first and modern mayor of the said city, to continue in the said office from the date of these presents, until the time wherein another mayor of the same city be elected, perfected, and sworn, according to the tenure of these presents, if the same Edward Hurdman shall so long live, taking his corporal oath, according to the true intent of these presents, well and truly, his oath being first taken, to execute. We have assigned, also named, constituted, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do assign, nominate, and constitute, and make our well beloved Robert Staynor, John Batchellor, John Coucher, Thomas Moor, George Stinton, Edward Moor the elder, to be the first modern Aldermen of the said city, from the date of these presents until such time wherein other aldermen of the said city, according to the tenor of these presents, respectively be elected, perfected, and sworn, if the said Robert Staynor, John Batchellor, John Coucher, Thomas Moor, George Stinton, and Edward Moor respectively shall so long live, they first taking their corporall oaths, well and faithfully to execute the said office. We have assigned, also named, constituted, and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do assign, name, and constitute, and make our well beloved Robert Durant to be, and be first modern Sherrieff of the county of the city aforesaid, to continue in that office from the date of these presents, untill such time wherein another sherriff of the county of the city aforesaid, according to the tenor of these presents, be elected, perfected, and sworn, if the said Robert Durant shall so long live, he first taking his corporall oath, well and faithfully to execute the said office according to the true intent of these presents. We have also assigned, named, and constituted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do assign, name, constitute, and make our well beloved John Haslelock and John Hanbury, to be first and modern chamberlains of the said city, to continue respectively in the said office from the date of these presents, untill such time wherein other chamberlains of the said city, according to the tenor of these presents, shall be respectively elected, perfected, and sworn, if the said John Haslelock and John Hanbury shall so long live, they first taking their corporall oaths, well and faithfully to execute the said office, according to the true intent of these presents. And we have also assigned, named, constituted, and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do assign, name, constitute, and make our well beloved subjects, Edward Hurdman, Robert Staynor, John Batchellor, John Coucher, Thomas Moor, George Stinton the elder, Edward Moor the elder, and well beloved subjects, Robert Farley, Thomas Chetle, Richard English, John Tomkins, Edward Fleet, John Street the elder, Richard Hall, Edward Soley, George Hall, Robert Luddington, George Gough, George Stinton the younger, Foulk Broughton, Henry Baker, Thomas Hemming, John Watts, and Crosby, to be, and to be modern prime and modern citizens and counsellors of the city aforesaid, to continue in that office from the date of these presents so long as they well behave themselves, taking

their corporall oaths for the true execution thereof, according to the true meaning of these presents. And we have also assigned, named, constituted, and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do assign, name, and make our well beloved the beforesaid Robert Durant, John Haslelock, John Hanbury, and our well beloved John Wainman, William Massey, George Taylor, John Phillips, John Hemming, Edward Estop, Francis Street, Edward Hudson, John Heynes, George Hancock, Henry Hackett, Thomas Badland, John Smith, John Brinton, John Fillam, Richard Hemming, William Milton, Edward Moor the younger, John Cox, John Street the younger, John Barber, John Carwardine, Edward Wareing, Henry Morely, Thomas Harley, Allen Figs, John Hibbins, Thomas Manning, William Haw, Lewis Walton, Thomas Chetle the younger, Thomas Shewsnitch, Rowland Kilvert, Richard Best, James Norton, William Gibbs, Thomas Hacket, Edward Skinner, John Collins, Elias Rawlinson, George Daunce, Richard Cox, Walter Weaver, Edward Milton, and Stephen Stancy to be, and be prime modern capital citizens, of the number of eight and forty of the said city, to continue in that office from the date of these presents, so long as they behave themselves well, first taking their corporall oaths for the true execution of that office. And we will and by these presents ordain, and of our wonted grace, and of our certain knowledge and meer motion, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens and their successors, to have, retain, and appoint one Counsell House within the Guildhall of the said city; and the said mayor, aldermen, and capitall citizens and counsellours, and capitall citizens of the number of four and twenty, and of the number of eight and forty of the same city for the time being, or the greater part of them, as often as to them shall seem meet and necessary, to call and hold within the said house a court or convocation of the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens, and counsellours, and capitall citizens, and the capital citizens of the number of eight and forty aforesaid, or the greater part of them, can and may at all times hereafter, and in the same court or convocation, to treat, refer, consult, and to consider of the statutes, laws, articles, and ordinances of the said city and county of the said city, and for the good government, state, and guiding thereof, touching and concerning, may and can, according to their sound discretion, or the greatest part of them for the time congregated. And that the said mayor, aldermen, citizens, and counsellours, and the capital citizens of the number of eight and forty of the said city for the time being, or the greater part of them in the said court or convocation congregated and assembled, shall have, and by these presents have full authority, power, and faculty to be granted, ordained, and established from time to time, such laws, institutions, ordinances, and constitutions which to them or the greatest part of them, good, staple, and profitable, honest, and necessary, according to their sound discretions, shall be thought meet for the good rule, ordering, and government of the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city, and of all and singular officers, ministers, artificers, inhabitants, and residents whatsoever of the city aforesaid for the time being, and for declaration how and in what order of the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city, and all and singular officers and ministers, artificers, inhabitants, and residence whatsoever of the said city in their office, ministries, functions, crafts, things, and businesses, which in the said city and county of the said city and the liberties of the same, as they may or shall have bear and use: and otherwise, for the further good and common benefit, and good government of the said city, and for the victualling the same city, and also for the better preservation, government and disposing, leasing and demising of lands, tenements, and possessions, revenues and hereditaments, to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens, and their successors any way given, granted, or assigned; and all and whatsoever other of the said city or state, right or interest of the same, touching or any manner of way concerning; and that the mayor, aldermen, and capital citizens and counsellors, and the capital citizens of the number of eight and forty of the city aforesaid for the time being, or the greater part of them, as often as the said laws, institutions, ordinances, and constitutions, shall make, constitute, ordain, and establish such and the like pains, punishments and penaltys, by corporall imprisonment, fines, or amercements, or any of them against and upon any delinquents, contrary to the same laws, institutions, rights, ordinances, and constitutions,

or any of them, or any such or which of the said mayor, aldermen, capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the same city for the time being, or the greater part of them, shall be thought fit, necessary, and requisite for the observations of the said laws, institutions, rights, ordinances, and constitutions, to be made, ordered, imposed, limited, and provided, and the same fines and amercements to levy, collect, require, and have by distresses of their goods, cattles, chattels, or by any other lawfull ways or means, to have without our impedement, or our heirs, or successors; all and singular which laws and constitutions, rights and ordinances and institutions aforesaid to be made, we will to be kept under the pains in the same, to be kept so that the same laws, institutions, rights, ordinances, and constitutions be reasonable, and be not repugnant nor contrary to the laws and statutes of our kingdom of England.

Election of the Mayor yearly.—And further we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, of our speciall grace, meer motion, and certain knowledge, do grant to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city, and to their successors, That the said mayor, aldermen, and capital citizens and counsellours, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty for the time being, or the greater part of them from time to time and at all times hereafter, shall have and may have power and authority yearly and every year, on the Monday next after the feast of Saint Bartholomew, to choose and name, and they may and shall elect and name one of the four and twenty capitall citizens and counsellors of the city aforesaid for the time being, which before was not one of the bailiffs of the said city, or who was before one of the bailiffs of the said city, which the said office of mayoralty is willingly to accept, and not otherwise, which shall be mayor of the said city, shall be as aforesaid named into the mayoralty, shall the next Monday after the feast of Saint Michael, the day of election as aforesaid next following, or within fifteen days then next following, before him or them, which in this behalf take his oath, as by these our letters patents hereafter shall be appointed, in the presence of the chief citizens and counsellors, and the capital citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the city aforesaid for the time being, or so many of them that shall be interested to the said office, shall take his corporall oath, well and faithfully to execute the same, and after such oath so as aforesaid taken, shall and may well and truly execute, untill such time in which one other mayor of the said city, according to the tenure of these presents, be elected, perfected, and sworn. And if it happen the mayor of the said city for the time being, at any time afterwards, the mayor of the same city as aforesaid be elected, perfected, and sworn, and die during the time of his office, or be removed, which mayor for the well government by the capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capital citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city for the time being, or the greater part of them be removed: we will that then, and as often it shall and may be lawfull to the said aldermen and capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city for the time being, or the greatest part, one other of the number of the four and twenty capital citizens and counsellors of the same city for the time being to elect and make mayor of the same city; and he so elected and perfected into that office, to have and exercise during the residue of the time in which his, the said office by tenor of these presents, ought to have enjoyed the same, if not by the death or removall had not happened, he taking his corporall oath within fifteen days before him or them which in that behalf ought to minister the oath, and so as often as the case shall happen.

Election of the six Aldermen.—And moreover we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city and their successors, that the mayor, capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the same city for the time being, in all times hereafter may have power and authority, yearly and every year as aforesaid, the Monday next after the feast of Saint Bartholomew, to elect and nominate, and that they may and can six of the number of the four and twenty capitall citizens and counsellors of the same city for the time being, to be and be aldermen of the said city: and that they

afterwards as aforesaid, be elected and nominated, shall the second Monday next after the feast of Saint Michael, the said day of election following, or within fifteen days then next following, before him or them in that behalf shall take their oaths by these our letters patents appointed in the presence of so many of the capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the same city, which shall be then interested; and that he and every one of them shall well and faithfully execute the said office of aldermen of the said city, and that after such oaths taken as aforesaid, he and they the said office of aldermen, shall and may well and faithfully execute untill such time other aldermen of the said city, according to the tenor of these presents, shall be elected, perfected, chosen, and sworn, and if it shall happen that the aldermen of the said city or any of them for the time being afterwards to the said office of aldermen aforesaid, be elected, perfected, and sworn, do die during the time of their said office, that then and as often it may and shall be lawfull to the said mayor, and capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capital citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city for the time being, or the greater part of them, to elect and perfect one or other of the residue of the said four and twenty capitall citizens and counsellors of the same city for the time being, in and to the office of alderman or aldermen, to supply the said number of the six aldermen of the said city: and that he or they so elected and perfected, shall respectively have and exercise the said office during the residue of the time wherein his next predecessor respectively the same office by the tenor of these presents ought to have held the same if he had not died or been removed, taking his oath within fifteen days next after such election before him or them, which in that behalf is or are by these presents appointed, as often as the case shall require.

Election of the Sherriff.—And we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do grant to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Worcester and their successors, that the mayor, aldermen, and capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city for the time being, or the greater part of them, may and shall have power and authority, from time to time and at all times hereafter for ever yearly and every year, the said Monday next following after the said feast of Saint Bartholomew to elect and name and may elect and name one of themselves, which before was not mayor, or one of the bailiffs of the city aforesaid, or sherriff of the county of the said city, being and not otherwise, to be sherriff of the county of the said city, and that he afterwards, so as aforesaid elected and named, shall the second Monday next following after the feast of Saint Michael, the archangell, of the said day of his election, or within fifteen days then next following take his corporall oath before him or them, which by these our letters patents is or are appointed in the presence of so many of the said capitall citizens and counsellors, and of the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the city aforesaid for the time being, which shall interest themselves to execute the said office of sherriff of the county of the said city: and that after such oath taken, the sherriff to have the custody of the county of the city aforesaid, and office of sherriff of the said county of the said city, and all things which to the office of a sherriff belongeth, as other sherriffs of other countys of our realm of England, untill such time as another sherriff of the said county of the said city be elected, perfected, and sworn, according to the tenor of these presents he may and ought to execute any statute in this case made and provided in any wise notwithstanding. And if it happen the sherriff of the city aforesaid for the time being, or at any time after to the said office of sherriff of the county of the said city shall be elected, perfected, and sworn, and during the time of his office do die, that then and as often it may and shall be lawfull for the mayor, aldermen, and capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the city aforesaid for the time being, or the greater part of them, one other of themselves, which was not before mayor, or one of the bailiffs of the said city, a sherriff of the county of the city aforesaid, and to elect and name to be sherriff of the county of the said city: and that he so elected and perfected to the said office, may have and exercise the said office during the residue of the time which his

next predecessor by the tenor of these presents, ought to have held the same if he had not happened to have died, the same sherriff newly elected and perfected first to take his corporall oath within fifteen days next after such election in form aforesaid, and so as often as the case shall happen.

Election of the Chamberlains.—And we further will, ordain, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, grant to the said mayor, aldermen, and capital citizens and counsellors, and the capital citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the same city for the time being, or the greater part of them from time to time, and at all times hereafter shall and may have full power and authority yearly and every year, every Monday next after the feast of St. Bartholomew, to elect and name, and that they may and can elect and name two of the said capital citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city for the time being, which shall be Chamberlains of the city aforesaid, and after they shall be so elected and named as aforesaid, shall take their corporall oaths the second Monday next after the feast of St. Michael the archangell, the said day of election following, or within fifteen days then next following before him or them which in that behalf shall by these our letters patents be appointed to take the oath, in the presence of so many of the capital citizens and counsellors, and capital citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city for the time being, which will be then interested therein, shall swear well and faithfully to execute the said office; and that after such oath taken to be chamberlains of the said city untill such time wherein other chamberlain or chamberlains of the said city, according to the tenor of these presents, be elected, perfected, and sworn, shall well and faithfully execute the said office; and if it happen the said chamberlains of the city aforesaid for the time being, or either of them at any time after he or they shall be elected, perfected, and sworn as aforesaid, do die during the said time, that then and as often it shall be lawfull to the said mayor, aldermen, and capital citizens and counsellors, and the capital citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city for the time being, or the greater part of them, other or others of the capital citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the city aforesaid, to elect and perfect to be chamberlain or chamberlains, which before was not mayor, bailliff, or sherriff of the county of the city aforesaid, to be chamberlain or chamberlains of the said city, and he or they so as aforesaid elected and perfected, shall corporally take their oath or oaths before him or them which by these our letters patents are or shall be appointed to take their oaths, within fifteen days next after such election, shall have and exercise the said office during the residue of the time wherein his next predecessor respectively the said office ought to have held, according to the tenor of these presents, if he had not happened to have died, and so as often as the case shall happen or so require.

Election of the Recorder.—And further, of our abundant grace, and our speciall and certain knowledge, and meer motion, for us, our heirs and successors, do by these presents grant to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that they and their successors shall for ever have one lawfull and discreet man, learned in the laws of our kingdom, in form hereafter expressed, to be elected and named, which shall be and shall be called Recorder of the said city; and for the better execution of our will in this behalf have assigned, named, constituted, and made, and by these presents do assign, name, constitute, and make our well beloved Robert Berkley, Esq. to be and be first modern recorder of the said city, to continue in the said office during the pleasure of the said mayor, aldermen, and capital citizens and counsellors, and the capital citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city for the time being, or the greater part of them, first taking his corporall oath well and faithfully to execute the said office in all things and by all things, according to the true intention of these presents. And we will and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city, and to their successors, that from time to time and at all times after the death or removal of the said Robert Berkley, the mayor, aldermen, and capital citizens and counsellors, and the capital citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city, or the greater part of them for the time being, one other lawfull discreet man, learned in the laws of this our kingdom of

England, to elect, name, and perfect, and may elect, name, and perfect, from time to time to be recorder of the said city, and that he which shall be so elected, named, and perfected to be recorder of the said city as aforesaid, shall and may have, exercise, and enjoy at the liking and well pleasing of the said mayor, aldermen, and capitall citizens and counsellors, and of the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city, or the greater part of them for the time being, first taking his corporall oath before him or them which is or are appointed by these our letters patents in that behalf, in the presence of so many of the said capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty, which will be therein interested, well and faithfully to execute the said office in all things and by all things.

Election of Common Clerk, Auditors, and other Officers.—And we further will and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said mayor, aldermen, and capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city for the time being, or the greater part of them, may elect, name, and appoint from time to time and at all times hereafter, one lawfull, true, and honest man, which shall be expert in the laws of our kingdom of England, to be Common Clerk of the said city; and also four men which shall be Auditors of the same city; and also as many such inferior officers and ministers within the said city, as many and such, and which now be elected and eligible in the said city (except two officers called the Bridgemaster, and Alderman Serjeant); and that every such common clerk, four auditors, and officers and ministers inferior hereafter as aforesaid shall be elected and named, shall and may respectively have, exercise, and enjoy the said offices at the good will and pleasure of the mayor, and capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city, or the greater part of them for the time being, shall first take their severall and respective oath and oaths before him or them which is or shall be appointed to minister the said oath or oaths, by these our letters patents in that behalf in the presence of so many of the said capitall citizens and counsellors, and of the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city for the time being, as shall be interested therein, and that so many times and as often as the case shall require.

Election of Coroners.—And moreover we do by these our letters patents grant of our especiall grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, for us, our heirs and successors, to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city, and their successors, that the said mayor, and capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the city aforesaid for the time being, or the greater part of them, may elect and constitute from time to time, and at all times hereafter, two of the citizens of the city aforesaid to be and be Coroners of the county of the said city; and that the said coroners after as aforesaid they be elected, named, and constituted, can and may the said office exercise and enjoy, at the will and pleasure of the said mayor, aldermen, and capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the same city, or the greater part of them for the time being, taking first their corporall oaths in that behalf before him or them which by these our letters patents is or are appointed to minister the said oath, in the presence of so many of the said capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city for the time being, which will interest themselves therein: and further we do for us, our heirs and successors, will and grant that the said coroner or coroners so elected, constituted, and sworn, may have and shall have full power and authority to do and execute within the same city and suburbs, and precincts of the same, and within the county of the said city, all and singular which to the office of any coroner within any county of this our realm of England, by the laws and statutes of the same kingdom do belong and ought to belong to be done and exercised; and that no other of our coroner or coroners, or of our heirs or successors, any thing which to the office of a coroner belongeth to do within the county of the city aforesaid, or in the city aforesaid, suburbs, walks, precincts, or libertys of the same, shall enter or presume to enter, but shall by all forbear or intermitt.

Election of the Escheator.—And we do further grant, and by these our letters patents of our especiall grace, meer motion and knowledge, for us, our heirs and successors, to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city, and their successors, that the said mayor and capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city for the time being, or the greater part of them, may elect and constitute from time to time and at all times hereafter, one of the citizens of the said city to be and shall be an Escheator in the county of the same city; and the said escheator after he is so as aforesaid elected and named, shall and may have, exercise, and enjoy the said office at the liberty and well pleasing of the mayor and capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capital citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the city aforesaid, or the greater part of them for the time being, and to take his corporall oath in that behalf before him or them as shall be by these our letters patents appointed, in the presence of so many of the capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city for the time being as will be interested therein, well and faithfully to exercise the said office. And we do moreover will, and for us, our heirs and successors, grant that the said escheator, elected, named, and sworn, shall have full power and authority to do and execute within the same city, suburbs, libertys, bounds, and precincts of the same, and within the county of the said city all and singular which to the office of an escheator within any county of this our kingdom of England, and by the laws and statutes of the same kingdom to do and execute which ought to be done and executed; and that every one which shall be escheators of the city aforesaid which belongeth, or shall or ought to belong, unto us, our heirs and successors, every year shall account before the barons of our Exchequer, or of our heirs or successors, or before the barons of the same Exchequer, and all and whatsoever to the office of the same escheator belonging, or for the said office to be done, may for ever by his sufficient attorney, by his writing to be directed and constituted to the said barons. And that no escheator of the county of the said city shall be compelled or bound personally by any means to come so, as notwithstanding his said attorney will in form aforesaid do the same: and no other one escheator, or of our heirs or successors shall presume to enter to do any thing which to the office of escheator ought or belongeth to be done in the same city, or county of the same city, or the suburbs, libertys, bounds, or precincts of the same, but shall altogether forbear to do any thing belonging to the office of escheator within the county of the said city happening or arising, or within the suburbs, libertys, bounds, or precincts of the same.

Election of the Sword Bearer.—And further for the confirmation and augmentation of the name and honour of the said city, we will and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, of our special grace and certain knowledge, and meer motion, do grant to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city and their successors, that they and their successors for ever hereafter may, shall, and can have within the said city one sword-bearer or minister, which be called and named the Sword-bearer of the said city, which said sword-bearer or minister called the Sword-bearer of the city aforesaid, shall be named, elected, and appointed by the mayor, aldermen, and capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the city aforesaid, or the greater part of them for the time being: and that he the said sword-bearer of the said city so as aforesaid elected, named, and appointed, to have the place of sword-bearer of the said city, shall and may have and exercise at the will and pleasure of the said mayor, aldermen, capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city, or the greater part of them for the time being, shall first take his corporall oath before him or them which in this behalf by these our letters patents shall be appointed, in the presence of such of the capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the city aforesaid, or the greater part of them which will be interested therein, well and faithfully to execute the said office in and by all things.

Liberty to carry the Sword in St. Michael's and St. John's.—And further we will, and for us, our

heirs and successors, grant that the sword-bearer from time to time shall be attending in and upon the mayor of the same city for the time being, and one sword in the sheath, and in comeliness and beauty as it shall please the mayor of the same city for the time being, every where within the said city and county of the same city, limits, libertys, bounds, and precincts of the same, and in all places through and by all those lands and parishes called Bedwardine St. Michael's, and Bedwardine St. John the Baptist, in the county of Worcester, where the maces before the bailiffs of the said city for the time being in times past have been usually and lawfully carried, shall bear and carry, and can and may carry and bear.

Serjeants at Mace.—And we also will for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city, and to their successors, that they shall and may have within the said city four other ministers, which shall be and shall be called Serjeants at Mace, for the execution of processes, writts, and mandates, and other businesses of the said city, from time to time to be executed and done, and that the four serjeants at mace shall be attendant, and every of them shall be attendant from time to time in and upon the mayor of the said city for the time being, and in and upon the sherriff of the said city for the time being; and that the aforesaid serjeants at mace at all times hereafter shall be named and appointed by the mayor, aldermen, and capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of eight and forty of the said city for the time being, or the greater part of them, and that he and they which shall be elected and named Serjeant, or Serjeants at Mace of the said city as aforesaid, shall and may have and exercise their place or places of Serjeants at mace at the will and pleasure of the mayor, aldermen, and capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of eight and forty of the same city, or the greater part of them for the time being, and shall take their oaths before him or them which shall be by these our letters patents appointed in the presence of such of the said capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of eight and forty of the said city as will be interested therein, well and faithfull to execute their said offices and places in all things, and by all things, and that the said four serjeants at mace, in the said city to be elected and appointed shall bear maces silvered and gilded, and with the sign and arms graven and decked of this our realm of England, every where within the said city and county of the same city, and within the suburbs, libertys, bounds, and precincts of the same, and in all places, and by all these said lands and parishes called Bedwardine St. Michael's, and Bedwardine St. John's the Baptist in the said county of Worcester, where maces have been used to be carryed and born before the mayor of the city of Worcester for the time being.

How the Sword and Maces are to be carryed before any of the Royall Family.—And we further will for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city, and to their successors, that the said mayor, aldermen, and capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city, and also the sherriff of the county of the city aforesaid for the time being, and their successors, to carry and shall carry the sword in the sheath when it shall happen that we or our heirs or successors do come to the said city, as well out of the said city and county of the same city, and within the city of Worcester, as within the said city shall meet, and then and as often the said mayor of the said city for the time being, within the county of the said city, as in all places where the maces before the bailiffs of the said city were wont and accustomed to carry and bear maces in their hands before us, our heirs and successors; and also that then and as often four aldermen of the said city for the time being shall bear and carry the said maces in their hands, and go before us, our heirs and successors, and with the said sword and maces before us, our heirs and successors in and through the same city and county of the same city, the suburbs, libertys, and precincts of the same; and also in our departure, and of our heirs and successors thereof, also with the same sword and maces before us, our heirs and successors, in the presence of us, our heirs and successors, and go to the limits of the county of Worcester, if it so please us, our heirs and successors.

And moreover we will and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city aforesaid, and their successors, and by these presents do ordain and constitute that the mayor, aldermen, and capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city; and also the sherriff of the county of the said city for the time being, when it shall happen our children, or the children of our heirs and successors, or any of them, whensoever they or any of them shall happen to come to the city aforesaid, as well out of the said city and county of the said city, and within the said county of Worcester shall meet, and that then and as often the mayor and the three aldermen of the same city for the time being, within the county of the same city, and in all places where maces before the bailiffs of the said city heretofore were accustomed to bear, shall bear, and that they may bear and carry in their hands the said maces, that is to say, in the hands of every one of them one mace, before our beloved children, and our heirs and successors, or some, or any of them, and with the said maces before our children, and of our heirs and successors, or some, or any of them, or every of them, shall bear and go before them unto, and by, and through the said city and county of the same city, and the libertys, and suburbs, and precincts of the same; and also at the departure of our children, of our said heirs and successors, or any of them, thence likewise shall go, and go before them, and any of them, with the same maces in the presence of them or any of them unto the limits and ends of the county of Worcester, so as it pleaseth our said children, of our heirs and successors, or any of them.

Imprisonment, Fine, and Amercements for refusing to bear Offices.—And moreover for us, our heirs and successors, of our speciall grace and certain knowledge and meer motion, we will and grant to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city, and to their successors, that if any, or any of the said citizens of the said city shall be elected and named to the office of mayor, aldermen, chamberlain or chamberlains, auditors, or constables, or any other minister or offices inferior of the said city, or to the office of sherriff, or coroner of the county of the city, or to any of them, except the office of recorder or common clerk of the city aforesaid, shall be elected and named in form aforesaid, and having notice and knowledge of their election and nomination according to the true intent and meaning of these our letters patents shall refuse or deny the same office or offices unto which he or they so refusing or denying shall be elected and named to take and exercise the same, that then and as often it shall be well and lawfull to the said mayor, aldermen, and capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capital citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city for the time being, or the greater part of them, utterly to move, expell, and exclude him or them so refusing or denying to exercise the said office or offices unto which he or they so elected and named, off and from all libertys, priviledges, franchises, and offices of the said city during the pleasure of the said mayor and capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of eight and forty for the time being, or the greater part of them, or otherwise, to commit him or them to any goal of the county of the city aforesaid, there to remain till he or they will exercise the said office or offices, or otherwise to lay and impose fines and ameracements upon every such refusing, as to the mayor, aldermen, and capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city for the time being, or the greater part of them as it shall seem reasonable, and him or they so refusing to take and commit to the common goal or goals of the said city, there to remain untill he or they shall pay, or cause to be paid the said fine or amercement, to the use of the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city.

Refusing to come to Convocation, to be amoved and another chosen.—And further we will and ordain, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city, and their successors, that whensoever it shall happen any of the four and twenty capitall citizens and counsellors of the said city for the time being do die, from his office or place, offices or places, to remove or depart, which said capitall citizens and counsellors, and every of them for evill government, absence, non-residence within the said city by one whole year, of himself willingly absented, or not come to any court or convocation of the common counsill of the said city,

after sufficient summons first to them given, or other reasonable cause be the mayor and the greater part of the capitall citizens and counsellors, and capitall citizens of the number of eight and forty of the said city for the time being, we will shall be amoveable, and that then and as often it may and shall be lawful for the rest of the capitall citizens and counsellors of the said city for the time being, or the greater part of them, one or other of the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city within fifteen days then next following, into the place or places of the said capitall citizens and counsellors of the same capitall citizens and counsellors of the said city, so from his place to depart or abide, or happening to be amoved, to elect, name, and perfect, and then he or they so elected and perfected, his corporall oath being first taken into the said office well and faithfully to execute, before him or them which in this behalf to take the oath shall be by these our letters patents appointed, shall be of the number of four and twenty capitall citizens counsellors of the same city, and this as often as the case shall require.

Election of a 48 Man on the Death or Removal of another.—And we will and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do ordain and grant that whensoever it shall happen any capitall citizen of the number of eight and forty of the said city for the time being do die or depart from his place or office, or from their places or offices, which said capitall citizens of the number of eight and forty of the city aforesaid, or any of them, for the evill government, absence or non-residence within the said city for one whole year, being of himself willingly absent and not coming to any court or convocation of the common counsell of the same city, after sufficient warning first to him or them given, or other reasonable cause by the mayor or greater part of the capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the said city for the time being, we will to be amoved and amoveable; that then and as often it shall be well and lawfull to, and for the rest of the number of the eight and forty of the said city, or the greater part of them, to elect, name, and perfect one other or more of the citizens of the said city within fifteen days then next following, into the place or places of the said capitall citizens, or capitall citizens of the said number of eight and forty of the same city, so happening to die, to be amoved, or departed, and that he or they so elected and perfected, first taking his corporall oath before him or them which in that behalf by these our letters patents shall be appointed, well and faithfully to execute the said office, which shall be of the number of the capitall citizens of the number of eight and forty of the city aforesaid. And as our intentions in the premises may the better take effect, and as the present offices and ministers above in these presents named, and by these presents constituted, and according to the tenor of these presents to be constituted, as well all those which in the offices and places abovementioned by the tenor of these our letters patents, hereafter to be elected to their offices and places, shall swear in due manner to execute. And we will and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do constitute and ordain that Edward Hurdman shall take his corporall oath on God's Evangelists to the office of mayoralty of the city aforesaid, well and faithfully in all things and by all things touching the said office to execute, before our well beloved Henry Baker and Thomas Hemming, now our late bailliffs of the said city, or before one of them, unto which Henry Baker and Thomas Hemming, and to either of them; and we do by these presents give and grant to minister and to take the same oath of the said Edward Hurdman, and that without any commission or further warrant from us to be in that behalf procured and obtained; and that in case of the death or amoveall of the mayor of the city aforesaid for the time being, in which he ought to execute the said office, it shall be well and lawfull for any two aldermen of the said city for the time being, in the presence of so many of the capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of the eight and forty of the same city which will be interested therein, to take the corporall oath of the mayor for the residue of the time, to be elected for the faithfull execution of the office mayor of the said city, without any other warrant in this behalf to be procured.

All Persons chose into the Corporation or Office must be sworn before 10 or more of the Capital Citizens.—And further we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do ordain,

constitute, and grant, that every mayor of the said city hereafter to be elected, and also the aldermen and capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of eight and forty of the same city, and the sherriff and chamberlains in these presents named, and all other to which the said office or offices or places happen to be hereafter respectively named and elected, and also that every recorder, common clerk, auditor, coroner, escheator, sword-bearer, serjeants at mace, and all other inferior ministers and officers of the city and county of the said city, and by these presents to be constituted, or by virtue of these presents hereafter to be constituted and elected, shall lawfully take their severall oaths respectively and corporally before the mayor of the city for the time being, or in his absence before any two aldermen of the said city for the time being, in the presence of such ten or more of the capitall citizens and counsellors, and the capitall citizens of the number of eight and forty of the said city which will be interested therein, to execute the office and offices respectively unto which he or they shall be elected or perfected, well and faithfully to execute; and full power and authority to the said mayor of the said city for the time being, or in his absence any two of the aldermen of the said city for the time being, to minister the oath corporall, as well to the mayor hereafter to be elected, and to all other officers and ministers of the said city and county of the same city for the time being to be elected and constituted, for the true and faithfull execution of their offices respectively unto which he or they and every of them shall be respectively elected and preferred, for us, our heirs, and successors, do give and grant by these presents, without any commission or further warrant in that behalf to be procured.

Directions for keeping Court every Monday.—And further we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, of our especiall grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, to grant to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city, and to their successors, that they and their successors for ever hereafter may have and hold, and have and hold within the said city, one court of record every Monday in every week through the year, before the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the same city, or before any three or more of them for the time being, whereof the mayor or one of the two ancient aldermen for the time being we will to be one, to be holden in the Guildhall of the said city; and that in the same court to be levied all and all manner of pleas, actions, suits, and demands, of whatsoever trespass, with force of arms or otherwise, or contempt of us, our heirs, or successors, done or to be done, or contrary to the form of any statutes, and of whatsoever other trespasses, delicts, and offences whatsoever, within the said city, or county of the same city, suburbs, libertys, or precincts of the same, done, made, or perpetrated, and of all manner of debts, accounts, covenants, detainers of writings, charters, and miniment goods and cattels, taking and detaining of cattle, goods, and other contracts whatsoever, of whatsoever causes, matters, or things, within the county of the said city, or of the said city, suburbs, precincts, or libertys, although the same debts, accounts, covenants, delicts, detains, or other contracts, sum, or value, do attain or amount above forty shillings, or not attain and exceed; and also all and all manner of pleas, actions, complaints, and suits of or whatsoever lands, or tenements, or hereditaments, within the county of the said city, or of the said city, suburbs, libertys, or precincts of the same lying, scituate, and being, as well of assizes, of novel disseisin, death of ancestors, or of any other actions, complaints, pleas, and suits, as well real as personall and mixt, within the said county of the said city, or of the said city, suburbs, libertys, or precincts of the same, happening, issueing, or growing, in as ample manner and form as in the court of record, within the said city, before the bailiffs, aldermen, and chamberlains of the city aforesaid, has been heretofore holden, like please, actions, suits, and demands have been accustomed to be holden, or ought to have been holden, and in the said court to be holden, within the said city, according to the intentions of these our letters patents, shall make continuances of pleas, complaints, and processes whatsoever, in the said court depending, from day to day, every Monday in every week, until the said pleas or complaints, and processes as aforesaid, shall be determined; and that every such plea, complaint, suit, and process, and

action there, as shall be brought, happening, and determined, and that every of them shall be brought, heard, and determined before the said mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the said city, or before three or more of them, whereof the mayor or one of the two ancient aldermen be one, we will by such and the like process, means, and forms, according to the laws and customs of our realm of England, by such means and as by our laws shall be agreeing, and in as ample manner and form as heretofore within the said city, and as within any other court of record in any other city or borough, or town incorporate, which in our kingdom of England is or ought, may or ought to have been done.

Pleas of Lands, &c.—And we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city, and their successors, that they shall have for ever cognizance of all pleas of lands and tenements within the said city and suburbs, libertys, and precincts of the same, touching as well of assize, of non-desseisin, death of ancestors, and certificates arraigned or be arraigned, as of all other pleas of lands, and of debts, trespasses, and of whatsoever other pleas, realls or temporalls, and mixt, within the said city, suburbs, and precincts of the same, arising or to arise, in the said court before the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the said city, or before any three of them or more for the time being, in the Guildhall of the said city to be holden, as fully and entirely as the bailiffs, aldermen, and chamberlains of the city aforesaid, or any of their ancestors have holden or ought to have holden. And moreover we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, grant to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that the said mayor of the said city for the time being, and the clerk for recognizances for debts, according to the form, the statute merchant, and statute of Acton Burnell, to be taken, assigned in manner and form in these presents hereunder expressed or mentioned, shall and may have for ever full power and authority, as the bailiffs of the same city and such clerk heretofore had, to take and receive whatsoever cognizances and executions hereof to be done, according to the form of statute merchant and statute of Acton Burnell lately made: and also to do and execute all other things which by vigōr of the same statute to any mayor and any clerk in any other city or borough incorporate within this realm of England, or cognizances of debts, according to the form of the said statutes, or either of them appointed, or any of them appertaining, or may or ought to appertain: and that the same mayor and clerk for the time being may have and shall have, by virtue of these presents, and shall affirm and apply one seal of two peices, whereof the one part to be of the greater part, and the other part of the same to be of the lesser part, for recognizances before them to be hereafter acknowledged and sealed, according to the form of the said statutes of merchants and Acton Burnell; which said seal shall be for ever hereafter our seal and the seal of our heirs and successors for the said cognizances within the said city to be taken sealed; which said greater part of the seal shall remain for ever in the custody of the mayor of the same city for the time being, and the other part of the seal shall be and remain for ever in the hands of the clerk for the time being deputed or appointed for writing and inrolling the said cognizance, according to the intention of these our letters patents: and for the better execution of our will in this behalf, we will, and by these our letters patents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do grant to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens, and their successors, and ordain that William Wyatt, Esq. now being common clerk of the city aforesaid, and common clerk of us, our heirs and successors, for recognizances and debts, according to the form of the said statutes, or either of them, to be taken, written, inrolled within the said city, and to reserve and keep the memorands and records thereof, and to keep the lesser part or peice of the said seal, and to do and execute all other things which to any clerk for recognizances of debts according to the form of the said statutes, or either of them appointed, so long as he doth well behave himself, and of which the said William Wyatt, our clerk, and of our heirs and successors, shall take cognizance of within the city aforesaid, according to the form of the statutes aforesaid, or either of them, he shall accept, write, and inroll, and keep the lesser part of the seal aforesaid, and further to do and execute all things which to any clerk of recognizances of debts according to the form of the statutes aforesaid,

or either of them, as appointed to be done and executed for us, our heirs, and successors, which we ordain and constitute by these presents: and further we will, and by these presents grant to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city aforesaid, and their successors, and by these presents ordain, that after the decease or removall of the said William Wyatt, which William Wyatt we will upon reasonable cause to be removed, that the common clerk of the same city for the time being be and shall be at all times hereafter clerk for us, our heirs and successors, for recognizances of debts, according to the form of the statutes aforesaid, and either of them, to be taken, written, and inrolled, and to keep the rolls, memorands, and records thereof, and the keeping of the lesser part of the said seal, further to do and execute all things which to any clerk for recognizance of debts, according to the form of the said statutes or either of them belongeth, appointed to be done and executed; and the said common clerk of the said city for the time being our clerk, and of our heirs and successors, for acknowledging of debts, according to the form of the said statutes or either of them, within the said city, to be taken, written, and inrolled, and the keeping of the said rolls, memorands, and records, and the keeping of the lesser peice of the said seal, and futher as to all other things to be done and executed, to the clerk for recognizance of debts, according to the form of the said statutes or either of them appointed, belongeth, to be done and executed after the death or removall of the said William Wyatt, for us, our heirs and successors, do make, ordain, and constitute, by these presents do grant. And moreover for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city, and their successors, that the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the same city for the time being, during the time that they happen to be or shall be in their offices, our justices, and of our heirs and successors, and that every of them be and shall be our justices, and of our heirs and successors, in the same city, and county of the same city, suburbs, and precincts thereof, to keep and conserve, and to be kept; and for statutes of artificers and labourers, weights and measures, within the said city and county of the said city, suburbs, libertys, and precincts thereof, to be conserved, punished, and done, and kept, and to be kept, and punished: and for and to all ordinances and statutes for the good peace of us, our heirs and successors, and for the good keeping thereof; and for the good and quiet rule and government of our people, and of our heirs and successors made or to be made in all their articles in the city aforesaid and county of the same city, according to the form and effect thereof to be kept, and to be made to be kept; and all things contrary to the force, form, and effect of the same ordinances and statutes, or any of them, in the said city and county of the same city being delinquent, to chastise and punish, as according to the form and ordinances and statutes shall be done, and all which to any of our people, of our heirs or successors, of their bodies or burning of their houses shall make to find sufficient suretys for such that shall use or make any threats, for the peace and good behaviour against us, our heirs or successors, and our people, and of the people of our heirs and successors; and if they refuse to find such security, to commit to custody.

Weights and Measures, &c.—And we further will, for us, our heirs, and successors, do grant unto the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city, and their successors, that the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the said city for the time being, or any two or more of them, whereof the mayor or recorder for the time being we will to be one, be and to be our justices, and of our heirs and successors, to enquire from time to time, by the oaths of good and lawful men of the said city or county of the same city, by whom the truth of the things may be the better known, of all and all manner of petty treasons, voluntaries, murders, manslaughterers, misprisons, felonys, wichcrafts, enchantments, sorcerys, magick arts, trespasses, regrators, and extortioners whatsoever, and of all and singulars other malefactors, defaults, and offences, whereof any justices of the peace in any county of our realm of England to be kept, lawfully may enquire by whatsoever and howsoever within the said city and county of the same city done or perpetrated, or which hereafter there shall happen to be done or attempted; and also of all those which in the said city or county of the same city, libertys, or precincts of the same, in conventicles contrary to the peace of us and of our heirs and successors, in disturbance of our people,

of our heirs and successors, or shall go armed, shall go or ride, or hereafter shall presume to go or ride; and of all those which shall lye in wait, or hereafter shall lye in wait, and of all things for any of our people, or of our heirs or successors in the said city or county of the same city to maiming or killing, and also of all hastiness, and of all and singular persons which in abuse of weights and measures, or in selling victuals contrary to the form of thes statutes and ordinances of the same, or of any part thereof, for the common proffit of our realms of England, and of our people, and of our heirs and successors, thereof done or committed, shall be delinquent, or attempt or hereafter shall presume to attempt to be delinquents, or to attempt within the said city or county of the said city, suburbs, libertys, or precincts of the same; and also of whatsoever sheriffs, bailiffs, stewards, constables, goal-keeper, and other officers within execution of their offices about the premisses or any of them unduly have behaved themselves, or hereafter presume to do fearfully, or remisly, or negligently within the said city or county of the same city, liberty, and precincts of the same, and of all singular articles and circumstances in the said city or county of the same city, suburbs, libertys, and precincts of the same done or perpetrated, or which hereafter shall be there done or attempted to be done, or attempted whatsoever way concerning the premisses; and to take indictments whatsoever before the said mayor, recorder, and aldermen, or any of them as aforesaid, or before any other justices of the peace by vertue of any of our letters patents in the said city, or taken and not yet determined, to be inspected and to make processes thereupon against all and singular persons so indicted by them, or before any other justices of the peace by vertue of these our letters patents in the said city made or taken, and not yet determined, to look into and to make processes thereupon against all and singular persons so indicted, by which before them hereafter happen to be indicted untill they be taken, that they may yeild their bodies or be outlawed, to be done and continued: and to and for all and singular felons, wichcrafts, enchantments, sorcery, magick arts, trespases, forestallers, regradors, ingrosses, extortioners, conventicles, and indictments, and to do all and singular the premisses according to the laws and statutes of this our realm of England as in like cases ought to be done, or have been accustomed to hear and determine, and to chastise and punish all the said delinquents and every of them for their defaults, by fine, redemption, amercements, forfeitures, and other like means, as according to the laws and customs of our realms of England, or form, ordinances, and statutes aforesaid, have been accustomed or ought to be done, so as notwithstanding shall not proceed to the determination of any treason, felony, or other offence whatsoever touching the life and members within the said city or county of the same city, libertys, and precincts of the same, without our special licence, or of our heirs or successors. And we will further, for us, our heirs and successors, do command, and by the tenor of these presents, the sheriff of the county of the said city for the time being, at such days and places which the said mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the said city, or any two or more of them, whereof the mayor or recorder for the time being to be one, shall make known and bring before them, or such two or more of them, so many and such good and lawfull men of the county of the said city, or of the city aforesaid, by whom the truth in the premisses may be better known, to enquire. And we also will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, of our especiall grace, and certain knowledge, and meer motion, that the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the said city, or any three or more of them, whereof the mayor and recorder of the said city for the time being we will to be two of them, from time to time, and in all future times, be our justices and of our heirs and successors, and that they and every of them be our justices and of our heirs and successors for the goal of the county of the said city prisoners therein being from time to time, according to the laws, customs, and statutes of our realm of England to deliver, so as to the determination of any treason, misprison of treason within the said county of the said city, suburbs, libertys, and precincts of the same, without our special mandate, or of our heirs or successors, in any wise hereafter shall not proceed: and we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do constitute, and firmly ordain and command, that as well the modern justices

for the goal to be delivered within the county of the said city, and to hear and determine as the justices of the peace in the said city and county of the same city in these presents named and assigned, as all other justices for the goal to be delivered, and for the justices of the peace thereto be preserved by virtue and according to the tenor and true intention of these presents to be assigned and named, before they be admitted to execute their said offices shall take their corporall oaths in form hereafter specified, well and faithfully to execute for the office of goal delivery in the county of the said city, and for the peace in the said city and county of the same city to be kept, and heard, and determined in all things and by all things, and shall also take their oaths in this behalf; and by the laws and statutes of this our realm of England it is provided, and it is our intention in the premisses to take better effect, have given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do give and grant to the said Henry Baker and Thomas Hemming, or either of them, full power and authority to give and administer to the said Edward Hurdman, above and aforesaid named and constituted to be mayor of the said city, and one of the justices for the goal delivery in the county of the same city, and for the peace in the said city and county of the same city, to be kept, heard, and determined, the corporall oath to the office of justice of goal delivery of the county of the city aforesaid to be delivered, and for the peace in the said city and county of the same city to be kept, heard, and determined, well and faithfully to execute, and as is required by the laws and statutes of this our realm of England, it is provided and required for the justices of goal delivery hearing and determining, without any other commission or warrant from us in this behalf to be procured. And further we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do give and grant to the mayor of the city for the time being like power to minister the corporall oath to the office of justices for the goal delivery, and for the peace in the said city and county of the same city to be kept and faithfully to be executed, and other oaths as aforesaid by him to minister, in these presents named, or by these presents constituted, as to his successor mayor of the said city for the times to come, and all other justices for the goal delivery in the county of the said city, and to hear and determine, and to conserve the peace of the said city for the time being, and from time to time to be assigned for ever hereafter, and this also without any other warrant or grant from us, our heirs or successors to be procured or obtained, or release from us, our heirs or successors to be procured or obtained. And we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city, and their successors, that the coroners of the county of the said city for the time being shall make return of all juries, inquisitions, pannels, attachments, and indentures by them taken, and hereafter to be taken, before the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the said city for the time being, or any three or more of them, whereof the mayor and recorder of the said city for the time being we will shall be two, when and as often as they will deliver the same goal of prisoners in the same goal being; we will also that the sherrieff of the county of the said city for the time being shall be attending to and upon the said justices, and of our heirs and successors, for delivery of the prisoners in the goal of the said city being, touching all deliverance and deliverances of the said goal, and the precepts of the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the said city for the time being, or any three of them, or more of them, whereof the mayor and recorder for the time being we will shall be two, and execute from time to time in the same manner and form as any sherrieff of our realm of England before the justices for goal delivery in any county of our realm of England, or of our heirs or successors, to make delivery, return, intend, or execute whatsoever by the laws and statutes of this our realm of England ought or were accustomed. And further we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens, and their successors, that as well they as the said sherrieff and escheator of the county of the said city now being, or by these presents constituted, as all other sherrieffs and escheators of the county of the said city from henceforth in all future times hereafter shall be sherrieff and escheator of the county of the same city, and shall be elected, shall take their corporall oaths before

the mayor of the said city for the time being, and not before any other in the Guildhall of the same city and not elsewhere, all and singular those things which to the office of sherriff and office of escheator of the said county of the said city of Worcester duely, respectively, and faithfully to do, exercise, and execute, and that the mayor of the said city of Worcester for the time being, the names of such sherriff and escheator of the said county of the city of Worcester, so sworn by his letters under the common seal of the said city sealed into our chancery, and of our heirs and successors from time to time without delay, shall certifie: and that every such sherriff of the county of the said city, which for the time shall keep a court of the said city, called the county court of the same city within the said city of Worcester from month to month, upon the Tuesday yearly ever shall hold: and that he may have and exercise all manner such powers, jurisdictions, authoritys, and priviledges whatsoever to the office of a sherriff belongeth in the same city of Worcester, or in the county of the city, libertys, and precincts of the same, such and the like as other sherriffs, or of our heirs or successors, within our realm of England in their bailifwicks, may and shall have, and ought to have, or should have: and that we, and our heirs and successors, all and singular our bills, writts, precepts, and mandates, and of our heirs and successors, which of any cause, thing, or matter, or of whatsoever causes, things, or matters within the libertys and precincts of the same hereafter issueing, for ever shall be all manner of ways directed or to be executed, and with the sherriff of the county of Worcester, ought to have directed and by him to be served and executed, if the same city and precincts of the same an intire county by and of itself had not been made, the sherriff of the county of the city of Worcester for the time being, for ever hereafter may be done and directed: and that none other sherriff of our realm of England, or bailiff, or servant of any sherriff of our realm, but only our sherriff and of our heirs and successors of the said county of the said city of Worcester, and their bailiffs, minister, and servants, shall hereafter enter into the said city, libertys, and precincts of the same to do what to their office of sherriff belongeth or ought to belong therein any manner to exercise, or execute, or any way intermeddle in the same: and that every the sherriff of the same county of the said city, or which hereafter shall be of or for the issues of their office, which to us, our heirs and successors belongeth or ought to belong, every year before the treasurer and barrons of our exchequer, and of our heirs and successors, or before the barrons of the same exchequer shall accompt all which to his office belongeth, or for his office to be done, or to be done, may for ever by his sufficient attorney or attorneys by his letters, or by his writings to be made, directed to the said barrons: and that no sherriff of the said county of the city of Worcester out of the same county, to accompt of any thing to his office belonging, or to any other thing for his office to be done, be compelled personally to appear or may be bound or compelled by any means, so as yet his attorney or attorneys will do the same in form aforesaid. And the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city aforesaid, and their successors may have within the said city, or the suburbs, libertys, bounds, or precincts of the same, one prison and goal, or prisons or goals, in such place or places within the county of the city aforesaid, as to them shall be meet and expedient for the keeping of all prisoners attached, or to be attached, or to prison, or to goal committed, or to be committed, adjudged, or to be adjudged, howsoever within the county of the same city, suburbs, libertys, bounds, and precincts of the same, there to abide as well for any sentence and mandate at our suit, or of our heirs or successors, as of any other whatsoever, untill, according to the law and custom of our realm of England, they shall be delivered: and that the sherriff for the county of the said city for the time being, be and shall be keeper of the said goal or prison, and of the same goals and prisons, or prisoners in the same being.

Liberty for the Corporation to purchase Mannors, Lands, &c.—And further know, that we in consideration the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city and their successors, that they can and may the better bear and support the charges in the said city, of especial grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, have granted and given licence, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors,

do give licence especially and liberally and lawfull faculty, power, and authority, do give to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Worcester and their successors, to have, receive, and purchase to them and their successors or any other statute, as well of us, our heirs and successors, as of all whatsoever of our subjects and liege people, or of any other persons whatsoever, or of any other person whatsoever manners, messuages, lands, tenements, rectorys, tythes, rents, revenues, services, and other possessions, reversions, and hereditaments whatsoever, which be not holden of us, our heirs, and successors in cappity and knight services: and so also the said manners, tenements, rectorys, tythes, rents, revenues, reversions, and services, or other possessions, reversions, revenues, and hereditaments do not exceed the value of one hundred pounds by the year above all reprizes, the statute of lands and tenements, not putting into mortmain or any other act, statute, ordinance, provision, or restraint thereof to the contrary heretofore had, made, acted, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever in any wise notwithstanding.

Grant of Tolls.—And further of our abundant special grace, and certain knowledge, and meer motion, have granted and confirmed, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, do grant and confirm to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city and to their successors, all and singular, the same such and the like libertys, franchises, exemptions, quietances, immunitys, privileges, rights, jurisdictions, fairs, markets, tolls, customs, goods, and cattell of felons, and fugitives, goods and cattells, wayt, estrays, escheats, fines, amersements, issues, forfeitures, lands, tenements, soils, commons, void ground, pompeestures, a provements, and all and other hereditaments whatsoever, as many what such and which the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city now have, hold, use, enjoy, or which the burgesses of the town of Worcester, or the citizens of the city of Worcester, or bailiffs of the city of Worcester, or the bailiffs and citizens of the city of Worcester, or bailiffs and burgesses of the same city, or the bailiffs, aldermen, and chamberlains and citizens of the city of Worcester, or any other by what name or names, or by whatsoever incorporation, or any pretence of any incorporation, or by any lawfull prescription before this time have held or used to enjoy, or ought to have held and enjoyed by reason or pretence of any letters patents by us or any of our progenitors or ancestors, kings or queens of England, by any means heretofore made, confirmed, or granted, or by any lawfull means, right, title, use or prescription, had used, although the same or any of them heretofore were not used, or was or were abused, evill used, or discontinued: and although the same or any of them was or were forfeited or lost. To have, hold, and enjoy unto the same mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city aforesaid, and to their successors forever, therefore yeilding to us, our heirs and successors, such the same and the like services, rents, and sums of money, what and which to us and our progenitors or predecessors, as well before due and payable, and of right ought to be yeilded and paid: wherefore we will and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city and their successors, that they shall have, hold, use, and enjoy, and may have, hold, use, and enjoy forever, all libertys, freedoms, customs, privileges, quietness, authoritys, immunitys, lands, tenements, hereditaments, according to the tenor and effect of these our letters patents, without any occasion or impediment of us, our heirs or successors whatsoever, not willing that the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city or any of them, by reason of the premises or any of them by us, our heirs and successors, or by our justices, sheriffs, escheators, or bailiffs, or ministers whatsoever, be occasioned; molested, vexed, grieved, or in any wise disturbed, willing and by these presents firmly for us, our heirs and successors, commanding and willing as well our treasurer, chancellor, and barons of our exchequer and of our heirs and successors, as our attorney-generall for the time being, and every of them, and all others our officers and ministers, and of our heirs and successors whatsoever, that neither they nor any of them any writ or summons of quowarranto, or any other writt or writts, or processes whatsoever against the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city or any of them, for any causes, things, or matters, offences, claimes, or usurpa-

tions, or any of them, by any, or any of them duly claimed, attempted, used, had, or usurped, before the day of the making of these presents, shall prosecute, or continue, or follow, or cause, or make to be continued: willing also that the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city or any of them, by any justices, officers, or ministers aforesaid in or for due use, claim, or abuse, liberty, franchises, or jurisdiction aforesaid within the said city, suburbs, and precincts of the same, before the day of the making of these presents our letters patents, shall not be molested or impeached, or any of them be compelled to answer: and of our abundant speciall grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant and confirm to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city and their successors, that the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the same city and their successors for ever hereafter shall have, hold, take, enjoy, and use, and may and can have, use, take, and enjoy the full and whole commodity and benefit of all singular gifts, grants, legacys, obligations, annuities, and sums of money by any person or persons to the said now bailiffs, aldermen, and chamberlains, and citizens of the said city or their predecessors, or to any of them, and to any other use or uses whatsoever before given, granted, bequeathed, disposed, or appointed, together with full power to recover and have the same, in whose hands, use, or possession they happen to be remaining or remain, as full and wholly as the said bailiffs, aldermen, chamberlains of the same city might or ought to have recovered, received, used, or enjoyed, if these our letters patents had not been made: and that the mayor of the said city for the time being forever hereafter, may have, hold, and enjoy all and singular offices, jurisdictions, power, and priviledges within the said city, which to the bailiffs of the said city or any of them for the time being, before this time lawfully had held or enjoyed: and also that the said mayor shall do and execute within the said city, liberty, and precincts of the same, all and singular things which the bailiffs of the said city for the time being or either of them before this time, lawfully did: and that the mayor and aldermen for the time being for ever hereafter may have, hold, and enjoy all and singular offices, jurisdictions, places, and priviledges within the said city, which the bailiffs and aldermen of the said city heretofore lawfully had held or enjoyed: and also may do and execute within the said city, liberty, and precincts of the same, all and singular things which the bailiffs and aldermen of the city for the time being, or any of them before there lawfully did: and that the aldermen of the same city or any of them for the time being, may have, hold, and enjoy all and singular offices, jurisdictions, power, and priviledges, which the aldermen of the said city for the time being heretofore lawfully had held and enjoyed: and also do and execute within the said city, libertys, and precincts of the same, all and singular things which the aldermen of the said city for the time being, or either of them before this time did: and that the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the said city for the time being, for ever hereafter may do and execute all and singular things within the said city, which the bailiffs, aldermen, chamberlains, and counsell of the said city, before this time did or used to do; and that the chamberlains and common counsell there before this time lawfully did or accustomed to do: and that the chamberlains of the said city for the time being shall do and execute all and singular things, which the chamberlains within the said city werel awfully wont or ought to do: saving allways.—

The Bishop, Dean and Chapter, and their Tenants, to enjoy all Priviledges and Customs anciently due to them.—And by these presents we will and declare, that these our letters patents, or any thing in the same contained, shall in no wise extend or be extended to the loss or prejudice of the bishop of Worcester for the time being, or his successors, or of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Christ, and the blessed Mary the Virgin, of Worcester, and their successors; but the said bishop, and dean and chapter, and their successors, and their men tenants, and servants respectively should be as free and not charged from the power, government, and authority of the officers of the said city, as if these present patents had not been made, and that they and every of them shall have, hold, and enjoy, and use all libertys, grants, and free customs by them, as their predecessors or other their men

tenants and servants heretofore respectively had taken or used, as well quietly and peaceably they have had, holden, used, and enjoyed, and in such and as ample manner and form as they or any of them have had ought to have had, used, or enjoyed, if these our letters patents had not been made, the liberty of bearing the sword before the mayor of the said city, according to the tenor of these presents excepted, any thing in these presents to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding: and that express mention of the yearly value or contents of the premises, or any of them, or of any other gifts or grants by us, or by any of our progenitors or predecessors to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city aforesaid or to any of them aforesaid made in these presents, doth not stand or be, or any statute, act, or ordinance, provision or proclamation or restraint, before this time had made, done, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding; in testimony whereof we have caused these our letters patents to be made, witness ourself at Westminster, the second day of October, in the year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, the nineteenth, and of Scotland the five and fiftieth, by writt of the privy seal.

YOUNG and PYE.

No. XVIII.

Abstract of the several Clauses made in a Charter granted to the City of Worcester, dated 18th February, 1684. Anno primo Jac. II. Reg.

One nobleman to be elected and chosen recorder of the said city.

The mayor being ill, or otherwise necessarily prevented from attending the business of the city, hath power to depute an alderman in his stead to execute the office.

The recorder hath power to appoint an utter barrister of five years standing, to be his deputy during pleasure.

A power is reserved to the king, his heirs, or successors, to remove the mayor for the time being or his deputy, the recorder or his deputy, sheriff, town-clerk, aldermen, or any of the common council or chamberlains, by declaration in council, or order in privy council, signified to them respectively under seal of the privy council, who are *ipso facto* removed without further process.

Power is given to the chamber to elect a new member, in place of any removal or death, according to the form used for seven years before the date of this charter.

Provided no election be made into the company of 48, until 17 of the said company be dead or removed. To the intent that the number of the capital citizens of the said company shall not exceed 32 for the future.

The city to enjoy all and singular, the like and same coroners, escheators, auditors, sword-bearer, serjeants at mace, and all other ministers and officers, courts, powers, authorities, libertys, franchises, exemptions, pre-eminences, immunities, priviledges, rights, jurisdictions, fairs, markets, marts, tolls customary, felons goods and chattels, goods and chattels of fugitives, waifs, estrays, escheats, fines, amerciaments, issues, forfeitures, lands, tenements, soils, commons, waste grounds, purpestures, improvements, and all other hereditaments whatsoever, in as ample manner as by any prescription or charters formerly they might or ought to have enjoyed; yielding the same rents and services to the crown as have been heretofore paid.

The mayor, aldermen, and citizens to enjoy such liberties, &c. for ever hereafter, but without hindrance to the justices, sheriff, escheator, and bailiff, or other officers of the King.

And without prejudice to the bishop, dean, and chapter their ancient rights and privileges, tenants or servants.

PYGOTT.

By a writ of privy seal. Guilford, C. S.

No. XIX.

Extracts from the Charters and By-laws of the City of Worcester, respecting the Qualifications of Freemen as Electors, &c.

King Henry the third, by his charter, dated 17mo Martii, Anno Regni 11mo, granted to the citizens of Worcester, and their heirs for ever—"Quod habeant Gildam Mercatoriam cum hansa et allis consuetudinibus et libertatibus ad illam Gildam pertinentibus, et quod nullus qui non sit in Gilda illa merchandizam aliquam faciat in prædicta civitate, vel in suburbiis, nisi de voluntate eorundem civium."

Ordinances, Constitutions, and Articles, made by the King's Commandment, and by whole Assent of the Citizens, Inhabitants in the City of Worcester, at their Geld Marchant bolden the Sondag in the Feste of the Exbaltation of the Holy Cross, the Year of the Reign of King Edward the Fourth, after the Conquest the Sixth.

36. Also, that no burgess be made in secrete-wise, but openly before sufficient record.

37. Also, that there be no citizen made within the said city, but that he be resident in the said city. If he go out of the same city, and otherwise resorteth again, and taketh his freedom of the burgefsship in the city, that then he pay taske, tallage, knighten-pence, waches, and other charges within the ward. that he cometh first into the said city by.

41. Also, that there be made fro' this time forth, no foreign burgess, but he be sworn to dwell within the city, and whoso doth the contrary that he be disfranchised of his liberties.

44. Also, That every election of citizens for to come to the parliament, that they be chosen openly in the Geldhall, of such as be dwelling within the franchises, and by the most voices, according to the law and to the statutes in such case ordeined, and not privately; and he or they that returneth them in otherwise, loose to the common treasury Cs. and that from henceforth the citizens that shall be chosen for the parliament be of good name and fame, not outlawed, not accumbred in actions, as high as men may know for worship of the said city.(1)

Constitutions and Ordinances made and ordained by the Great Inquest by the Consent of the Common Council of the City of Worcester, at a Sessions of the Peace bolden the Monday next after the Feast of St. Hilary, Anno primo et secundo reg. Dom. Phil. et Mariæ Rex et Regina Angliæ, Franciæ, &c.

Item, That all such person or persons as claim any freedom, or be free within the said city and liberties thereof, shall inhabit himself and be continually resident and abiding within the said city

(1) For the ordinances respecting the making of freemen, the choosing of members of parliament, and the disfranchising of freemen, as enacted by the Yeld Merchant of the city, 12 Henry VII. See Appendix, p. lvi. Art. XIX; p. lx. Art. XXVII; and p. lxx. Art. XXXVII.

and the liberties thereof, by the feast of St. Michael the archangel next ensuing the date hereof, upon pain of forfeiture and loosing of their freedom within the said city: and that the bailiff of the same city for the time being, shall not at any time hereafter admit or receive, any person or persons as a freeman within the said city without the consent and agreement of all his brethren that have heretofore borne office within the said city, or the more part of them, upon pain of forfeiture of £ 10. to the use of the said city.

At a Chamber holden the 19th Day of February, Anno Dom. 1646.

Whereas by the ancient custom of this city, whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, it hath been used and accustomed, that if any citizen and freeman of this city, or within the liberties thereof, which hath his family removed out of the city and liberties thereof, do dwell and inhabit in some other place, and so hath continued for the space of one whole year, whereby he hath not been subject and lyable to pay scot and lot, and other taxations arising in the said city; that in every such case such person hath been lyable and subject to be disfranchised, and many for that must have lost the privilege, benefit, and liberty of a citizen and freeman of the said city. And whereas in declaration of the said custom, many articles of the yeild and of the common council there, as well in the reign of King Edward IV. King Henry VII. King Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, and in late times, have in favour of such persons given warning by proclamation in there, in three or four several courts after the said year, that if they come not in, and dwell not in the said city before the last proclamation, that they should then be utterly disfranchised, and their names posted up in a table, called the Table of Disfranchisements. And whereas divers persons, whose names are here set down in writing underneath have, for the space of one year and more, removed themselves, together with their families forth of this city and liberties thereof, and have dwelt and inhabited in other places remote, whereby they have not been subject and lyable to pay scot and lot, and other payments arising within the said city; it is therefore, by and with the full assent of the common council now assembled, ordered and enacted, that the said several persons shall be called openly in court four several court days next and immediately following; and if they come not in to inhabit and dwell in the said city upon or before the last of the said four court days, that then every of the said persons so making default shall immediately after the said four court days be absolutely disfranchised from the privileges, liberties, and benefit of a freeman and citizen of this city, and that their several names shall be posted up in the Tolsey in a table of disfranchisements, whereby notice may be taken thereof; and they compelled to pay and perform the toll and other duties as foreigners, and not freemen of this city. F. p. 249.

28th Sept. 1649.—Ordered, that noe freeman shall hereafter be admitted under twenty nobles fine. F. p. 272.

9th Oct. 1676. *Rea, Mayor.*—Whereas many of the citizens of this city have of late withdrawn themselves out of the liberties thereof into the country, and there do dwell and employ their stock, and sell their corn and cattell in this market toll-free, under colour of their freedom here; and also take apprentices, though they use not their proper trades, and sometimes shelter them in the service of other persons, and then procure them to be made and sworn freemen of this city, though indeed they have not served as an apprentice ought to do, according to law, and the custom of this city, to the great damage and loss of the capitall officers of this city, and to the great injury of the resident freeman, who pay the taxes, bear the burthens, and perform the duties of the said city.

For the prevention of these great evils for the future, it is at this yeild ordered and ordayned according to the ancient law made in the yeild of this city in the twelfth year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh, article the 19th; and in pursuance whereof it is thereby ordered and ordayned, that if any citizen or citizens of this city shall discontinue his or their residence within this city, or shall dwell out of the same for the space of one whole year and a day, such citizen or citizens shall loose his or their

privilege of a citizen or freeman of this city for so long time as he or they shall afterwards abide or dwell out of the said city, and shall pay all tolls, talleage, duties, and customs, as though he or they had never been free of this city, unless such citizen shall appear at every court leete of this city, and shall serve on jurys, and do ther duties as a freman, or have a licence from the common counsell for such non-residence:

I. That no person shall be admitted or sworn a freeman of this city, under the pretence of service to any freeman of this city, unless the master or masters, if turned over to another, of such apprentice, doe actually and really use his trade during the whole seven years of such service within the liberties of this city, or unless such master or masters (if he or they dwelt any part of the said seven years out of the said city) did constantly use the said trade, and appear in person at every court leete or lawday (to be sufficiently proved before the mayor and aldermen), and did perform all other duties and services, and pay all taxes as a freeman ought to do. *Liber Legum & Constitutionum*, p. 50.

13th Oct. 1679. *Powell, Mayor*.—Imprimis, We confirm and allow all the several laws in this book before-mentiond, and not crossed.

II. We do request, order, and ordain, that the several good laws already made the 9th day of October, 1676, and several other times, for the prevention of the great damage that does accrue to this city by the admission of persons to the freedom of this city without a just right, and by the great abatement of the tolls due by non-resident freemen, who appear not at our courts, and by admission of freemen without having the stewards present, according to the ancient laws of this city, be for the future put in execution.

III. We do ordain, order, and appoint, that no person shall be admitted and sworne a freeman of this city, between the time of any writ delivered to the sheriff of this city for the time being from his majesty for the electing of members to serve in parliament, and the instant of such election. *Liber Legum & Constitutionum*, p. 58.

10th Oct. 1681. *Solley, Mayor*.—We who are sworne jurors for the making and corroborating of such laws as by our charter we are enabled, being agreeable to the acts of parliament and constitutions of the laws of this kingdom for the maintenance of the rights of the free citizens of this city, and for the good rule and government thereof, do make, ordaine, and constitute this following law; that no mayor, or justices of the peace, of or belonging to this city, shall from this day, swear, or cause to be sworne, or make, or cause to be made free, any person or persons whatsoever that are not qualified as followeth, viz. He must be one that hath served seven years apprenticeship to a freeman of this city, or be born the eldest son of a freeman of the said city, or be voted a freeman by the majority of the chamber or common counsell of the same city: and when they are so qualified, they shall be sworne and made free in the Guildhall of this city, and not in any other place whatsoever. And if it shall appear that any mayor or justice of the peace do, or shall from henceforwards make free of this city any person or persons whatsoever, that are not qualified as is above specified, then every such mayor and justice that shall so act, or abet the doing thereof, contrary to this our law, shall pay each and every of them the sum of £ 100. of current English money, to be paid by them, and every of them, at the next meeting of the chamber or common council of this city, to be held at the Guildhall, and then and there it shall be disposed of to the poor of every parish within the liberties of the same city as it shall be thought fit, by votes, or other agreements. *Liber Legum & Constitutionum*, p. 62.

9th Oct. 1710. *Blake, Mayor*.—We whose names are hereunto subscribed being sworn to confirm, as well as to make wholesome by-laws for the good ordering and government of this city, do hereby ratify and confirm all those laws that are uncrossed in the Book of Laws; and we do humbly pray that those laws that are contained in the Book of Laws should be forthwith put in execution. *Liber Legum & Constitutionum*, p. 110.

No. XX.

Out of an old Manuscript that I found in the Study of Thomas Harris, Esq. some time Town-Clerk of Worcester, since delivered it by me to the present Town-Clerk, Walter Savage, Esq.

The city of Worcester is incorporated by the names of Major, Aldermen, and Citizens, by the Charter of King James I.

And the Court of Record is to be kept by the major, recorder, and aldermen, or by any three of them, whereof the major, recorder, or one of the two ancient aldermen to bee one.

Some customes in this city in use formerly, and to be observed, viz. any widow to enjoy during her life all such lands within the city as her husband was seiz^d of, of an estate in fee simple or fee tail general after their intermarriages, so as no acte was done by him after to discontinue her right thereto.

The eldest sonne that a freeman had, if he require it, is to be made free, paying fifteen pence fees; but it must be his eldest son borne after he was made free, for his sonne borne before cannot challenge it, but must have his freedom by service or by composition, and not by birth: and heretofore freemens dau^{rs} had the priviledge, that such as married with them, paying 13s. 4d. to the citty, and other usual fees, they wer to be admitted to bee freemen, but of latter time, about 30 years past, that custom was held in chamber to be a hindrance to the cittyes good, and to those that by birth or service ought to have the benefit of freedom, and are tyed to support and maintayne the citty, wherefore it was ordered, it being so hurtfull and not for the common good, to be omitted and discontinued. And by our Charters our customes are approved and made good to us, if they shall be good and meet to be used, otherwise they are to be discontinued and altered as time and occasion shall require. It was anciently in custome and use, that any freeman of this citty, if he did depart from the citty to inhabit elsewhere, if he did not kepe in his power his house to resorte unto, or did not perform the duties and payments as a freeman is bound to do, if he did absent himself and had not kept a house for habitation ther for the space of one year, then by the chamber and council of the said citty he was to be ordered to repair unto the citty, and to make his habitation there, and do the duty of a freeman withyn one yere then next ensuing, or else to stand and be aft^r the yere ended absolutely disfranchisd, and loose the benefit of his freedom, and that he and his friends might take notice thereof, his name was to be entryed in a roll to be sett over a post in the Tolsey, to signify such his disfranchisement, if he did not within the yere retorn to inhabit there to do the duties and services of a freeman within the tyme limited.

The custome is alsoe, that he that hath served his apprenticeship may not open his shop for his trade untill he shall be made free of the citty.

Antiquity in the places and offices of service, is to be preferred before seniority in age, although they be one society.

The custome hath been and is, that every one of this citty at his entering into his house, is on the right hand thereof to maintayne the leaden gutter and the inclosures betwixt him and his next neighbour.

By the custom of this citty the widow of every freeman may exercise her husband's trade, soe long as she continues his widowe.

Examenat per me, *Egid Trimnel*, und. Coronatorũ
ejusdem Civitatis, Anno Dom. 1688.

PAROCHIAL OBITUARY.

SAINT PETER.—SECT. XIX. N^o. XXI.

In the following collection of Monumental Inscriptions, it has been found most expedient to abridge them as much as possible, without injury to the useful information they contain respecting family descents; wholly to drop the usual introductory phraseology the greater part of those memorials bear, of "Here lies the body," and to insert only the name, age, descent, and date of the decease of the person, where they are expressed, to whom the tomb, monument, or other memorial of their deposite is inscribed, in the respective churches of this city. On the same principle also, eulogiums and epitaphs, with a very few exceptions, are omitted. The general dates under which these Sepulchral Memoranda are collected, comprehend those only that have not already been copied by either Mr. Abingdon, or his Editor, Dr. Thomas, or Dr. Nash; (1) to whose publications reference must be had for all such inscriptions as are anterior to those periods, the continuation of which is here brought down to the present time.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church of St. Peter, subsequent to the year 1737.

Within the Communion rails—The Rev. Mr. Daniel Brooker (late Vicar of this Church), he died 15th May, 1757, aged 60.

Mr. Jonathan Andrews of Barns Hall in this parish, Gent. died Sept. 8th, 1701, aged 51.—William Andrews, Son of the aforesaid, died Oct. 29th, 1749, aged 70.

North Ile.

East end—Isaac Sargent (Chandler), died Mar. 19th, 1755, aged 36.—William, Son of Isaac and Martha Sargent, died Jan. 5th, 1757, aged 9 years.—William Sargent, Father of the above Isaac Sargent, died Sept. 19th, 1769, aged 77.

Opposite the first pillar—Eliz. Wife of Thomas Cameron, M. D. late of this parish, died Sept. 10th, 1747.—Also the said Thomas Cameron and his second Wife, both lie interred under the same stone near the step to the Altar.

Mr. Joseph Chetle (Sadler), died 31st December, 1741, aged 53.—Ann his Wife, died April 6th, 1753, aged 48.—This is the ancient burial place of the Chetles.

Two Children of Richard and Mary Carey, who died in their infancy.

Between the first and second pillars, East,—Mary, Wife of George Bott, died 16th December, 1771, aged 59.—George Bott, her Husband died 3d December, 1773, aged 62.—Thomas and William, Sons of the aforesaid died infants.

Thomas Wilkinson (late of this parish, Mason), died 25th Nov. 1736.—Ann, his Wife died Dec. 29th, 1738, aged 69.

John Sanders and Hester his Wife, he died 15th July, 1741, aged 72; she died 18th August, 1713, aged 54.

Alice, Wife of Thomas Lilly, Gent. died 10th of May, 1775, aged 71.—Thomas Lilly, Gent. died 21st Sept. 1775, aged 70.

(1) See Vol. II. in Appendix, from p. cxvii to cliv.

Mr. Thomas Bourne, late of this parish, Apothecary, died June 13th, 1756, aged 36.—Thomas, his Son died May 18th, 1757, aged 6 years.—Edward, his Son, died Dec. 26th, 1768, aged 20.—Mary, his Wife died Aug. 31st, 1770, aged 63.

Near the middle pillar—John Gaskell died April 27th, 1766, aged 51.—Eliz. his Wife died Aug. 7th, 1773, aged 59.

John Morgan and Elenor, his Wife, he died May 28th, 1754, aged 82, she died March 31st, 1755, aged 82.

Susan, Wife of Mr. Samuel Meredith, died Aug. 1st, 1741, aged 55.—Edward their Son, died Jan. 2d, 1743, aged 29.

Eliz. Wife of Humphry Strain (Fisherman), died 6th February, 1790, aged 67.

Near the third pillar—Thomas Barret, died 2d June, 1743, aged 62—Mary, his Daughter, died 2d Dec. 1740, aged 24.

Thomas Butler, died 12th May, 1766, aged 48.

In the Belfry—William Lewis (Mariner), died Nov. 2d, 1761, aged 22.—Given Lewis (Mother of the aforesaid), died March 25th, 1770, aged 74.—Ann, her Daughter, died 19th July, 1774, aged 37.

Middle Ile.

West end—Mr. Humphrey Lowe, died 11th Feb. 1741, aged 63.—Mr. Edmund Lowe, died 28th March, 1745.—Eliz. Lockyer, Relict of the above Humphrey Lowe, died 3d October, 1786, aged 84.—Sarah Finch, died 12th Feb. 1778, aged 41.

On a brass plate fixed under the seat on the East side of the third pew,—Joseph Essex (late of this city), who departed this life March 31st, 1786, aged 39.

Near the middle of the Ile,—Mrs. Tryphosa Sanders, Widow of William Sanders, Gent. (and Daughter of Mrs. Tryphena Hester) died October 2d, 1770, aged 72—Thomas Hester, Gent. died Jan. 26th 1771, aged 76.—Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens, Daughter of Mrs. Tryphena Hester, died Jan. 19th, 1775, aged 68.

Opposite the pulpit—Mrs. Tryphena Hester, died June 6th, 1756, aged 88.

Opposite the reading desk—Ann, Wife of Mr. Will. Sollars (Chandler), died Nov. 4th, 1748, aged 38.

South Ile.

At the East end near the first pillar—Mrs. Margaret Norgrove, Widow, died April 24th, 1780, aged 89.—Mrs. Mary Townshend, died 14th, Oct. 1786, aged 70.

The family vault of the Wyldes of the Commandry, in this parish, is at the East end of this ile, close under the window, as appears by a brass plate screwed on the pew which stands over it.

Near the middle of the ile—Mrs. Sarah Hodgkins, died 2d Feb. 1756, aged 80.—Mrs. Sarah Ellis, died Feb. 28th, 1770, aged 40—Will. Ellis, Gent. died 3d Dec. 1773, aged 73.

The Rev. Mr. Thos. Broadhurst, died May 11th, 1745, aged 29.

On the South side of the chancel, behind the reading desk, on a neat marble monument, Mrs. Ann Martin, died Jan. 6th, 1756, in the 73d year of her age. This monument was placed by her Nephew and Executor, Martin Bishop of Gloucester.

On a marble monument on the North side,—H. S. E. Richardus Beard, M. D. obiit viii. die Julii, A. D. MDCCXXXIV, aetat. XLVII.

On a marble tablet against the first pillar, West—Thomas Warner, Gent. born in this parish, 1711, whose inclination for the sea, which began to dawn at a very early period of life, was first gratified, A. D. 1726, in the Bristol Channel, and from thence he travelled for some years in the King's and Merchants service, the Mediterranean seas and Archipelago, after which being persuaded to go to the East Indies as a Lieutenant in the Marine service at Bombay, he soon got the command of a ship under the Hon. Charles Bouchier, Governor of that port: from whence he returned to London, and A. D. 1761,

was appointed Assistant Master Attendant on Shipping for the Hon. East India Company. In this station he continued to the satisfaction of his employers till A. D. 1785, when he resigned, and by the persuasion of his family returned to this city, where he became subject to many disorders he never before experienced, and to which he fell a victim January 8th, 1790, aged 78.

On a small blue stone monument in the South Ile—Mr. Henry Griffiths departed this life May 27th, 1784, aged 53 years.

SAINT MICHAEL.—No. XXII.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church of Saint Michael, subsequent to the Year 1733.

At the entrance of the North door—The Rev. Mr. William Smith, Minor Canon and Sacrist of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, and Vicar of Wichinford, died April 26th, 1730. Age 48.—Mary, his Daughter, died Nov. 24th, 1738, aged 28.—Moses, his Son, died 12th September, 1741, aged 21.—Susanna, his Wife, died Jan. 1st, 1750, aged 68.—Damaris Smith died Aug. 31, 1759, aged 44.—Mrs. Susanna Smith died 13th Decem. 1787, aged 80.

Ann Westwood, of this parish, departed this life Mar. 30, 1789, aged 66.

In the Middle Ile, at the West end—Mr. Rob. Slater departed this life the 8th Nov. 1742, aged 70.

Near the centre of the ile—Mr. John Wylde died 10th Sept. 1755, aged 37.

Martha, Wife of John Bodledge, Gent. died Sept. 27, 1750, aged 37.—Eliz. their Daughter, died the 2d Nov. 1753, aged 19.

Opposite the tenth seat from the West, on a brass plate fixed on a flat stone—The Rev. John Arnold, Rector of Nightwick. Ob. 11th March, 1775. Æt. 49.

Ann Newport, Daughter of John Newport, Esq. of Hanly in this county, died Aug. 5th, 1767.

At the East end of the Middle Ile—The Rev. Mr. Tho. Smith, Rector of Culmington in the county of Salop, died Jan. 28, 1755, aged 29.—Mrs. Joice Smith died June 26th, 1763, aged 74.—Mr. George Smith died 5 January, 1789, aged 59.

Sarah Broster, Widow of Charles Broster, of Salford in the county of Lancaster, Merchant, died May 17th, 1744, aged 80; and left behind her one Daughter, Margaret, married to the Lord Chief Justice Willes: her other Daughter, Sarah, was married to Mr. Comper, of London, and died before her on the 15th June, 1739.

At the North end of the Communion Table—Asenath, the Infant Daughter of William Roe and Susanna his Wife, of this parish, died Nov. 30th, 1737.—Susanna, Wife of the above said William Roe, died 9th Aug. 1738, aged 26.

Mrs. Jane Pool (of this parish) died Nov. 24th, 1757, aged 68 years.—Mr. Rich. Pool, her Husband, died April 11, 1769, aged 71.

SAINT ALBAN.—No. XXIII.

*Monumental Inscriptions in the Church of Saint Alban, subsequent to the Year 1727.**South Ile.*

Near the reading desk, on a flat stone—In the House appointed for all living are deposited the Remains of John, Son of Francis Greves (of this city, Glover) 29th April, 1773.—Eliz. Daughter of Charles Greves, late of this parish, Brazier, died 19 Dec. 1779, aged 61.

About the middle of the ile—George Lewis, who departed this life the 29th day of Sept. 1790, aged 57. He was the Conductor of the Printing Business in the Porcelain Manufactory in this city upwards of thirty years: in which capacity his indefatigable attention and integrity were worthy of imitation.

North Ile.

On a flat stone, at the East end—Ann, the Daughter of William and Sarah Field, died March 1, 1754, aged 9 weeks.—William Field died Feb. 26, 1767, aged 39.

Near the middle of this ile, close to the North wall—Mr. Chew (Organ Builder, and one of the Lay Clerks of Worcester Cathedral) buried 1790.

SAINT HELEN.—No. XXIV.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church of Saint Helen, subsequent to the Year 1737.

On a marble monument fixed on the South side of the Communion Table—Robert Cotton, Esq. late of this city. He married Bridget, Daughter of Walter Noble, Esq. of Longdon, in the county of Stafford, who also lies here interred. Their Issue were Eight Sons and Eleven Daughters; of which number thirteen survived them, namely, Alatheia, Wife of Henry Arden, of Longcrofts, in Staffordshire, Esq. Bridget, Walter, Mary, Susanna, Robert, Catherine, Rowland, William, Michael, Thomas, Jane, Anna, and Anne.—After a life well spent, 38 years whereof were passed in the most perfect conjugal felicity, she (Bridget Cotton) died May 1st, 1760: he died Nov. 24th, 1761.

On a marble monument in the Vestry—Philip Bearcroft, Gent. late Aldⁿ of this city, whose justice and integrity in his publick offices the grateful citizens can attest; whose humanity to the distressed, and charity to the poor, this parish more particularly experienceth, died the 9th of Aug. 1728, aged 80.—His first Wife, Mary, Daughter of Rich. Weston, Gent. lies interred at Martley in this county; by whom he had one child, Mary.—His second Wife, Eliz. Ford, whose Remains lie near his in this church, died Sept. 3d, 1731, aged 77.—Their said Daughter Mary, having married John Mence, of the Rock, Gent. and lived many years a widow, after a life spent in doing good, gave at her death many charitable legacies; among which were, to the Society for propagating the Gospel £100.; to the Infirmary in this city £100.; to the Rock parish, in which she lived, and to this parish, where she lies buried, legacies for cloathing poor men and women annually. In testimony of her affection for those her parents, having by her will ordered this monument to be erected, she exchanged this life for a better, the 14th of February, 1760, aged 75.

On a marble monument in the South Ile—Near this place in a vault, Benjamin Mence, Gent. Mayor of this city in the memorable year 1715. Died 23d Feb. 1735, aged 74.—In the same vault lieth the Body of Hester, his Wife, who died Jan. 5th, 1741, aged 78.—There also lies interred Samuel, the Son of the aforesaid Benjamin and Esther Mence, who died Oct. 10th, 1741, aged 48.—Near the same place are deposited the Remains of Mary, the Wife of the said Samuel Mence, and three of their Children, who died in their infancy. She departed this life April 20th, 1733, aged 34.

South Ile.

Over the lesser door, on a neat marble tablet—Mrs. Sarah Mence, Daughter of Aldⁿ Mence, died March 10, in the year of our Lord 1783, aged 75 years.

Peace to the ashes and the virtuous mind	Alike devoid of malice and of pride.
Of her who liv'd in peace with all mankind.	Good sense her light, plain piety her guide.
Humbly religious, silently sincere,	Like Lydia earnest, and like Lydia true,
Humane to others, to herself severe.	Heaven's truth she learnt, and kept the truth she knew.
Learn'd from the heart; unknowing of disguise;	She gave to piety her early days,
Truth in her thoughts, and candour in her eyes.	And breath'd in dying hours her Maker's praise.
Who sacrific'd no faith for private ends,	Happy! who thus the soul to heaven engage,
Tender to kinsfolks: stedfast to her friends;	Their youth's first choice, their last desire in age.

This monumental tablet in memory of the deceased is erected with the sincerest gratitude and affection, by her near relation and sole executrix, Miss Mary Mence.

Near the East entrance is the following inscription:—Benjamin Mence, Gent. died 7th April, 1775, aged 84.—Catherine, his Wife, died 6th August, 1770, aged 68.

Middle Ile.

On a small marble tablet, on the middle pillar, South—John Williams, eldest Son of John Williams, Vicar of Blodwell, in Shropshire, Clerk, by Sarah his Wife, who lost his life in the Severn, as he was bathing for his health, on the 23d day of August, 1775, in the 20th year of his age.

On the middle pillar on the North side—Mr. Ben. Hook died July 24, 1771, aged 76.—Margaret, his Wife, died April 6th, 1772, aged 72.—Edward, their Son, died April 1st, 1733, aged 33.

North Ile.

On a small marble monument at the West end, with the family arms—Underneath lie the Remains of Thomas Wood, Esq. Mayor of this city in the year 1746; which office he supported with dignity, integrity, and honour, and died in the Commission of the Peace the 26th of August, 1754, aged 60: publicly respected and regretted, privately beloved and lamented.—Also Ann, his Wife, with seven of their Children; she departed this life the 20th of Sept. 1766, in the 66th year of her age. He was Son of Basil Wood, Esq. of the White Abbey, by Abigail, Sister of Sir Edward Leighton, of Loton, Bart. and Grandson of Alex. Wood, Esq. of Shinewood, by Margery, Daughter of Sir Walter Astley, of Patteshall, Bart. in the counties of Stafford and Salop. She was a descendant of Sir Edw. Rogers, of Eastwood, in the county of Gloucester, Bart. and Daughter of Thomas Rogers, of this city, Gent.

Over the first pew from the East entrance—Mrs. Mary Shelton, Wife of Mr. John Shelton, one of the Proctors of this diocese, died in the year 1787, aged 61.

East Cross Ile.

Ben. Sweatman departed this life Jan. 16th, 1755, aged 63.

Mr. William Dunn, of this parish, died the 12th of October, 1746, aged 31.—His two Daughters, Elizabeth and Sophia, died in their infancy.—Also Joshua, his Son, died 29th August, 1751, aged 7 years.

Mrs. Sophia Meredith died 24th December, 1782, aged 71.—Mr. Samuel Meredith departed this life 31st January, 1757, aged 69.—William Dunn died October 7th, 1768, aged 2 years.

Near the first pillar—In a vault lieth the Body of Mary, only Daughter of Mr. Francis Walker

(present Mayor of this city) and Mary his Wife, who died 13th Sept. 1744, aged 32 years.—Francis Walker, Alderman of this city, departed this life Decem. 8th, 1749, aged 68.

Michael, the Son of John and Eliz. Dillon, who died in his infancy.

At the South end of the Ile—Mary, the Wife of Charles Geary, died May 22d, 1767, aged 56.

In the Vestry.

William Douglas, of this parish, departed this life Oct. 15th, 1762, aged 59.

Mr. John Whitehead, Gent. Son of Nathaniel Whitehead, late of Birmingham, Esq. departed this life Sept. 4th, 1790, aged 22.

John Bearcroft, Gent. departed this life 28th of Aug. 1741, aged 49.

South Ile.

Between the second and third window—Sarah, the Wife of Mr. George Frankcomb, of this city, (Clothier) departed this life 15th Oct. 1755, aged 66.

Opposite the second pillar, on a small stone—Mr. George Mence died April 20th, 1744, aged 78.

—Abigail, his Wife, died April 13th, 1748, aged 82.

On a flat stone, at the East entrance of the Middle Ile—Charles, Thomas, Richard, Thomas, Henry, and Catherine, Sons and Daughter of Thomas and Catherine Giles, died young, between the years 1778 and 1789.

Opposite the pulpit—Richard Barton, Clerk, died 30th June, 1741.

In the West Cross Ile, near the font—In memory of four Children of John and Ann Malpas, viz. Mary, Samuel, Sarah, and Joseph, who all died young, between the years 1768 and 1779.—Samuel Malpas died Jan. 14th, 1774, aged 73.—Susanna, his Wife, died 16th of March, 1784, aged 76.

Mary, the Wife of John Randall, and Daughter of Rich. Brown, of Hall-Court, Bishops Froom parish, Herefordshire, Gent. died 11th of March, 1750, aged 50.—John Randall died July 12th, 1757, aged 58.—Susanna, Daughter of the above John and Mary Randall, died Aug. 12th, 1760, aged 14.

Opposite the font, in the Middle Ile—George Willson Master of Arts, Rector of St. Clement's, died September, 1739, aged 93.

John, Arabella, and Benjamin, Children of John and Mary Yarnold, died young, between the years 1747 and 1748.

At the entrance of the Belfry—Mrs. Eliz. Bourne, eldest Daughter of John Bourne, of Acton-Hall, in this county, Esq. died May 9th, 1745, aged 68.

Samuel the Son, Joseph the Grandson, and Margaret the Wife of Joseph Yarnold, of this parish. She died 30th of May, 1749, aged 57.

In the West Cross Ile—Eliz. Clay died April the 2d, 1761, aged 74.—Thomas Clay died April 27th, 1782, aged 56.

Edward Nott, of this parish, departed this life 24th of March, 1748, aged 44.—Eliz. his Wife, died the 1st of Feb. 1756, aged 48.—Frances Powell, of this parish, died July 26th, 1765, aged 80.

North Ile, West End.

Thomas Lingham died May 2d, 1768, aged 47.—Susanna, the Wife of Richard Ballard, of this city, Daughter of the aforesaid, departed this life May 14th, 1776, aged 22.—Susanna Lingham, Wife of the aforesaid, departed this life July 26th, 1777, aged 62.

Ann and Mary Wythes (late of Digley in this city); the former died April 20, 1772, aged 23; the latter, April 20th, 1773, aged 27.—Mrs. Mary Wythes, Widow, Mother of the aforesaid, died Oct. 5th, 1774, aged 56.

Opposite the third pillar—Nicholas Ley and Eleanor his Wife; he died 25 Jan. 1725, aged 40; she died 20 July, 1760, aged 65.

Opposite the pulpit—Rich. Taylor, Alderman of this city, died Nov. 11th, 1754, aged 68. There are several more of the same family interred under this stone.

James Millington, of Cirencester, Gloucestershire, died the 24th of March, 1754, in the 84th year of his age.—Eliz. Daughter of Joseph and Eliz. Millington, died in the tenth year of her age, on the 12th day of Feb. 1757.—Eliz. Wife of Joseph Millington, died Jan. 10th, 1760, aged 55 years.—Martha, Daughter of Joseph and Mary Millington, died an infant, Dec. 31st, 1765.

Within the Communion rails—Mary, Wife of Beville Dryden, Esq. Brother to Sir John Dryden, Baron of Cannons Ashby, Northamptonshire, died April 1st, 1791.

In the Belfry—John George, Clerk of this parish 51 years, died January 7th, 1779, aged 88 years. Mary Sheriff, his Daughter, died October 1st, 1790, aged 67.

On the outside of the church, under the third window, East—lieth Richard Gregory, who died Aug. 5th, 1740, aged 57.

In death, poor Dick had honours paid,

Sleeps in the mansions of the dead :

And decent in his grave was laid :

Of lifeless kings what more is said :

On an old monument of the Walgroves and Fleets, on the right of the Altar, lately brought out of the Charnel-house, is the following quaint distich—

What Life and Love uniteth,

That Death again unknitteth.

SAINT ANDREW.—No. XXV.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church of St. Andrew, subsequent to the Year 1728.

North Ile.

At the East end.—Sarah, Wife of Tho. Griffiths, and Daughter of John Onions, of this city, Clothier, died 14th Nov. 1764, aged 64.—Tho. Griffiths died Feb. 28th, 1777, aged 74.—Tho. Griffiths died April 7th, 1780, aged 50.—Mary Griffiths died Aug. 4th, 1786, aged 43.—John Onions Griffith died Sept. 11th, 1789, aged 53.

Elizabeth, Wife of Mr. Jos. Steward, died June 6th, 1790, aged 58.

John Newman died Aug. 19th, 1790, aged 35.

Margaret, the Wife of William Stephens, died July 13th, 1739, aged 51.—William Stevens died April 22d, 1748, aged 56.

South Ile.

Near the middle—Mr. Tho. Mence died Jan. 24th, 1776, aged 50.

Near the great pillar is a flat stone to the memory of five Children of George and Joyce Wythes, who all died young, between the years 1745 and 1750.—Also Mr. Thomas Wythes, who died May 23d, 1772, aged 66.

In the Cross Ile at the West end—Mrs. Kath. Hiron died July the 25th, 1766, aged 77.

Mr. Tho. Jones, Schoolmaster, died July 24th, 1785, aged 46.

Ann, the Wife of Tho. Elf, died 25 Jan. 1784, aged 44.

In the centre of the Cross Ile, under the great West window—Mary, the Wife of Herbert Shaw, died March 28th, 1768, aged 60.—Thomas Shaw, Son of the aforesaid, died 23d Sept. 1790, aged 46.

Mrs. Mary Ibbetson died 4th Nov. 1769, aged 66.—Miss Martha Ibbetson died 12th Oct. 1769, aged 29.—Thomas, Son of Will. and Mary Hooper, died 9th of May, 1775, aged 4 years.

At the West entrance of the church—Mary, Wife of Rich. Weston (Baker) died 10th March, 1744.

aged 40.—Eliz. their Daughter, died Mar. 5th, 1749, aged 11 years.—Rich. Weston died 1780, aged 63.—At the foot of this stone is an inscription moulded in the imputed spirit of the craft; it stands thus, secundum artem,

Short of Weight.

H L T B O

R W

I H O A J R

A D 1780 A 63

In full Measure it would have stood thus:

Here Lieth The Body Of

Richard Weston,

In Hopes Of A Joyful Resurrection.

Anno Domini 1780, Aged 63.

We "war not with the dead." But a man making riddles in his grave raises no monument to his understanding. Whether this may have been his own, or the whim of others, it is as ill timed as ill placed.

George Mountfort (Joiner) died June 18th, 1770, aged 45.—Dorothy, the Wife of William Lawrence, died Jan. 15th, 1776, aged 49.—Dorothy, the Daughter of George and Dorothy Mountfort, died Dec. 1st, 1776, aged 18 years.

North Ile.

Near the great pillar at the West end—Eliz. Power died April 22d, 1761, aged 70.—Tho. Power, her Husband, died July 11th, 1762, aged 71.

George Corbyn died July 5th, 1713.—Joseph Skinner died July 6, 1741, aged 38.—Dorothy, his Wife, died Jan. 21, 1745, aged 36.—Hannah, Wife of George Corbyn, died 24 Feb. 1753, aged 47.—George Corbyn, their Son, died Jan. 10th, 1753, aged 52.—Others of the Corbyn family are buried under this stone.

In the middle of this Ile—Mary, Wife of John Partridge, (Baker) died January 3d, 1755, aged 28.—John Partridge aforesaid died Dec. 19th, 1772, aged 48.—Mary, the second Wife of John Partridge, died Aug. 11th, 1788, aged 70.—Also an Infant of J. and M. P.

South Ile.

At the East end—Nancy Squire, Wife of John Squire, (Baker) died 14 Jan. 1768, aged 29 years.—John Squire died Feb. 15th, 1771, aged 32 years.—And two of their Infants.

Eliz. Wife of Mr. George Squire, (Maltster) died 3d September, 1773, aged 56.—Mr. George Squire aforesaid died Nov. 27, 1789, aged 76.—Six of their Children are buried with them.

Mary, the Wife of Mr. Edw. Withers, died 5th of April, 1747, aged 52.—Edward, their Son, died 5 Feb. 1747, aged 15 years.—Ann Corfield (Daughter of E. and M. Withers) died May 22d, 1749, aged 25.—Beatrix, second Wife of Mr. Alderman Edw. Withers, and Grand-daughter of Alderman Will. Winsmore, died 3d Jan. 1750, aged 49.—Alderman Edw. Withers died 6th Dec. 1753, aged 48.—Mrs. Mary Corne, (Relict of the aforesaid Mr. Withers) Wife of Mr. Alderman John Corne, died 2d Dec. 1775, aged 45.—Near the great pillar is a flat stone to the memory of 5 Children of George and Joyce Wythes, who all died young, between the years 1745 and 1750.—And to Mr. Tho. Wythes, who died May 23d, 1772, aged 66 years.

Joseph Pember, John Dalby, Thomas Jackson, and Ann Poole (all of this parish.)—Mr. John Pember died March 14th, 1760, aged 64.—Elizabeth, his Wife, died June 12th, 1768, aged 60.

Frances, Wife of Edw. Griffin, died March 6th, 1754, aged 50.

Mr. John Oldnall (late of Bevere, near this city) died Oct. 9th, 1764, aged 56.—Mary, his Wife, (Daughter of James Newnham, Esq. of Winterfold in this county) died 25th Nov. 1787, aged 61.—This is the family burial place of the Oldnalls.

At the East end—Francis Blackmore, A. M. obiit die vigesimo Decembris, A. D. 1760.—Rev. Edw. Chewning Blackmore died Nov. 1st, 1787, aged 82.

Mrs. Abigail Blackmore, Daughter of Edw. and Abigail Higgins, died April 21st, 1734, aged 56.—Chewning Blackmore, of the Tything of Whitston, Gent. died 2d August, 1737, aged 75.—A

neat marble monument near this place of the family sepulture, was put up for them in 1741, with a Latin inscription.

In the Chancel lieth James Hunt, (of this parish, Baker) he died 1st Feb. 1765, aged 55.

Daniel Farley, sen. died Nov. 14th, 1741, aged 66.—Mary, his Wife, died 23 January, 1731, aged 62.—Thomas, their Son, died Jan. 13th, 1715, aged 5.—Daniel Farley, jun. died 23d Dec. 1747, aged 44.—Ann, the Wife of Daniel Farley, died March 14th, 1788, aged 86.

Mr. Alderman Jackson died 22d Novem. 1777, aged 76. Under the same stone and pew are deposited many others of his family.

Within the Communion rails—Mr. Samuel Harper (late of Bristol) died Sept. 29th, 1773, aged 46.

James Brace died Sept. 15th, 1780, aged 24.—John Brace died Sept. 25th, 1783, aged 30.—Jane Brace, their Mother, died April 13th, 1787, aged 63.

Mrs. Martha Jones, Widow of Mr. John Jones, Stationer, died 3d Aug. 1738, aged 80.—Their Son, the Rev. Mr. Rich. Jones, A. M. died Oct. 22d, 1720, aged 25.

Mr. Alderman John Frankcomb died Sept. 11th, 1722, aged 69.—Mrs. Margaret Frankcomb, his Wife, died Feb. 27th, 1734.—Mr. George Frankcomb, their Son, died June 26th, 1759, aged 71.

On the South side of the Altar—This monument, in the year 1750, was erected by Mr. John Oldnall, in filial regard to the memory of his Parents, Mr. Francis Oldnall, late of this city, Clothier, and Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter of Mr. James Nash, Attorney at Law, by Ann his Wife, elder Daughter of the Rev. Mr. William Thornburgh, late one of the Canons of the Cathedral Church, and Son of the pious and learned Doctor Thornburgh, formerly a worthy Bishop of this diocese. Mr. Francis Oldnall was buried March 14, 1718, in the 36th year of his age: Elizabeth, his Wife, was buried May 29th, 1748, in the 69th year of her age.

Middle Ile.

Opposite the pulpit—Esther, the Wife of Edward Ashton, died Sept. 17th, 1780, aged 53.

Elizabeth, the Wife of Richard Birchett, died 9th June, 1728, aged 32.

William Crumpton died Feb. 3d, 1761, aged 48.

Opposite the sixth seat—Thomas Hill died June 12th, 1744, aged 47.—Eliz. Moore, Relict of the said Thomas Hill, died January 9th, 1779, aged 67.—John Hill, their Son, died 15th April, 1782, aged 44.

Ann, Wife of Mr. James Anthony, died 1st Oct. 1773, aged 63.—James Anthony died April 18th, 1784, aged 71.

Opposite the fourth seat—Mrs. Sarah Grocock, Daughter of John and Sarah Allen, died March 10th, 1732, aged 53.—Mr. Rich. Burchett died March 5th, 1741, aged 63.—Jane, his Wife, died March 17th, 1774, aged 70.

Opposite the third seat—Mary, the Wife of Joseph Watson, (Smith and Ironmonger) died 12th Dec. 1741, aged 34.—Two of their children are also buried there.

Near the font—John and Joseph, Sons of John and Mary Daniel, died in their infancy.—Also Sarah, their Daughter.—John Perrins, their Grandson, died an infant, Nov. 15th, 1778.—Mary Daniel aforesaid died Nov. 22, 1781, aged 63.—Mr. John Child died 3d Feb. 1784, aged 27.

SAINT CLEMENT.—No. XXVI.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church of St. Clement, subsequent to the Year 1723.

Under the East window, by the Communion Table—Mr. Henry Giles died 14th Feb. 1745, aged 68.—Mary, his Wife, died 30 Jan. 1744, aged 46.—Mr. Henry Giles died 8 March, 1769, aged 50.—Sarah, Daughter of Mr. Tho. Giles, died 19 Feb. 1779, aged 25.—Margaret, Wife of Mr. Tho. Giles, departed this life 27th Nov. 1779, aged 57.

Mrs. Eliz. Giles Spinster, died 15th Aug. 1754, aged 68.

Joice, the Wife of Mr. Henry Faything, (Clothier) died 22d Nov. 1740, aged 62.—Ann, Wife of Mr. James Giles, (Glover) Daughter of Henry and Joice Faything, died 15 March, 1741, aged 34.

Mr. George Cooksey (Clothier) died 7th January, 1741, aged 60.—Mr. Edw. Cooksey died June 5th, 1745, aged 69.

Below the step to the Communion Table—Mr. Thomas Evans died 2d March, 1759, aged 71.—Elizabeth, his Wife, died 20th October, 1761, aged 61.

Mrs. Mary Tregenna (Spinster) died 11th Decem. 1766, aged 37. She was Daughter of the Rev. John Tregenna, Rector of St. Maugan in Pydre and St. Roche, in the county of Cornwall.

John Russell (of this parish, Owner) died June 13th, 1769, aged 61.

South Ile.

At the entrance from the Chancel—Susanna, Wife of John Bellamey, died July 1st, 1780, aged 52.

Opposite the pulpit—William, Son of William and Rebekah Pugh, died 17th Aug. 1788, aged 25.

—William Pugh (his Father) died 18 Oct. 1788, aged 58 years. Also five Children, who died infants.—Drusilla, Daughter of Thomas and Drusilla Pugh, died an infant, Oct. 7th, 1787.

North Ile.

At the East entrance—Mr. John Herbert died March 29th, 1752, aged 69.—Joyce, his second Wife, died July 24th, 1758, aged 62.—Mary, his Wife, died 1721, aged 33.—Joseph, Sarah, and Elizabeth (his Children) died young.

Winnifred Allcott died May 6th, 1767, aged 87.—Mary Jones, Daughter of the above, died June 8th, 1767, aged 61.—Joshua Jones, her Husband, died June 23d, 1782, aged 73.

Francis Pool (Baker) died May 16th, 1768, aged 48.—Elizabeth, his Wife, died April 24th, 1764, aged 47.—Also three of their Children, infants.

Opposite the middle pillar—William Allford died February 2d, 1747, aged 76.—Joyce, Wife of Richard Giles, died October 24th, 1766, aged 29.

On a small marble tablet at the West end—Mary, the Wife of Geo. Hook, of this parish, (Millwright) died June 15th, 1774, aged 61.

SAINT JOHN.—No. XXVII.

*Monumental Inscriptions in the Church of St. John, subsequent to the Year 1593.**South Ile. East end.*

To the memory of Ann, Wife of Michael Clements, Esq. (Captain in his Majesty's Royal Navy) and Daughter of the late Edward Cope Hopton of Worcester, Esq. by Mary his Wife, this stone is inscribed. She possessed the noblest attainments of human nature; charity without ostentation, liberality without profusion, and piety without enthusiasm; patience marked her footsteps, for she had drank of the cup of affliction. She departed this life on the 11th day of July, 1786, aged 47.

On another stone—Here lieth the remains of the truly valuable Edward Cope Hopton, late of the Precincts of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, Esq. of whom it is difficult to say enough, and to say nothing would be unpardonable: his integrity and honesty, piety and charity, generosity and hospitality, declared the man, the Christian, and the friend; with patience and Christian fortitude he endured a painful life, which with calmness and serenity he resigned April 24th, 1754, aged 46, beloved and lamented by all who knew him.

Here are piously deposited Ingram and Mary Brigginslaw, Great-grand Children of Henry Ingram, Esq. He died 24th Dec. 1671; she died 18th August, 1673.

Philip Jones of this parish, departed this life 14th May, 1752, aged 37.

Near the centre of the Ile on a small stone—Thomas Hill, Gent. departed this life 25th April, 1716.

Middle Ile.

Near the Communion rails, Francis Moore, died 28th Feb. 1683.—Katherine, his Wife, died 21st May, 1658.

There are many very ancient flat stones in this ile, whose inscriptions are obliterated.

Within the Communion rails—Joseph Carwardine, Gent. died Jan. 12th, 1690, aged 51.—Richard Carwardine, Gent. died August 30th, 1721, aged 47.—John Thornburgh, Gent. died March 8th, 1728, aged 55.—Margery, Wife of Rich. Carwardine, Gent. died Aug. 12th, 1657, aged 42.—The aforesaid Rich. Carwardine, Gent. died Aug. 26th, 1674, aged 65.

Eliz. Relict of Mr. Rich. Carwardine, sen. died 1st March, 1692, aged 69.—Mr. Thomas Carwardine their Son, died 10th April, 1702, aged 39.—Rich. and Thos. their Sons, died in their infancy.

Johannes Johnson, Armiger, died 8th April, 1654.

Nearly opposite the pulpit, Joane, Daughter of Mr. James Powell, and beloved Wife of William Farr, died 29th Nov. 1701, aged 52.—Susanna their Daughter, died Feb. 6th, 1674, aged 21.—Mr. William Farr of Temple Laughorn, sen.—Mr. William Farr of Boulton, died May 8th, 1733, aged 45.

Near the above lieth the body of William Gillam (Tanner, late Clerk of this parish), he died Sept. 2, 1702, aged 59.—William his Son, who was Clerk of this parish, he died Jan. 14th, 1707, aged 29.

At the West end—Beatrix, Wife of Thomas Chaunce, died 20th Aug. 1676, aged 34.—Mr. Thos. Chaunce, late one of the Common Council of the City of Worcester, died 12th Oct. 1691, aged 56.

At the entrance into the Belfry—Mr. James Millard, and Mrs. Hannah Burraston, his Daughter, he died Jan. 17th, 1733; she died Jan. 23d, 1741.

In the Belfry—William Young, died 11th of September, 1727, aged 63.

Mr. James Young, died 11th July, 1729, aged 37.—Mr. David Brown, related to the above Mr. James Young, died 18th March, 1741, aged 28.

Near the great South door, Humphry Dunn, late Churchwarden of this parish, died 10th April, 1755, aged 53.—Mary Simpson, died 25th Nov. 1754, aged 29.

Cross Ile.

Mr. John Webb of this parish, died July 31st, 1741, aged 61.

In the Vestry,

Are several stones whose inscriptions are very much obliterated.

Mr. George Baker, died in the year 1715, aged 81.—Margery, his Wife, died Aug. 12th 1728.—Mary, their Daughter, and Wife of William Baker, died 27th Sept, 1736, aged 54.

Ann, Wife of John Byrkin, died 12th April, 1725.—Mary, his second Wife, died 8th Nov. 1735.—Grace, the Wife of Thos. Parker of this Parish, died Feb. 6th, 1746.—Susannah the Wife of Mr. William Hopkins of Barrs Court, near Hereford, died 30th April, 1750, aged 50.

On the East wall, on a small marble tablet—Near this place are interred the remains of William and Abigail Lilly, Son and Daughter of William Lilly of the City of Worcester, Gent. by Ann his Wife, Daughter of John Freeman of Gaines, Esq. who died in their infancy, between the years 1766 and 1768.

Between the windows, on a marble monument—Here lieth the body of Catherine, Relict of James Pytts, Esq. late of Wick, who died August 28th, 1709, aged 86.—Thos. Pytts, fourth Son of Edmund Pytts, Esq. and Susanna his Wife of Kyre Wyard in this County, born 24th April, 1741, died 4th Sept. 1775.

On a marble Tablet, Mr. Simon Herron of this parish, departed this life May 13th, 1735, aged 67.

North Ile.

At the West end—Eliz. Stokes, departed this life 2d Dec. 1725, aged 24.

Near the West window, on an oval marble tablet—Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Robt. Harrison, Rector of Doverdale and Croome in this County, and Elizabeth Ann his Daughter, whose Remains are deposited in a vault near this place; he departed this life, Dec. 13th, 1770, aged 36; she departed this life July 29th, 1787, aged 21.

On a brass plate, between the two former monuments—Thomas Smith (Gunsmith, late of the parish of St. Helen in the city of Worcester), died Jan. 11th, 1749, aged 79.—Rebeckah his Wife, died Feb. 18th, 1760, aged 85.

On a stone tablet near the West window—Mr. William Withy, of the parish of Cotheridge in this county, departed this life March 8th, 1715, aged 51.

On the South side of the Communion Table—Mr. John Badger, Vicar of this parish, died Sept. 30, 1690, aged 45; memorable for having been the day of his birth—John, his only Son, died April 5th, 1687, aged 14.—Mrs. Jane, Sister to the forementioned Mr. John Badger, sen. died Jan. 6th, 1689, aged 23.

Against the first pillar opposite the pulpit—Gulielmus Briggins Shaw, Gent. et Anna Filia, hic pie depositi expirantibus, Filia, 25 Jun, 1660, Patre, 7 Nov. 1663.

Prae-
Non A } missi.

On the North side the Communion rails, on a neat modern marble tablet—To perpetuate the memory of Richard Carwardine and John Thornbrough, Gentlemen, late of this parish, this monument is erected pursuant to the will of Mrs. Mary Rogers, Relict of the abovenamed gentlemen, and of Thomas Rogers, late of Highgate in the County of Middlesex, Esq. she died Nov. 4th, 1763, and lies buried in this Chancel, in the same grave with her two first husbands.

M. S. Mariae dilectissimae Uxoris Gulielmi Bund de Wick, Generosi, Filiae et Haeredis Johannis Parsons de Overbury in hoc com. Armig. ex Dorothea Uxore, Filia Gulielmi Higford de Dixton in com. Glouces. Armig. quae febre correpta, obiit 30 die Decembris, Anno Salutis nostrae 1737, aetatis suae 23.

On the South side of the Communion rails is raised a tomb, over which is erected a marble monument of very ancient workmanship, having a coat of arms at top, the whole with an inscription in Latin of

considerable length, but much defaced, commemorates Abel Gower, of Boulton, in this parish, who died in the commission of the peace for this county. The date is obliterated.

On the North side the Chancel window—Reliquiæ Richardi Carwardine, Armig. Ob. Jun. 21, An^o Dⁿⁱ 1689, Ætatis 51.—Josephus Carwardine, Generosus, ob. Jan. 12, Anno Dⁿⁱ 1689, Æt. 44.

ALL SAINTS.—No. XXVIII.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church of All Saints, subsequent to the Year 1737.

On the South side of the Altar is a very neat marble monument—Sacred to the memory of Patience, Wife of James Turner, Esq. who died Aug. the 13th, 1759, aged 56.—Sarah, Wife of Henry Turner, Son of the above, died April the 1st, 1765, aged 35.—James Turner, Esq. died Feb. the 4th, 1789, aged 81.—Henry Turner, Esq. departed this life Aug. 30th, 1789, aged 56. In testimony of her loss his Daughter Ann, Wife of John Allen, Esq. with him, has erected this monument.

South Ile.

On a marble monument between the first and second window from the West—Near this place lieth the Body of Mr. John Southall, of the parish of St. Nicholas, who died 20th of April, 1731, aged 58.—Also Sarah. Relict to the abovenamed, who died 11th of June, 1739, aged 62.

On another marble monument near the above—In memory of Mrs. Mary Rogers, who died May the 6th, 1753, aged 45.—Also of her Husband, Mr. Tho. Rogers, late of Besford Court, in this county, who died 11th April, 1773, aged 68.

Over the South door is a small marble tablet, representing a patent, part unrolled, and part folded up, having a medallion of Queen Ann, in relievo, pendant by a label, in manner of a seal annexed to the deed.—Inscription: "This Rectory of All Saints was augmented A. D. 1718, 1752, 1762, with £800. laid out 1765, in purchase of Stock-Green Farm (now All Saints Farm) in Little Inkborough, Worcestershire. Of this sum, given by Queen Ann's Bounty £600.; Subscription, as in parish register, £100.; the Rev. W. Clieveland, Rector, £100." On the fold, "Anna Regina," as the sign manual. Round the medallion, as the seal, "REGNI CLERI, ECCLESIAE: DELICIAE, PATRONA, DECUS." On the marginal part of the seal, "Hanc grato posuit corde effigiem Rector."

On another marble monument fixed in the South wall near the West window—This is erected to the memory of Samuel Smith, Gent. Ob. Sept. 20th, 1746.—Also of Susanna his Wife. Ob. the 16th of January, 1754, aged 84.—Mr. Richard Smith, Son of the above named, ob. February the 19th, 1754, aged 43.—Also of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith (Daughter of the above named Samuel Smith, Gent. and Susanna his Wife) Ob. Aug. the 14, 1757, aged 56.

Middle Ile.

On a small marble monument on the South side of the gallery—In memory of Mr. Alderman William Davis, and Hannah his beloved Wife. He was one of the Master Builders of this church, 1739; the respectable upright Mayor of this city, 1772. He died 4th March, 1788, Æt. 82. She died 15 June, 1769, Æ. 67.

In the centre of the Vestry is a flat stone over the grave of the above, with nearly the same inscription as on the monument, to which is added—Here lieth the Body of Ann Davis (Mother of the Alderman) who departed this life Sept. 4th, 1747, aged 81.

On the North side of the gallery, corresponding with the foregoing monument, on an oval stone tablet—Mr. Charles Steward, sen. died May 22d, 1772, aged 52.—Alice, his Wife, died July 24th,

1765, aged 45.—And four of their children, viz. Thomas died Jan. 3d, 1746, aged 1 year and 3 weeks. Ann died October 8th, 1751, aged 1 year and 11 months. Thomas died May 8th, 1762, aged 4 years. Sarah died Feb. 19th, 1764, aged 11 years.—Mr. Charles Steward died Sept. 28th, 1785, aged 42 years.

North Ile.

On a small oval freestone monument—In memory of Sarah Soule, who died Feb. 23d, 1771, aged 38.

Near the North door, on a handsome marble monument—In a vault beneath this monument lies interred the Body of Edward Lowbridge, Esq. one of the Aldermen of this city, who died May 22, 1742, aged 57.—John Lowbridge, his Son, died March 6th, 1732, aged 23.—Likewise four Sons and two Daughters, and Mary the Daughter of John his Son, who all died young.—Elizabeth, Relict of Edw. Lowbridge, Esq. died 22d June, 1765, aged 82.—Eliz. Lowbridge, their Daughter, died Decem. 22, 1780, aged 70.

In the same vault lyeth interred the Body of Mr. John Nash, an annual benefactor to the poor of this parish. Also the Body of Dorothy, his Wife. They both dy'd in the year of our Lord 1729, in the 74th year of their age.—Margaret Stonehall, her Sister, died March 26th, 1727, aged 72.

On a small monument East of the door—Mary Romney, the Wife of John Romney, of this parish, died October 23d, 1720, aged 38.—The said John Romney died Feb. 28th, 1746, aged 67.—Five of their relatives are also buried near them.

On a small square marble tablet—Underneath the front seat lies Mary, the Wife of Rich. Paine, of this parish, who departed this life the 23d of Decem. 1777, aged 52 years.—Richard Paine died 10th April 1790, Æt. 62.

On a neat marble monument between the second and third windows from the West—James Smyth, Gent. died Sept. 6th, 1740, aged 68.—Ann, his Wife, died April 14th, 1728, aged 39.—Four of their Sons, viz. James, William, Thomas, and Robert, died in their infancy. Mr. James Smyth, their only surviving Son, caused this monument to be erected.

On a brass plate, screwed on the upper pannel of a seat opposite the middle pillar—The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord. Underneath this place lieth the Body of James Ross, (Son of James and Fanny Ross) who departed this life 2d Oct. 1780, aged 1 year and 8 months.

On a very neat marble monument near the end of the Ile—In a vault near this place are deposited the Remains of Mr. Cocker Draper, of this city, Clothier, who died 22d day of June, 1716, aged 40.—Mrs. Comfort Shepherd, his second Wife, died the 22d day of June, 1753, aged 76.—Mrs. Comfort Draper, their Daughter and only Child, died the 11th day of June, 1765. To whose memory Mrs. Sarah Hall, executrix and residuary legatee of the said Mrs. Comfort Draper, erected this monument.

On a neat marble monument on the North side of the Communion Table—Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, Relict of Henry Johnson, of Upper Wick, in this county, Gent. and Daughter of Thomas Chetle, of the Wallhouse, in the same county, Esq. died March 22d, 1728, aged 75.

East Cross Ile.

Near the East door—Mr. John Hunderhill, and Ann, his Wife: she died the 23d of October, 1762, aged 75: he died the 19th of March 1763, aged 75. He was the Son of Henry Hunderhill, of Bankland, in the county of Devon, by his Wife Mary, Daughter of the Hon. Col. Wykes, by his Lady Penelope, Sister to Sir Potham Southcote, of Mohun's Ottery, in the said county, an ancient, honourable, and loyal family.

Mr. Richard Gem died Feb. 23d, 1790, aged 72.—Also a Son and Daughter, who died in their infancy.

In the opposite end of this Ile—Ann, the Daughter of Edw. and Hannah Wellings, died March 30th, 1779, aged 15 years.

South Ile.

Eliz. Relict of John Spilsbury, late of this parish, and Daughter of Nathaniel and Catherine Morgan, died Oct. 13th, 1787, aged 70.

Between the second and third pillars—Mary, the Wife of Giles Redding, died 18th Jan. 1766, aged 66.—Thomas, their Son, died 29th of March, 1766, aged 41.—Giles Redding, their Grandson, died June 27th, 1771, aged 3.—Mr. John Redding, sen. Attorney at Law, Son of Giles and Mary Redding, died 13th of April, 1784, aged 58.—Jemima, Wife of Thomas Redding, died 26th March 1786.—Mr. Giles Redding ob. 26 Sept. 1791, *Æt.* 91.

In the middle of this Ile—John Hicks, sen. of this parish, who departed this life 3d April, 1743, aged 43.—Here also lie three of his Children, John, Grace, and Thomas.

Mr. George Gregg, of St. John's, Apothecary, died 8th of Feb. 1741, aged 35.

Mrs. Susanna Gorle departed this life Jan. 6th, 1761, aged 34.—Mr. John Gorle died 29th Oct. 1783, aged 68.

In the Cross Ile, between the North and South doors—Eliz. the Wife of Gervas Piercy, died Decem. 10th, 1747, aged 59.—Mary, their Daughter, died June 21st, 1749, aged 30.—Also three Children, who died in their infancy.—Gervas Piercy died Jan. 4th, 1753, aged 58.—Edward Piercy, Son of the above Gervas Piercy, died Feb. 17, 1784, aged 61.—Eliz. his Wife, died Aug. 8, 1750, aged 47.

Eliz. Applebury, of this parish, Widow, departed this life the 18th day of June, 1739, aged 91.—Mary, the Wife of William Aston, of the parish of St. Helen, Daughter of William Applebury, of this parish, died Dec. 7th, 1728, aged 38.—Also her Infant.—Mr. Samuel Barnes, of this parish, (Baker) died Jan. 1776, aged 61.—Also Samuel, his Son, aged 10 years and 9 months.—Four more died in their infancy.

Mary, the Daughter of Tho. and Eliz. Willoughby, (Chandler) died May 11th, 1755, aged 23.—Three more of their Children died in their infancy.—The above Eliz. Willoughby died Sept. 26, 1766, aged 59.—Tho. Willoughby (aforesaid) died April 26, 1776, aged 76.

Mr. Tho. Soule, of this parish, Ironmonger, died April 18th, 1717, aged 51.—Elinor, his second Wife, died Dec. 1st, 1704, aged 30.—Thomas, the Son of John and Mary Soule, died Nov. 5, 1733, aged 22 weeks.—Mary, Wife of John Soule aforesaid, died June 27th, 1756, aged 49.—Mr. John Soule, sen. died Dec. 24th, 1760, aged 64.

North Ile.

West end—Tho. Stone died Jan. 13th, 1765, aged 77.—Eliz. his Wife, and their Sons, John and Edward Stone, lie buried here.

Near the second pillar—Mrs. Frances Smith (Spinster) Daughter of Timothy Smith, Gent. and Eliz. his Wife, who lie near this place, departed this life the 7th day of April, 1767, aged 60.

Near the third pillar—Mr. William Hundley departed this life Dec. 28th, 1783.—William, Son of William and Sarah Hundley, died in his infancy.—Isabella, their Daughter, died May 28th, 1768.

Near the fourth pillar—Thomas Powell, of this parish, departed this life the 6th of Aug. 1765, aged 55.—Eliz. Rowlands died 12th March, 1782, aged 55. She was the Widow of the above Thomas Powell, and afterwards Wife to Rich. Rowlands, who out of respect to her memory has caused this stone to be laid down.

John Farmer, of this parish, died Sept. 17th, 1727, aged 52.—Joyce, his Wife, died Sept. 12th, 1739, aged 77.—Robert, Son of Tho. and Ann Miles, Grandson of the aforesaid, died April 12th, 1748, aged 25.—Thomas Miles died Feb. 14th, 1755, aged 57.

William Pitt departed this life Sept. 16th, 1743, aged 48.—Elizabeth, his Wife, died Dec. 8th, 1744, aged 50.—Seven of their Children died in their infancy.

Near the third pillar, from the East,—Thomas Callowhill, jun. died May 1, 1738, aged 37.—

Thomas Callowhill, sen. died the 1st of Jan. 1740, aged 72.—Jone, his Wife, died Nov. 6th, 1741, aged 70.—William, Son of Will. and Eliz. Gibbs, died Sept. 19th, 1739, aged 4 years.

Catherine, the Wife of Mr. William Winsmore, jun. died July 3d, 1702.—Mr. Will. Winsmore, Husband to the aforesaid Catherine, died Sept. 1st, 1702, aged 26.

Anne, Wife of Mr. Geo. Bradley, departed this life 12th Oct. 1741, aged 39.

Mr. Ben. Pearkes died Sept. 5th, 1741, aged 48.—Mrs. Mary Bradley, Wife of Mr. Geo. Bradley, died July 20th, 1739, aged 43.—Mrs. Martha Pearkes, Wife of Mr. Ben. Pearkes, departed this life Aug. 16th, 1741, aged 43.—Samuel, Son of the aforesaid, died July 22d, 1741, aged 23.—Will. their Son, died Aug. 24, 1741, aged 19.

Middle Ile.

Mr. Henry Fayting, of the parish of St. Clement, Clothier, departed this life Oct. 18, 1742, aged 61.

Mr. Thomas Baker (youngest Son of Mr. Baker, once Mayor of this city) died June 4, 1740, aged 55.

Opposite the Pulpit—Mr. John Eckley departed this life Aug. 2, 1753, aged 78.—Mrs. Penelope, Widow of Mr. Ben. Eckley, Nephew to the above Mr. John Eckley, died Nov. 16, 1786.

Margaret, the Wife of Rich. Squire, of this parish, departed this life Sept. 30th, 1741, aged 32.—Eliz. their Daughter, died Nov. 20th, 1751, aged 21.—Six others of their Children died in their infancy.—The said Rich. Squire (one of the Master Builders of this church, which with many memorial works, here and throughout this county, will be lasting monuments of his skill and abilities) departed this life Aug. 1st, 1786, aged 86.—Robert, Son of the said Rich. Squire, departed this life 16th Sept. 1786, aged 52.

Mary Rawson died March 20th, 1769, aged 71.—Mr. William Edwards, of this parish, died Aug. 11th, 1783, aged 73.

Mr. Humphrey Evett died March 14th, 1739-40, aged 76.

Rich. Callowhill died Oct. 9th, 1752, aged 11.—Tho. Callowhill died April 8, 1777, aged 42.

Eliz. the Daughter of John and Ann Hill, of this parish, departed this life Feb. 14th, 1754, aged 2 years and three months.

William Lilly, Esq. departed this life May 14th, 1786, aged 55.—Mrs. Eleanor Lilly, Mother of the aforesaid William Lilly, Esq. departed this life Jan. 21st, 1788, aged 88.

At the entrance from the Belfry—Rich. Blackmore departed this life Nov. 6th, 1741, aged 41.

In the Vestry.

Mrs. Mary Squire departed this life March 28th, 1755, aged 24.—Mrs. Margaret Squire, Widow, died 24th Jan. 1781, aged 80.

Near the North side of the Vestry—Beneath this stone lie Sam. Smith, Gent. and Susanna, his Wife; also Mr. Rich. Smith, and Mrs. Eliz. Smith, their Son and Daughter. [See their Monument, p. cxiii.]

Opposite the second pillar—Winifred, the Wife of John Cheshire, of this parish, died Dec. 26, 1761, aged 38.—John Cheshire, aforesaid, departed this life Oct. 21st, 1763.—Also three Children, who died young.

The following interments in this church, although beyond the prescribed limit of the dates of those already inserted, are too remarkable in their history to be omitted.

South of the Altar, in the wall of the Vestry, beneath an arch prepared out of proper respect to the magistracy of this city, when this church was built, are the figures at full length, and of the size of life, of Edward Hurdman, Esq. and Joane, his Wife. He was the last High Bailiff, and first Mayor of Worcester, A. D. 1621. They are represented kneeling at a desk, in the act of prayer. He is dressed in his magisterial robes; and the insignia of his office form the embellishment of the monument. His Wife is represented in the habit of a gentlewoman of that age. The only part of a long inscription, that is too much defaced to be wholly intelligible, Dr. Nash has thus given: "Sacrum memoriæ Dⁿⁱ. "Edwardi Hurdman, Ballivi ultimi et Prætoris primi hujus civitatis, necnon Joanæ dilectissimæ con-

"jugis suæ." On a flat stone within the rails of the Vestry:—Here lieth the Body of Mr. Edward Hurdman, last Bayliff and first Mayor of this city, aged 70; also Joane his Wife, aged 90.

Near the South Ile, on a flat gravestone is this inscription:—Sacred to the memorie of the Masacred Gent. Mr. Richard Chetell. At the charge of Mrs. Anne Chetell, his endeared Wife. Aged 24 yeares. Deceased 19 March, 1645. This gentleman fell a victim to the spirit of the times, and is said to have been hanged before his own door.

Parallel in situation to this, near the North Ile, a stone is thus inscribed:—Here lieth the Body of Elizabeth the Daughter of Mr. James Collins, of this parish, Chandler.

In the register of this parish, under the year 1703, October 2, is an account of a dreadful fire, which consumed the house of this James Collins, in which himself, his wife, and seven children were burnt to death. The grave of this daughter is close to that in which the collected remains of her family are deposited. The maid servant of this family escaped the fire with a broken limb, to meet a fate yet more deplorable: she soon after this accident went to live with the unfortunate Mrs. Palmer at Upton Snodesbury, where she and her mistress were murdered, and the house burnt, to conceal the deed.—A deed marked with uncommon atrocity—perpetrated by the instigation of an only son on an aged mother, to become possessed of her fortune. A. D. 1707. Nov. 7.

SAINT SWITHIN.—No. XXIX.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church of St. Swithin, subsequent to the Year 1733.

In the North Ile of St. Swithin's old church, as taken by Dr. Thomas before it was demolished in 1733 was an inscription over the family vault of Mr. Thomas Percy, who died in January, 1663, when he was High Alderman, as appears in the register of the parish; having been Mayor the preceding year, (he is the same who is mentioned in the table of benefactors to the poor of this parish); as also to the memory of Joyce, Wife of Richard Percy, afterwards married to John Hawkins, Esq. [See the register of baptisms of this parish, Jan. 16, 1619, in which he is so styled] and died a Widow, in May, 1642, according to the register of burials, May 4, 1642. These inscriptions are severally referred to in the will of the above-mentioned Thomas Percy, in the Prerogative Office, London. [See Dr. Nash, Vol. II. in Appendix, p. cxxi.]

On a flat stone in the Belfry—Elizabeth, the Wife of John Wagstaff, departed this life Oct. 28th, 1750, aged 59.—Also her Grandson, aged near 4 years.—Eliz. second Wife of John Wagstaff, died Oct. 21st, 1766, aged 56.—John Wagstaff aforesaid, Clerk of this parish 28 years, died June 29th, 1767 aged 77.

Middle Ile.

On flat stones, beginning at the West entrance—Ann, the Wife of John Evans, died May 29th, 1764, aged 51.—John Evans, her husband, one of the Serjeants at Mace of this city 23 years, died March 7th, 1771, aged 57.

Here lie the Bodies of four Children of Thomas Nott and Ann his Wife viz. Ann, aged 9; Penelope, aged 5; Eliz. aged 3; Margaret, in her infancy: they all died in the years 1733 and 1734.—Thomas Nott (their Father) died Oct. 14th, 1737, aged 39.—Henry Noxon, Uncle to the aforesaid Children, died July 11th, 1744, aged 45.—Elias Gregory (second Husband to the above named Ann Nott) died July 9th, 1753, aged 45.—Thomas Nott the younger died the 10th of October, 1756, aged 21. Ann Gregory, Widow, died October 23, 1764, aged 69.

John Child, of this parish, departed this life March 17th, 1783, aged 55.

Mary, the Wife of Thomas Morris, of this parish, died Nov. the 9th, 1738, aged 57.—Mr. Thomas Morris died June 8th, 1772, aged 86.—Mr. Thomas Morris, jun. departed this life March 29th, 1778, aged 63.—Mary, the Wife of William Hall, of this city, (Grand-daughter of the above named Thomas and Mary Morris) departed this life Jan. 5th, 1782, aged 37.—On the next stone to the left—Mr. Benjamin Bennett, of this city, (Grandson of the said Thomas and Mary Morris) died Feb. 26th, 1790, aged 43. He was—but words are wanting to say what: think what a Christian ought to be, and he was that.

Mary, the Wife of John Lerigoe, departed this life 10th of March, 1741, aged 70.—John Lerigoe, late of this parish, one of the Chamber of this city, died 5th May, 1744, aged 67.—Anna Maria Turberville departed this life Nov. 17th, 1755, aged 45.—Sarah Turberville died August 1st, 1767.—Mr. Henry Turberville departed this life Dec. 18, 1771, aged 55.—Mrs. Sarah Turberville died Jan. 26, 1776.

Mr. John Elcox, sen. departed this life the 25 January, 1748, in the 63d year of his age.—Hannah, his Wife, died September 10th, 1741, aged 58.—Two of their Sons and two of their Daughters died in their infancy.—Mr. John Elcox, Son of the above Mr. John Elcox, departed this life the 17 Feb. 1781, aged 57.

On a brass plate on the floor of the third seat from the Pulpit, on the South side of this Ile—Sarah Tipton died 29 Oct. 1749, aged 38.—John Tipton died May 20th, 1751, aged 39.—Mrs. Jane Tipton died 14th Dec. 1788.—On another plate—Benjamin Tipton died Feb. 23d, 1784.

On a flat stone opposite the second seat—Hic etiam sepultus jacet Josue Perry, Vir pius, probus, urbanus. Obijt 7 die Augusti, anno Domini 1761, Ætatis 67.

John Auster died the 8th February, 1782, aged 45.

Close by the above, on another stone—Benjamin Bennett departed this life April 5th, 1776, aged 70.

On a large flat stone opposite the Pulpit, having a coat of arms—In this vault are interred the Bodies of Mr. John Riley, of this parish, Grocer; and Lettice and Mary, his Wives.—Also seven Children, by Mary, his second Wife, viz. John, Mary, Anne, Martha, Jonathan, Rachel, and William.—Mr. William Riley died Feb. 17th, 1766, Ætat. 72.—Also Catherine, the Wife of Mr. William Riley, and Daughter of Thomas Chetle, of Stoke, in this county, Gent. who died March 18th, 1754, Ætat. 53.—And three Children of the said William Riley, by Catherine, his Wife, William and Chetle, who died young, and Rebecca, who died March 29th, 1760, Ætat. 22.

Ann, the Wife of James Hay, sen. of this parish, departed this life May 12th, 1735, aged 65.—James Hay, sen. buried the 13th of October, 1740, aged 67.—Mr. James Hay, jun. in the 39th year of his age.—John, the Son of James Hay, jun. buried 13th August, 1737, aged 1 year.

Elizabeth Stockdale, Wife of James Stockdale, departed this life March 1st, 1734, aged 44.—Three Children of the above mentioned, viz. James, Samuel, and Susanna, died in their infancy.

Mrs. Jane Cooke, Wife of Mr. Caleb Cooke, of this parish, departed this life August 19th, 1763, aged 56.—Mr. Caleb Cooke aforesaid, departed this life October 23d, 1777, aged 75.—Mrs. Judith Cooke died April 20th, 1777, aged 78.

On another small stone—E. F. 1790.

Cross Ile.

Facing the Altar—Near this place, under Mr. Josiah Hundrill's stone, lieth the Body of Mrs. Kezia, the Wife of Mr. Edward Higgs, who departed this life July 20th, 1770, aged 65.

In memory of Mrs. Margaret Evans, Spinster, Governess of a celebrated boarding school for the education of young ladies sixty years in this city, who died January 16th, 1755, aged 82.

John Floyer, Esq. died 13th Nov. 1757, aged 74.—Mrs. Eliz. Floyer, Relict of the above named, died Sept. 15th, 1759, aged 71.—Mrs. Anna Maria Bridgeman died Aug. 29th, 1779, aged 67.—Thomas Floyer, Gent. died Nov. 15th, 1783, aged 75.

Close to the wall at the South end—Ann, Wife of Mr. Rich. Sorton, died Dec. 30, 1779, aged 50.
Mr. William Oliver died March 4th, 1776, aged 72.—Mrs. Eleanor Oliver died August 21st, 1777, aged 63.

Rob. Walker, of this parish, died Nov. 2d, 1741, aged 64.—Anne, his Wife, died Jan. 1st, 1742, aged 63.

Dorothy, Wife of Benjamin Cowell, departed this life April 9th, 1772, aged 62.—Three of their Children died in their infancy.

A very handsome marble monument, executed by J. Bacon, Esq. R. A. is set up at the North end of the Communion Table, to the memory of Joseph Withers, Esquire, and Mary, his Wife. [See the Plate of the Monument, with the Inscription, Sect. XII.]

Opposite to this, at the South end of the Altar is another neat marble monument, with the following inscription:—*Beati in Domino morientes.*—In the middle vault of this Chancel, made with the consent of the Rector and parish, and confirmed by a faculty of the Bishop's Consistory Court, is deposited the Body of Mrs. Rebecca Ashby, Widow and Relict of Edward Ashby, of this parish, Gent. (who was buried in the old Chancel, near the present Pulpit, the 9th of August, 1780, aged 45) and the Daughter of Richard Clarke, of Walford, in the county of Hereford, Gent. by Rebecca, his Wife, who was buried under this vault the 20 of Oct. 1689, aged 80). She dyed the 19th, and was buried the 23d Oct. 1735, aged 84.—Also in the same vault is deposited the Body of Stephen Ashby, Esq. Son of the said Edward and Rebecca. He died the 2d, and was buried the 5th of September, 1743, aged 63.—And in the same vault is likewise deposited the Body of Mrs. Susanna Parsons, Aunt to Susanna, the Wife of the said Stephen Ashby. She died 5 Jan. 1741, aged 87.

North Ile.

On a neat marble monument the following is inscribed—In a family vault near this wall is interred the Body of Mr. Henry Hope, of this parish, Grocer, who died Sept. 29th, 1753, aged 65.—His only surviving Child, Mr. Tho. Hope, has caused this monument to be erected in memory of his well beloved Father.—His Daughter, Eliz. Hope, died the 1st Nov. 1741, aged 22.—His Son, Henry Hope, died the 7th Nov. 1745, aged 28.—Mr. Tho. Hope above mentioned died August 29th, 1763, aged 46.

On a brass plate on the floor of the third pew, from the East end of the church, and on the North side of the Middle Ile—Edward Wolley obiit Aprilis 18mo, 1742, *Ætatis sui* 63.—Thomas Wolley obiit Decembris 1, 1747, *Ætatis sui* 27.—Eliz. Wolley obiit Septembris 8, 1754, *Ætatis suæ* 63.

On another plate, fixed on a pannel at the North end of the pew—Mrs. Mary Wolley died 16 April, 1790, aged 62.

On a brass plate on a pannel of the fourth pew—Mrs. Sarah Hickman died April 25, 1788, aged 52.

In the sixth pew, on a brass plate on the floor—Ann Brookes, Daughter of John and Ann Brookes, departed this life Nov. 23d, 1743.

On a brass plate on a pannel of the ninth pew—Esther, the Wife of Sam. Bedford, died 30th Oct. 1760.—John, their Son, died in his infancy.—James, the Son of S. and Marg. Bedford, died 9th April, 1771.—Margaret, Wife of Samuel Bedford, died Dec. 4th, 1774, aged 40.—Two of their Sons, Abraham and John, died in their infancy.

On the floor of the tenth seat, on a brass plate—Mr. William Smith, of this parish, died May 13th, 1742, aged 68.

On the floor of the thirteenth seat, on a brass plate—Ann, the Daughter of Tho. and Mary Strickland, of this parish, departed this life Dec. 23d, 1747, aged 1 year and 5 months.—Mary, Daughter of the above, died Sept. 2d, 1757, aged 6 years and 10 months.

On a brass plate on the floor of the second pew of the North Ile—Dorothy, the Wife of George Till, died 28th June, 1748, aged 37.—George Till died 22d Nov. 1760, aged 49.

On a brass plate on the floor of the second pew from the West, and on the South side of the Middle Ile—Russell Laugher departed this life March 3d, 1749, aged 53 years.

In the passage to the back seats, between the Font and the above pew, on a brass plate on the floor—Sam. Holdsheep died Dec. 10, 1748, aged 71.—Eliz. Holdsheep died Jan. 24, 1769, aged 80.

Between the third and fourth pews from the Pulpit, on a brass plate on the floor—Jane Morris, Wife of Rowland Morris, Grocer, in this parish, departed this life Feb. 19th, 1749, aged 24.

South Ile.

On a small neat marble monument between the second and third windows from the West—Near this place are interred the Remains of Mr. John Clements, of this city, Apothecary, who departed this life 23d July, 1781, aged 79 years.

Underneath, on a marble monument—Samuel Clements, and Mary, his Wife.—Miss Mary Clements died 1770.—Mr. Samuel Clements, of Lichfield, 1771.—Mr. Joseph Clements, of this city, 1774.

On the South side of the Communion rails, on a small grey marble monument, near the Vestry—Prope hunc locum requiescit in pace omne quod mortale fuit Johannis Hackett, olim de hac civitate Nicotianisti. Obijt vigesimo octavo die Februarij, 1729. In memoriam charissimi Patris Thomas Hackett, de civitate Bristolensi, Mercator, hoc marmor posuit, 1748, regnante Georgio Secundo, Patre Patriæ dilectissimo.

On a small neat marble monument—In the family vault lye the remains of Martha Philley, late of the city of Worcester, Spinster, Daughter of Edward Philley, Esq. by Martha, his Wife, who was Sister to Samuel Swift, Esq. Ob. 20th Jan. 1757. Ætat. 75. In gratitude of whose memory her Nephew, Skynner Philley, of this city of Worcester, Gent. hath ordered this monument to be erected.

North end of the Cross Ile—Sarah, Daughter of Giles Wells, died June 29th, 1738, aged 26.—Sarah, the Wife of Giles Wells, died the 17th of September, 1755, aged 84.—Luke Wells died Jan. 6th, 1757, aged 47.

On a flat stone in the East Porch—John Hickman, of the parish of St. Peter, departed this life March 28th, 1776, aged 84.—Mary, Wife of John Hickman aforesaid, died Dec. 28th, 1760, aged 64.—

Eliz. Wife of Charles Yardington, of Evesham, Daughter of John and Mary Hickman, departed this life July 17th, 1764, aged 38.—Edward Hickman, of Evesham, Son of John and Mary Hickman, died February 20th, 1772, aged 38.—Mary, Daughter of Edward and Ann Hickman, departed this life Feb. 7th, 1771, aged 2 years.

On another flat stone to the right—Benjamin Hickman (late of this parish) departed this life April 23d, 1743, aged 76.

SAINT MARTIN.—No. XXX.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church of St. Martin, subsequent to the Year 1737.

South Ile.

On a marble monument, between the door and the window to the right of the entrance of the church—Near this pillar, in one grave, lye the Bodies of Mr. Richard Grismond, Mrs. Eliz. his beloved Wife, and two of their Sons. Eliz. and Martha, surviving Daughters of the aforesaid Mr. Richard and Mrs. Eliz. Grismond, have given to the poor of this parish the sum of 25 shillings per ann. on

condition that the grave wherein the above named lye be never disturbed, nor any other person buried therein, after the decease and interment of the donors in the same grave, nor without their consent whilst living; which condition, if not performed, yⁿ the s^d gift to cease, and revert to the right heirs of the donors.

On a small marble tablet beneath—Opposite this place, in the Middle Ile, lies buried in the vault with her Father and Mother, Elizabeth Oseland, Daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Grismond, who died Dec. the 18th, 1764, aged 61.—Also Martha Fisher, Daughter of the said Richard and Elizabeth Grismond, who died May 30th, 1771, aged 66.

On a small marble monument, at the East end of the South Ile—Near the third column from this place lieth Mr. Edward Hickman, late of this city, Glover. Obiit 3d December, 1756, *Ætatis* 56.—Also Mr. Thomas Tooby, late of this city, Woollen Draper. Obiit 30th March, 1776, *Ætatis* 39.

Near the foregoing, on a brass plate—In memory of William Judgson, late of this city, Glove Manufacturer, who died 12th October, 1789, aged 46.

On a neat marble monument on the South side of the Altarpiece is this inscription—In a vault underneath lies the Body of Mrs. Ursula Howman, who died Aug. the 28th, 1755, aged 85.—Also Mr. John Howman, who died December 21st, 1756, aged 74.—Benjamin Johnson, Esq. who died July 13, 1773, aged 70.—And Mary, his Wife, who died 7th of April, 1784, aged 75.

On a very neat marble monument on the North side the Altarpiece, having the arms of the family in relievo, and an urn covered with drapery on the top—Sacred to the memory of George Wingfield, Esq. of Leopard, who departed this life the 24th day of August, 1785, aged 49 years. An affectionate Husband, and a valuable Friend.

North Ile.

At the East end, on a flat stone, having a coat of arms on the top of it—Mrs. Sarah Swift, Daughter of Charles Swift, Gent. late of this city, departed this life March 3d, 1783, aged 82. Amongst other charities she bequeathed five hundred pounds to the Infirmary at Hereford.

On a brass plate fixed on the lower pannel of the Vestry door—In a vault beneath this place lieth the Body of John Coall, who died 26th day of February, 1780, aged 78.—Also Hannah Coall, his Wife, who died the 27th day of March, 1786, aged 79.

On a brass plate, on a pannel between the 51st and 52d pews, near the West end—Under part of this pew lyes interred, in an arched vault, the Body of Mr. Thomas Staples, of this parish, Attorney, who died the 10th day of June, 1778, *Æt.* 57.—Also Mary, his Wife, who died the 13th day of October, 1774, *Æt.* 52.—Also William, their Son, and Elizabeth, Sarah, and Ann, their Daughters.

Cross Ile.

On a plate fixed on the pew, No. 36—Ann Hall died the 30th of January, 1773, aged 90.

On another plate—Hannah Hall departed this life 21st of Oct. 1781, aged 63.—Mr. John Hall died May 31, 1787, aged 67.

On the West side, on a brass plate fixed at the back of the pew, No. 47—Near this place lieth the Body of William Ranford, who died Nov. the 2d, 1773, aged 44.

On a tablet over the North door—The Rev. Benjⁿ Lane did by his last will and testament bequeath the sum of fifty pounds to be distributed in bread amongst the poor of the parish of St. Martin, at the discretion of the churchwardens and overseers: also the sum of three hundred pounds to be paid to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Martin aforesaid, in trust, for them to apply the same towards building a tower to the parish church of St. Martin.—The Rev. Mr. Lane lies buried under the mayor's seat of this church.

On a tablet over the churchwardens' pew at the West end of the South Ile—Mr. Thomas Moore and his Wife Ann founded an hospital in this parish for the relief and education of 10 poor children of this parish and city, and endowed it with houses and lands in this parish and city worth above £40.

per ann. She at her death appointed £150. for charitable uses; which was disposed of by Sir Robert Berkely as followeth, viz. a rent charge of inheritance of £9. 3s. 4d. per ann. was purchased, and is to be paid to the churchwardens of this parish at Christmas and Midsummer, by equal portions, and by them to be distributed as follows, viz. upon every New-year's Day, for ever, 50s. amongst 50 poor people of this parish: upon every Saturday in the year 2s. 6d. to the governor of the said hospital, for the better relief of the 10 poor children: and every Christmas Eve 3s. 4d. to the governor of the said hospital, to make some extraordinary provision for the 10 poor children's dinner on Christmas Day.

Middle Ile.

On the pew door, No. 17—Near this place lieth the Body of Elizabeth, the Wife of William Harris. She died 16 April, 1774, aged 72.

At the South end of the pew, No. 19, on a brass plate fixed to the pillar—Jane Hickman, Widow of Edward Hickman, late of this city, Glover, died the 20th April, 1780, aged 80.—Mr. Alexander Bowker, Grandson of the aforesaid, died Feb. 4, 1782, aged 24.

On the door of the pew, No. 22—Samuel Morris, of this parish, died July 1st, 1776, aged 59.

On the door of the pew, No. 29—Underneath, in a vault, lieth the Body of Mary Tomany, who died March 26th, 1784, aged 54.—Felix M^cTomany departed this life May 21st, 1785, aged 50.

On a brass plate between the pews 31 and 32—Richard Goodman departed this life Jan. 31st, 1773, aged 56.

On a brass plate at the North end of the 32d pew—Under this and the adjoining pew, No. 33, in a vault, lieth the Body of Daniel George, who departed this life 24th June, 1782, aged 81.

On a brass plate fixed between the 33d and 34th pews—Near this place is interred the Body of Mrs. Jane Paine, Wife of Mr. Joseph Paine, of this city, who died 27th of December, 1783, aged 63.—Mr. Joseph Paine, who departed this life 28th of May, 1785, aged 65.

On a brass plate fixed on the pew door, No. 35—Eliz. Whittinslow departed this life Nov. 30th, 1779, aged 62.—Ann Brace, Sister to the above, departed this life Feb. 17th, 1780, aged 56.

SAINT NICHOLAS.—No. XXXI.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church of St. Nicholas, subsequent to the Year 1718.

In the first arch, at the entrance of the vault, on flat stones—Mr. John Vernon died 25 Dec. 1760, aged 64.—Eliz. his Wife, died 24 Jan. 1757, aged 63.—Joseph, their Son, died Aug. 22, 1774, aged 38.—Catherine, their Daughter, died Sept. 27th, 1764, aged 37.—Eliz. their Daughter, died 6 April, 1777, aged 55.

Mary Hayles died 6 July, 1750, aged 83; Relict of William Hayles, Gent. who lies interred near this place.

Thomas Hill, late of this parish, Mercer, aged 67.—Sarah, Thomas, Samuel, and Thomas, Children of Thomas Hill.

Henry, Son of Pretty and Ann Man, died an Infant, Sept. 28, 1768.

William Hayles died August 10th, 1732, aged 71.—Richard Hopton, Esq. died 4th Feb. 1740, aged 44.—Eliz. his Wife, died 27th March, 1757, aged 47.—Mr. Rich. Hopton, jun. died Sept. 9th, 1774, aged 34.

Charles Hopkins, Gent. Alderman of this city, died 13th August, 1745, aged 66.—Eliz. Wife of Mr. James Gyles, (Niece to the aforesaid Alderman) died 30 January, 1759, aged 60.

Second arch on the North side of the vault—Miss Ann Kelly died Sept. 17th, 1788.

Charles Green (of this parish, Mason) died 24th April, 1731, aged 64.—Mrs. Ann Linton died 14th Sept. 1787, aged 80.

Mary, third Daughter of Sir Authur Hesilrige, of Noseley Hall, in the county of Leicester, Bart. died Aug. 3d, 1750, aged 15 years.—Mary Blackburn died 14 June, 1786, aged 66.—Mr. Joseph Blackburn died July 9, 1787, aged 66.

Stephen and Eliz. Oxenbold. He died Aug. 1728, aged 76. She died Aug. 1727, aged 75.

Marian, the Wife of Francis Brooke, died 27 March, 1727, aged 35.

Mr. Gilbert Brooke, of this parish, died October 22, 1790, aged 69.

Sarah, Wife of Mr. Francis Wilson, of this parish, Mercer, died 29th October, 1781, aged 28.—And three of their Children, who died in their infancy.

Under the third arch—Miss Catherine Levett, Spinster, died June 1st, 1760, aged 31 years.

Mr. William Bayley died 17th March, 1776, aged 42.—Maria, his Daughter, died in her infancy.

Mrs. Mary Green, Widow, died 1st January, 1756, aged 65.

Elizabeth Tonerton died 13 April, 1768, aged 82.—Mr. B. Langford died July 28, 1787, aged 52.

Under the fourth arch—John Fearnie died Aug. 28th, 1720, aged 79.—Lucy, his Wife, died May 13th, 1709, aged 68.

Hariet, Daughter of Phillip and Nancy Prosser, died an infant, Oct. 21st, 1786.

Benjamin Purshall, Doctor of Physick, died 30th January, 1735, aged 57.—Ann Purshall, his Wife, died Jan. 18th, 1781, aged 82.

In the middle of the vault, at the East end—Mr. Will. Redding, Joiner, Oct. 22d, 1766, aged 45.

Mrs. Alice Partridge died 3d March, 1745, aged 80.

Elizabeth Edwards died 4th Feb. 1741, aged 39.

Mr. Dennis Stadling died Sept. 18th, 1744, aged 70.

Near the first pillar from the East end—John, Son of Tho. and Ann Alies, died an infant, Dec. 1, 1785.

Mr. John Baker died 16th Sept. 1752, aged 70.—Sarah, his Wife, died 28 Feb. 1764, aged 68.

Mr. William, Son of John and Mary Berwick, died Sept. 12th, 1767, aged 21 years.

Opposite the second arch—William Ballard, who died Mayor of this city 10th Sept. 1724, aged 48.—Diana, his Wife, died 5 Aug. 1745, aged 52.—Their three Daughters, Diana, Cecilica, and Isabella, died young, between the years 1721 and 1725.—Thomas, their Son, died an infant.

John Fitts Frederick Burr, Esq. of Doctors Commons, London, died May 10, 1764, aged 28.

Mrs. Mary Phillips died Feb. 24, 1766, aged 62.—Mr. Nath. Chinn died March 10, 1769, aged 33.

Near the second pillar from the East—Sarah, the Wife of James Oliver, died 31 of Jan. 1759, aged 37.—Sarah, their Daughter, died young, 24 Oct. 1759.—Dorothy, the Daughter of James and Dorothy Oliver, died young, May 9th, 1767.—Dorothy, the Wife of James Oliver, died 27 Jan. 1782, aged 57.

James Duppa died January 11th, 1761, aged 68.

Near the second pillar on the South side—John Henry Oldnall, Son of the Rev. Sam. Oldnall and Mary his Wife, died young, Nov. 23d, 1785.—Mary, Wife of the Rev. Sam. Oldnall, and Daughter of Mr. Russell, of this city, died June 21, 1788, aged 34 years.

John Middlemore died 3d May, 1739, and Stanford Middlemore died the 3d April, 1740: both Sons of John Middlemore, of Aselwell Hall, in the county of Worcester, Esq. and Elizabeth his Wife.

Damaris Brown died an infant, July 6th, 1755.

Mary, Wife of Gilbert Tolly, died 14 August, 1731, aged 63.—John, their Son, died 5 May, 1732, aged 26.

Mr. Richard Adamson departed this life Nov. 22d, 1790, aged 55.

Thomas Hurdman died July 7, 1761, aged 66.—Mary, his Wife, departed this life March 23d, 1756, aged 60.

Susannah, Lucie, and Susannah, Daughters of William and Anne Sextie, died infants, between the years 1733 and 1736.—Mr. William Sextie died May 2d, 1770, aged 48.

The Rev. Mr. William Pitt departed this life July 28th, 1753, aged 61.—Mrs. Sarah Pitt, Wife of the aforesaid, died April 29th, 1778, aged 59.

In the Vestibule of the church—Francis Haines, Alderman, ob. 28 of October, 1707.—Hannah, his Wife, ob. 3 of April, 1724, *Æt.* 82.—Franck Haines, Son of Alderman Haines, ob. 11 March, 1724, *Æt.* 53.—Elizabeth Haines, a Daughter, died 18 August, 1727.—Ann Richardson and Edward Richardson, Son and Daughter of Sam. Richardson, Goldsmith.—Also five Children of Rich. Richardson, viz. Anne, Mary, Elinor, William, and Sarah.—Anne, Wife of Richard Richardson, Goldsmith, Daughter to William Higford, of Dixtone, in Gloucestershire, Esquire, ob. 8 December, 1731, *Æt.* 39.

Mrs. Dorothy Mucklow died Dec. 30, 1723, aged 82.

At the West end of the church—Mr. Thomas Hergest died 21st Jan. 1722.—On the same stone—William and Joseph, Sons of Joseph and Judith Severn, died infants, between the years 1729 and 1732. Joseph Severn (their Father) died November 19th, 1759, aged 57.—Thomas, his Son, died Dec. 23d, 1760, aged 29. And Judith, his Wife, died Dec. 19th, 1769, aged 82.

In a small vault under the South side of the Vestibule, on a flat stone—Miss Eliz. Meredith, Daughter of Mr. Rich. Meredith, of this parish, Upholsterer, died 16 August, 1787, aged 27.

In the first arch on the South side from the West—Mr. Joseph Severn died Feb. 1, 1772, aged 65.

Eliz. Wife of William Glover, of this parish, died April 3d, 1767, aged 45.—Also two of their Children, who died in their infancy.

John Clements, Gent. died May 24th, 1731, aged 63.—Eleanor, his Wife, died Dec. 29, 1730, aged 59.

Elizabeth Potter died 13th February, 1784, aged 72.

William, Son of William and Mary Evesham, of this parish, died July 16th, 1778, aged 10 years and 9 months.

William, Son of William Winsmore, was buried 10th Dec. 1727.—Eliz. the Wife of William Winsmore, died April 12th, 1732, aged 29.—Moses, their Son, buried 3d Nov. 1730: and Eliz. their Daughter, died an infant, 1732.

In the second arch—Thomas Cornwall, Alderman of this city, died May 6th, 1782, aged 66.

Susanna, Daughter of Thomas and Mary Huxley, died Jan. 9th, 1774, aged 26.—Sebra, the Wife of Thomas Huxley, jun. died June 16th, 1782, aged 27.—Mary, Wife of Thomas Huxley, sen. died May 4th, 1783, aged 75.—Mr. Thomas Huxley, sen. died Sept. 6th, 1784, aged 72.

Thomas, Son of Thomas and Susanna Evans, died Feb. 10th, 1775, aged 15.—Thomas Evans, sen. died June 6th, 1784, aged 55.—Susanna, his Wife, died Aug. 15th, 1785, aged 49.

Mrs. Sarah Clive, Widow of Lewis Clive, of Wormbridge, in the county of Hereford, Esq. died 17th Dec. 1773, aged 49.

Hannah, the Wife of Samuel Butler, died 30 Dec. 1736, aged 61.—Susannah, their Daughter, died March 7th, 1737, aged 21.—Sarah Carter died August 26th, 1787, aged 74.

Ann, the Wife of Rowland Hancock, died 8 Feb. 1731, aged 58.—Mary, their Daughter.—Eliz. second Wife of the said R. Hancock, died Nov. 21st, 1734, aged 27.—Rowland Hancock, jun. died 13 Dec. 1734, aged 29.

In the third arch—John Bagley, Son of John Bagley, Doctor of Physick, died 2d Dec. 1720, aged 67.—Ann, his Wife, died 24 Nov. 1722, aged 61.—William, the Son of the aforesaid, died 10 June, 1731, aged 45: and Esther, his Wife, died June 24th, 1747, aged 57.

Thomas Bradford, of the county of Hereford, Gent. died July 9th, 1723, aged 24.

Thomas Betton, Gent. Son of Timothy Betton, Esq. of the city of London, Merchant, died 13th March, 1734, aged 25.

In the fourth arch—Mary, Daughter of William and Mary Dowding, died an infant, May 28th, 1767.

—Kath. Daughter of the above, was buried Jan. 21st, 1785, aged 15 years.

Katherine Thomson, Daughter of William Thomson, by Ann, his Wife, died 17th April, 1767.—

Ann Thomson, Wife of William Thomson, M. D. died 17th August, 1773, aged 43.

No. XXXII.

CATHEDRAL ADDENDA.

*Prince Arthur's Chapel.**Armorial Decorations.*

In the inside on the embossed central stone of the roof, over the tomb, in a lozenge is sculptured Prince Arthur's shield engrailed at both ends, on which he bears France and England, quarterly; over all a label of three points, supported by two antelopes, and ensigned with a coronet composed of crosses and fleurs de lis: over which is placed a feather and a scroll, and underneath the shield are three ostrich feathers labelled.

In a book marked "I. 2. Standards, &c." in the Herald's College, the arms of Prince Arthur are painted impaling those of the Princess Catherine, quarterly, of four pieces; the first Castile and Leon, quarterly; the second per pale, Arragon and Sicily; the third as the second; the fourth as the first. And in the base point of the banner, being argent, an apple of Granada, or pomgranet proper; in memory of the expulsion of the Moors out of the kingdom of Granada, by King Ferdinand, and Queen Isabel, father and mother of the Princess Catherine. (1)

Mr. Abingdon, in his account of the armorial bearings, badges, symbols, and devices of this chapel, after noticing the above particulars within it, and the eight panes of arms, three on each side, and one at each end of the tomb, viz. quarterly, France and England, with a label of three, argent, thus proceeds to describe those on the South front as follows:—"Nineteen several panes present as many impressions. The first, *our Saviour crowned*, and an angel attending."—That is, (technically speaking) on the sinister pane of the principal division of the South side of the chapel, separating the tombs of the bishop and the lady beneath it, are represented an angel holding a crown over the letters J H S. (2) On the dexter pane of the same division, a shield, quarterly, France and England, impaling these four quartered coats; the first, France and England quartered as before; the next, a cross for the Earldom of Ulster; the third as the second; the fourth, Mortimer, Earl of March; and over all an imperial crown supported by angels, and the arms supported by a greyhound collared, and a lion guardant. (3)

(1) Sandford's Genealogical Hist. p. 475, in marginal notes. (2) There was never any other than this symbolical representation of *the Saviour* on this front of the chapel. [See the Plate, Sect. IV.]

(3) See Abingdon's Survey of the Cath. Ch. of Worcester, p. 14, 15, 16, 17; whose account Dr. Thomas has copied. It was easy for Mr. Abingdon to have mistaken the dragon (which is one of the supporters of Henry the Seventh's arms) for a lion, so straitened as the figure is for room. [See Sandford's Gen. Hist. p. 463, 464, in marginal notes.] The red dragon is the ensign of Cadwalader, from whom in the male line Hen. VII. is said to derive his pedigree. It was also his standard in Bosworth Field, painted upon white and green silk; and is commemorated by the institution of Pursuivant of Arms, by the name of Rouge Dragon. The left supporter, a greyhound, argent, accolloed gules, is borne in right of his wife, Queen Elizabeth of York, descended from the Nevils.

As this centre division was designed to present the most sacred and at the same time the most dignified part of the external embellishments of the chapel, we may suppose the rest of the heraldic arrangements are marshalled in the same order on the dexter and sinister panes progressively, and alternately, throughout the whole. But with a view to the simplifying a descriptive account of them, and to avoid the passing and repassing from the right to the left, and *vice versa* through the line, after having already given the precedency to that part which was designed to possess it, these decorations are taken in regular succession, beginning at the head, or

West End of the Chapel.

1. A labelled feather, with a rose.
2. A labelled feather, and a fleur de lis.

On the South Front.

3. Two labelled feathers, with a rose.
4. A shield of arms, France and England quarterly, over which is a crown upheld by angels: supporters two antelopes.
5. The white rose of York.
6. A labelled feather, and portcullis. (1)
7. The red rose of Lancaster inclosing the white rose of York. (2)
8. Two roses, York and Lancaster, with the open fetter-lock, inclosing a falcon. (3)
9. A bundle of pheons, or arrows, denoting the union of the two houses.
10. The rose of York irradiated by the sun-beams. (4)
- 11, 12. Already described.
13. The two roses united: and the portcullis.
14. A labelled feather, rose, and fleur de lis.
15. The rose of York irradiated by the sun-beams.
16. Two labelled feathers; the united roses circumscribed by the garter. (5)
17. A pomgranet, (6) surmounted by an angel with a scroll; beneath, two fleurs de lis.

(1) The portcullis is one of the devices of Henry VII. borne in respect of his descent (by his mother) from the Beauforts. From this device he also instituted another pursuivant, named Portcullis. [See Sandford's Gen. Hist. p. 463, 464, in marginal notes.]

(2) Denoting the union of the two houses of Lancaster and York by the marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV.

(3) "A device of Edward IV. to which a quibbling motto in French was added, which had not even delicacy to excuse the witticism." [Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, Vol. I. Chap. III. p. 46. Quarto.—See also Sandford, p. 404.] "Fotheringay Castle (says Mr. Gough) was beat down in a fit of revenge for his mother, Mary Queen of Scots, being put to death there, by James I. when he came to the throne. It was so completely demolished, that only the earth-works remain, and the keep shews the fetter-lock form, round on the West, and flat at the East end." To this account is added the following note. Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, who built that keep, and garnished the glass windows there with fetter-locks, when he saw his sons, being younger scholars, gazing upon the painted windows, asked them what was Latin for a fetter-lock? They studying, and looking silently one upon another, not able to answer; "If you cannot tell me, says he, I will tell you. *Hic, hæc, hoc, Taceatis.* i. e. Hic, hæc, hoc. Be silent and quiet;" and therewithal added, "God knoweth what may happen hereafter." This, King Edward IV. his great grandchild, publicly reported, when he having attained the crown created Richard his younger son Duke of York, and then commanding that he should use for his badge the *fetter-lock open*, to verify the presage of his great grandfather." —Holland. [Gough's Additions to Camden, in Northamptonshire. Vol. II. p. 182.]

(4) The sun was another badge of Edward IV. in memory of the three suns seen conjoining in one after the battle of Mortimer's Cross. [Sandford's Gen. Hist. marg. notes, p. 404.]

(5) Prince Arthur was elected a companion of that noble order, but never installed. [Ibid. p. 475.]

(6) Denoting the marriage of Prince Arthur with the Princess Catherine of Spain, afterwards Queen of his brother, Henry VIII.

18. A shield of arms, France and England, quarterly; above, an imperial crown sustained by angels; supporters, a dragon and a lion.
19. A rose, with three ostrich feathers, the crest of the Prince of Wales.
20. A labelled feather, the portcullis, and fleur de lis.
21. A labelled feather, and fleur de lis.

On the East End.

22. A labelled feather, and rose.
23. A labelled feather, and fleur de lis.

Sculptured Figures in and about Prince Artbur's Chapel.

On the South or principal front the figures are divided into five orders, the three uppermost of which extend entirely round the chapel.

The first order consists of angels supporting shields, and so uniformly represented as to preclude the necessity of any other remark being made upon them.

The second order is formed of confessors, saints, and martyrs, with somewhat more of variety than the former, but not sufficiently discriminating as to enable us to point out many of the eminent characters we read of among them. On the South side, St. Paul with a sword, and St. Andrew with his cross, may be distinguished; and on the North side, St. Laurence with his gridiron may be recognized. The two at the East end are placed with their backs towards each other.

The third order is an assemblage of kings. At the West end, in the South Ile of the Choir,

1. A king, with nothing peculiar otherwise to distinguish him.

On the South Front.

2. A king, holding a sceptre in his right hand, and a ring in his left.
3. A king, in his right hand a roll, and in his left a crowned head. (1)
- 4, 5. Two kings, holding each a sceptre and a round.
6. A king, with a spear and diadem.
7. A king, with a sceptre, and a lion at his feet.

At the East End.

8. A king, holding an arrow in his left hand. Probably William Rufus.

At the West End, within the Choir.

9. A king, supporting a church, in his left hand.
10. On the right of the entrance into the chapel is another king, in whose right hand a sword is so placed, as that the church he holds in his left may be said either to have been defended or destroyed by him.

On the left of the entrance four other kings are placed in series; and as David with his harp is among them, and their being also posited in contact with the High Altar, it is probable they are selected from sacred history. These are somewhat defaced.

This class of regal sculptures runs parallel with the bottoms of the windows of the chapel, on a line which divides its South front into two nearly equal parts, from its foot to the upper line of the higher battlements, and admits beneath the series of kings two other ranges of figures, the uppermost of which forms the fourth order, composed of bishops.

At the West End.

1. A bishop, pontifically habited, though somewhat defaced. At his feet a congregation of Monks at their devotions.

(1) The same character is introduced in the monument of Henry VII. at Westminster.

On the South Front.

2. A bishop vested and mitred, his right hand held up as giving his benediction, (in which action the whole series is represented) at his feet a dragon.
3. A bishop, habited in pontificalibus.
4. A bishop, in whose left hand, instead of a crosier, is a sort of spear, round which something like a cord is twisted.
5. A bishop, on whose right arm a chain is suspended. A sow with a litter of five pigs are represented at his feet.
6. A bishop, who in addition to his crosier holds in his left hand what may well be supposed a card. This figure most probably may have been designed as the representative of Bishop Blaize, to whom the world is so much indebted for his improvement in the manufacturing of wool.
7. A bishop holding a cross instead of a crosier, in his left hand.

On the East End.

8. Archbishop Dunstan, in whose right hand the forceps are still visible, by which he was reputed to have pulled the devil by the nose: but his captive has escaped, we may suppose by *accident*, as his situation is yet discernible in the fractured sculpture. A lion overpowering a dragon, are represented at the feet of Dunstan, indicative of his famous contest with the secular clergy in favour of the monks, in the time of King Edgar.

9. Another bishop, unknown.
- The fifth order. Virgins, martyrs.

On the West End.

- 1, 2. Two virgins, in the act of adoration, seated.

On the South Front.

- 3, 4. Two others, similarly represented to the former.
5. Another, standing; in which position the rest are also given.
6. Another, with a crown of martyrdom on her head. Her left hand supported a book.
7. St. Agatha, with a tower in her left hand.
8. Another, unknown.

On the East End.

9. St. Catherine, with her wheel.
10. Another, unknown.

Inside of the Chapel. South Side.

Two angels, near the coving of the roof.—Beneath, two saints, or confessors.—At the bottom, a monk and a pilgrim.

At the West End.

A bishop, and a headless saint.

On the North Side.

Next the entrance, a nun.—Beneath, a monk, with his beads at his girdle. Each seated.

On the centre Panes.

Two unknown saints.—Beneath, two virgins.

At the East End.

On the divisions between the larger statues of the two kings, Henry VI. and Edward IV. and their patron saints, are four bishops, two and two; much defaced.

The whole assemblage of figures with which this chapel is embellished are posited on ornamented pedestals, and in decorated niches, surmounted by rich canopies, terminated in fleuretted pinnacles. The composition of their various actions, and the disposition of their draperies, evince strong marks of original and refined imagination; in which the respective subjects appear to have been as correctly conceived, as they are freely and attentively executed,

Measures of Prince Arthur's Chapel.

	<i>South Front.</i>	<i>Feet. In.</i>
Length	- - - - -	28
Breadth	- - - - -	11
Height from the floor of the Lady's Chapel to the point of the pinnacles	- - - - -	28
Ditto from the floor of the High Altar	- - - - -	22
<i>Internal</i> length	- - - - -	18 2
Breadth	- - - - -	9
Height	- - - - -	13
Elevation of the series of large figures at the East end from the floor	- - - - -	5
Height of the figures	- - - - -	3 1
Ditto of the ancient altar beneath the figures	- - - - -	3
Ditto to the base line of the windows	- - - - -	3 6
	<i>The Tomb.</i>	
Length	- - - - -	7
Breadth	- - - - -	3
Height	- - - - -	3 4
Ditto of the base on which it is raised	- - - - -	0 11
Breadth of the base round the tomb	- - - - -	0 11
Distant from the East end of the chapel	- - - - -	7
Ditto from the West end	- - - - -	4

The irregularity observable in the divisions of the compartments of this chapel has arisen from a laudable attention to the repose of the two ancient tombs of Bishop Giffard and the Countess of Surrey, inclosed at the foot of its South side. The division arising between the foot of the first tomb and the head of the last is precisely in the centre of that side of the chapel; but there is nearly the difference of a whole pane between the space occupied by the windows above and corresponding arches below, to the East of that centre, they being so much less than those to the West of it: whilst on the contrary the ornamental stone-work or covering of the pillar, which forms the head or West end of the chapel, is in the same proportion less extensive than that at the East end. The same irregularity occurs in the North front, and which has arisen from the same cause: each, however, is so judiciously managed, as to be scarcely perceptible to general observation. [See the plate.]

No. XXXIII.

Ceremonial of Prince Arthur's Funeral.

The ceremonial of the funeral and interment of Prince Arthur at Worcester is thus given in Leland's Collectanea, Vol. V. p. 373. Ed. Herne, 1770.

“ The corpse of the Prince, after being well cered, and conveniently dressed with spices and other sweet stuffe, so sufficiently done that it needed not lead, was chested. On St. George's day it was removed with great funeral pomp from the Castle of Ludlow to the parish church, from whence on St. Mark's day the procession set forward on its way to Worcester. At Bewdley it rested that night, the body being carried to the chapel. At every parish church, or religious house, or order, that met the corpse in

procession, or had rang their bells, a noble of gold, four torches, and six scutcheons of arms were presented to them. From Bewdley Sir Richard Croft and Sir William Ovedall, Steward and Comptroller of the Prince's Household, rode before to Worcester, the gate of which they ordered to be shut until the corpse arrived, when the order of procession was as follows.

" Fresh scocheons were sett on the charre, and draught horses were mended, and VI^{xx} new torches delivered to the VI^{xx} torch bearers at the towne's end. That daye was faire, and then the gentlemen rode two and two together, and all the other as were before ordered. The order of fryers censed the corpse at the towne's end, and then proceeded to the gate of the cittie: at which gate were the Bayliffs and the honest men of that cittie on foote. Alonge in a rowe on every side were the vicar generall or chauncelor of the bishopps of that see, with a good number of secular canons in graye amys with rich copes: and other curats, secular priests, clerks, and children, with surplisses in great number, and I suppose all the torches of the towne. These went on every side of the street before the newe torches; and all of them were as many as might well stande from the towne gate to the great church. The gentlemen were convayed through the street on the left hand before the church yard; (Leech street) at which gate the iiij bishops in rich copes censed the corpes: and there it was taken out of the charre, and convayed under canopie as before, with banners and all things. Within the church yard were the abbotts and the prior with his convent all in pontificalibus, that is to saie the Abbots of Gloucester, Evisham, Chester, Shrewsbury, Tewksbury, Hayles, and Bordesley, the Priors of Worcester and of And thus with procession proceeded through the quiere to the herse, which was the goodlyest and best wrought and garnished that ever I sawe.

" There were xviii lights, two great standards, a banner of the King's armes, a banner of the King of Spaine's armes, a banner of the Queen's armes, a banner of the Queene of Spaine's armes, a banner of the Prince's armes, a banner of the Princesse's arms, two of Wales, one of Kadwalader, a bannerell of Normandy, a banerell of Guien, a banerell of Cornwall, a banerell of Chester, a banerell of Poyctowe, and 100 pencills of divers badges; also the rich cloth of Majestie, well fringed and double rayled, covered with black cloth, was layed under foote, which after was the fees to the officers of armes.

" At *Dirige* were nyne lessons, after the custome of that church. The first was read by the Abbot of Tewksbury, the second by the Abbot of Shrewsbury, the third by the Abbot of Chester, the fourth by the Abbot of Easham, the fifth by the Abbot of Gloucester, the sixth by the Prior of Worcester, the seventh by the Buishop of Chester, the eighth by the Buishop of Salisbury, and the ninth by the Buishop of Lincolne. At the *Magnificat* and *Benedictus* all that were in pontificalibus did cence the corpes at once: at the same tyme the vicar generall, with all the seculars, sange *Dirige* in our Ladyes Chapell.

" That night there was a goodly watche of lordes, knights, esquiers, gentlemen ushers, officers of armes, yeomen, and manye others.

" On the morne by viii of the clocke were all the mourners redye at our Ladye masse, which was songe by the Bishop of Chester. An abbot was the gospeller, and a prior the epistoler: at which masse the Earle of Surrey (chief mourner) offred as before at Ludlowe. (A piece of gould and V^s for the masse penneye.)

" The second masse was of the Trinitie, songe by the Bishoppe of Salisbury. At which masse the Earle of Surrey offred, viz. 5^s for the masse penneye. At that masse two abbats were gossellers and epistolers.

" The third masse was of *Requiem*, songe by the Buishoppe of Lincolne. The Abbot of Hayles was epistoler, and the Abbot of Tewksbury gospeller.

" The manore of offringe at the masse, viz.

" First, the carpet and the cushion were laid, and all the mourners, noblemen, officers, and serjeants of armes, went before him to the offring of that masse penney, and so conveyed him againe. Then two of the officers of armes delivered the cote of armes imbrodered unto the Earles of Shrewsbury and

of Kent, and they and the serjeants of armes went before them. The officers of armes delivered the shield to the Lord Graye Ruthen and the Lord Dudley; likewise the sword, the point forward, to the Lord Powys, and Sir Richard Poole. After that the helme with the crest to Lord John Graye of Dorsett, and to the said Sir Richard Poole. Then Sir John Mortimer, Bannerett, Sir Richard de la Vere, Bannerett, Sir Thomas Cornwall, and Sir Robert Throgmorton, Batchelors, convayed the man of armes, which was the Earle of Kildare's sonne and heire, called the Lord Garrard, armed with the Prince's owne harneys on a courser richly trapped with a trapper of velvet embrothered with needle-worke of the Prince's armes, with a pollaxe in his hande, the head downwards, into the midst of the queere, where the Abbot of Tewksbury, gospeller of that masse, received the offering of that horse. Then the said man of armes alighted, and was led with the axe in his hand, as before, to the buyshoppe, by Sir Richard Croft, Steward, and Sir William Ovedall, Comptroller, and from thence to the vestry: but to have seene the weeping when the offering was done, he had a hard heart that wept not. That done, the three earles went up together and offred for themselves. There went no officer then before them, nor carpet nor cushion after them. The barons, baneretts, and batchelors, and all men that would, saving those of the cittie, because of the sickness that then rained amongst them, offred in our Ladye Chappell to the vicar generall, who also kept the iij generall masses.

" All the offerings of money done, the Lord Powys went to the queere doore, where two gentlemen ushers delivered him a rich palle of cloth of gould of tyssue, which he offred to the corpse, where two officers of armes receaved it, and laid it along the corpse. The Lord of Dudley in like manner offred a palle, which the said officers laid over the corpse. The Lord Greye Ruthen offred another; and every each of the three earles offred to the corpse three palles of the same cloth of gould: the lowest earle began first. All the palles were layd crosse over the corpse.

" That done, the sermon beganne, said by a noble doctor: endureing which there was a great generall dole of groates to every poore man and woman.

" At tyme of St. John's gospell, Sir Griffith ap Rice offered to the deacon the rich embrothered banner of my lordes armes.

" The gospell finished, all the aforesaid prelats came and senced the corpse, with all the convent standing without the uttermost barres, singing divers and many anthemes. At every *Kurie Elyeson* an officer at armes, with a high voice, said, *For Prince Artbur's Soule, and all Christians soules, Pater Noster*. That finished, a minister of the church tooke away the palles: and then gentlemen tooke up the corpse and bare it to the grave, at the South end of the high altar of that cathedrall church, where were all the divine services. Then the corpse, with weeping and sore lamentation, was laid in the grave: the orisons were said by the Bishop of Lincolne, also sore weeping. He sett the crosse over the chest, and cast holy water and earth thereon. His officer of armes, sore weeping, tooke of his coate of armes, and cast it along over the chest right lamentably. Then Sir William Ovedall, Comptroller of his houshold, sore weeping and crying, tooke the staffe of his office by both endes, and over his own head brake it, and cast it into the grave. In likewise did Sir Ric. Croft, Steward of his houshold, and cast his staffe broken into the grave. In likewise did the gentlemen ushers their roddes. This was a piteous sight to those who beheld it.

" All things thus finished, there was ordayned a great dinner: and in the morne a proclamation was made openly in that cittie, that if any man could shewe any victualls unpaid in that countrey, that had been taken by any of that noble Prince's servants before that day, they should come and shewe it to the late steward, comptroller, and cofferer, and they should be contented.

" Thus God have mercye on good Prince Arthur's soule."

[See also Sandford's Genealogical History, B. VI. p. 475. Ed. Stebbing, 1707. Sylvester Gigles, at that time Bishop of Worcester, was absent from his see.]

No. XXXIV.

Order of Bishop Hough's Funeral. See Sect. VII.

From a MS. in the Possession of Sir Charles Trubshaw Withers, Knt.

PROCESSION

Through the City, from Hartlebury.

32 Tenants and Neighbours.

12 Mourners.

6 Chaplains.

1 Pink Banner.

2 Bannerols.

The Crosier.

Maces.

Gentleman.

Butler.

Secretary.

Mitre on a velvet Cushion,
borne on a horse led by two.

The Herse.

2 Coaches and four.

Dr. Croft's funeral service was performed by the gentlemen of the choir.

PROCESSION

Through the body of the Cathedral.

10 Beadsmen.

10 Choristers with the Chantor.

10 Lay Clerks.

10 Clergy of parishes in the gift of the Bishop.

Minor Canons of the Cathedral.

Dr. Stillingfleet, Dean.

Mr. Inett

Mr. Holcombe

Mr. Sandby

Mr. E. Sandys

The Body

borne by

Mr. Stillingfleet

Dr. Smallridge, Chanr.

Mr. Meadowcourt

Mr. Wolley.

1 Banner.

2 Bannerols,

followed by eight Mourners.

No. XXXV.

Abstract of some of the Rules of the Benedictines.

The monks were obliged to perform their devotions seven times within the twenty-four hours, ranged under the following distinctions, founded on the original Canons of St. Benet's Rule, from VIII. to XX. inclusive.

First, at Cock-crowing, or Nocturnal: this service was performed at two o'clock in the morning: taken partly from David's saying, "At midnight will I praise the Lord:" and partly from a tradition of our Saviour's rising from the dead about that time.

Secondly, Mattins: these were said at the first hour, or according to our computation, at six o'clock. At this time the Jewish morning sacrifice was offered. The angels likewise are supposed to have acquainted the women with our Saviour's resurrection at this hour.

Thirdly, the Tierce: which was at nine in the morning; when our Saviour was condemned, and scourged by Pilate.

Fourthly, the Sexte; or twelve at noon; when our Saviour was crucified, and the sun eclipsed to a total darkness.

Fifthly, the None; or three in the afternoon: at this hour our Saviour expired: it was also the time for public prayer in the temple.

Sixthly, Vespers: these were said at six in the afternoon: the evening sacrifice being offered at that hour in the Jewish temple, and Christ is supposed to have been taken down from the cross at that hour.

Seventhly, the Compline: this service was solemnly sung at seven o'clock at night, (1) when Christ's agony in the garden was supposed to have begun. The office concluded with this verse: "Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth, and keep the door of my lips." Psalm 141, v. 3. After Compline they were not permitted to talk, but retired in silence to rest.

By the XVIII. Canon, the Psalter was to be sung through every week in these services.

The monks, going to bed at eight o'clock, had six hours sleep before the Nocturnal began. It was not reckoned a fault if they returned to bed after that service, but after Mattins they were not allowed that liberty.

Can. XXII. Orders that they were all to sleep separately in the same dormitory, or divided into several rooms by tens or twenties, with their deans. A lamp must burn in the place where they sleep all night. To sleep in their clothes, with their girdles on: the youngest must not have their beds near one another, but be mingled with those of the elder monks. Their beds were a mat, some straw, and a pillow; their covering a blanket, and a piece of serge.

Can. XXIII. to XXX. inclusive, treat of disobedience and its consequent punishments. For small faults they were excluded from the table; for greater they were debarred religious commerce, or not admitted into the church; and none were permitted to converse with them, but were subject to the same penalties. Incurable criminals were expelled the monastery. When a brother was received after his expulsion he lost his seniority, and was placed last in the convent.

Can. XXXV. The monks to serve weekly by turns in the kitchen, and at table: to wash the feet of the others, and on Saturday to clean all the plates and linen.

Can. XXXVI. Especial care was to be taken of the sick monks. The use of the baths, and flesh were permitted them, and an officer to serve them.

Can. XXXVIII. They were not allowed to talk in the refectory at their meals. They were to hearken to the Scriptures read to them at that time. The Septimarians (so called because their office continued but a week), such as readers, waiters, cook, &c. were to dine by themselves after the rest.

Can. XXXIX. Two different dishes and a pound of bread were allowed to each monk: the quantity was either diminished or increased according to the season, and the labour and age of the monk. Meat was forbidden to all but the sick. (2)

Can. XL. Prescribes the measures of drink allowed, which they called Hemina.

Can. XLIII. At the tolling of the bell for prayers, the monks were immediately to leave off their business: and here the Canon was so strict, that those who copied books, or were clerks in any business, and had begun a *Text* letter, were not allowed to finish it. In fact the Canon runs thus: "Those who come late to church, or to the table, must be made to sit in a place appointed for the lazy-ones: they were also deprived of a part or the whole of their table allowance for such negligence."—A good stimulus to diligence.

(1) In the XIX Canon of Alfric, Archbishop of Canterbury (A. D. 996.) the tide songs were thus appointed: the Ught song, or Mattins, early in the morning; the Prime song at seven o'clock; the Undern song at nine o'clock; the Mid-day song, at twelve o'clock; the None song at three o'clock; and the Night song at nine o'clock at night. [Strutt's Chron. Vol. II. Part II. p. 153, 154.]

Archbishop Alfric was also a champion of the monks. He expelled the regular canons who would not abandon their wives from his cathedral, and brought in Benedictine monks in their room; and prayed most devoutly, "that all persons who should give them any disturbance might be torn by the teeth of all the dogs in hell." [Duncombe's Antiq. of Cant. Cath. p. 80.]

(2) In the proportion of the increase of the wealth of the monasteries, the rigour of this rule was relaxed: and prelates were empowered to dispense with the eating of flesh. [See Ann. Wig. A. D. 1300.]

The following extract from the Register of St. Martin's Church in this city (fol. 63.) shews in what manner the parochial priests were empowered to allow the same indulgence to their sick parishioners.

"M^m that I John Wilkinson, Parson of the parishe church of St. Martines, wthin the cyttie of Worcester, have licenced Thomas Heywood of the said parishe, mercer (beinge very sick in body, for the

Can. XLVIII. Three hours in the morning to be employed in working, and two in reading. In the afternoon three hours more in working.

Can. L. Monks absent on business were obliged to observe the hours of prayer of the church, though not the same length of devotions.

Can. LI. Monks absent from the monastery on business, and able to return the same day were not to eat abroad without leave. But this canon was sometimes dispensed with. They always went two together in order to guard their conduct, and to bear witness of their behaviour.

Can. LII. The Church designed only as a place for prayer, no other use was to be made of it.

Can. LIII. Guests and strangers to be received in the monastery as if they were Christ himself. They were first to be attended to prayer, and afterwards administered to by prostration at their feet, which were to be washed by the monks. Above all to make much of the poor. All the guests were admitted to the prior's table, in an apartment provided for that purpose.

Can. LIV. The monks received neither letters nor presents, without permission.

Can. LV. Every monk was to have two coats and two cowls, and when they had new clothes, the old ones were given to the poor. The dress of the Benedictine monks was a loose gown of black stuff, reaching down to the heels, with a cowl or hood of the same, and a scapulary; under which they wore another habit of white flannel, and boots. From the colour of their outward habit, they were generally called Black monks. Besides their habit they were provided with a knife, a needle, a handkerchief, a steel pen, and tablets to write on.

The monastical crown is a circle of hair which the tonsor leaves on the otherwise bald heads of the monks and priests when he shaves them. Bede, in the first book of his history, ch. 22, says that this circle of hair was to represent the crown of thorns placed on the head of our Saviour, and as a memorial to the brotherhood, that they ought to imitate him in his patience and sufferings. (1) Mr. Tanner, in his preface to the *Notitia Monastica*, on the authority of Ingulphus, says that it was within the province of the infirmarius to shave all the convent; but by Lanfrac's constitution, the monks were to shave one another. (2).

Every day in Lent they were enjoined to fast till six o'clock in the evening. From Easter to Whitsuntide, they dined at twelve and supped at six. In this interval the primitive church observed no fasts. At other times the religious were bound to fast till three o'clock on Wednesdays and Fridays. The twelve days in Christmas were excepted. (3)

Mr. Abingdon gives us the following summary account of the accommodation and routine of local duties of the private monks of the church of Worcester, about the time of the general suppression.

The monks had their diet in the refectory, a spacious room by the South cloister of the church, where every one sitting by himself, had his several pittance or portion, and he who had care of this was named Pitentiarius; yet none could give away what remained of his pittance, for it was due to the poor.

recovery of his former health yf it shall so please God) to eate fleshe for the tyme of his sicknes only, and no longer, according to the effecte and meaning of the statute in that case provided, Anno quinto Dⁿⁱ nrⁱ Regine Elizabeth^e nunc, ca^p. quinto. In wittenes wheareof I the said John Wilkinson have signed this present lycence wth my owne hand.

Geven the xvijth day of Februarie, in the xxijth yere of the reigne of o^r Sovereigne Lady Eliz. by the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland Queene, Defender of the Faith, &c. And also the same lycence according to the purport of the same statute aforesaid registred in the churche booke of aforesaid p^{is}he of St. Martines the xxvth of the same month aforesaid.

By me John Wilkinson, P son of St. Martyn.

By me Rowland Bartley, on^e of the Churchwardens there."

(1) Emillianne's Hist. of Monast. Orders, p. 226. (2) Gough's Introd to Sepul. Mon. p. cxxx.

(3) Emillianne's Hist. Monast. Orders, p. 59, to p. 78.—Collier's Eccles. Hist. of Great Britain, Vol. II. B. ii. p. 107, 108—Weever's Fun. Mon. Ch. xvi. p. 129.

They began their Lent in the refectory on Septuagesima Sunday. But he that kept the open table for the entertainment for all comers was bound to no more than the ordinary Lent, from Ash-Wednesday to Easter. Their Dormitory being a very large room, reaching down from the West cloister towards the Severn, was divided into as many partitions or cells as there were monks, so as every one had his several lodging. They rose at midnight to mattins, which they sung, ending with meditation, and so reposed till Prime. Their hours and high-mass had their set times. Their private masses left them more at their disposal, according to every one's several duty or devotion. Their third hour, Sext, and None, with their Vesperas, and Compline, exactly distributed into several hours of the day, Enfin, day and night was so ordered that they had sleep and all things else for body and soul sufficient and well. Their habit being long and large, was black and coarse, (as I have seen by what hath been digged out of some of their graves) for they were buried in their habits. Their cowles had hoods joined unto them, to cover their heads. Their tonsure was large, which, with their beards, was often shaven. They wore woollen next their skin, and kept every day after Prime their capitulu^l culparu^l, or chapter for correction. Thus were they sequestered from the world, though their learning, like a fire raked up, did often times break out in sparkles or flames, which was seen in Florentinus Wigorniensis, and others; yet were they never permitted to manifest the same to the benefit of the Christian commonwealth, till Pope Nicholas gave them licence to preach in the cathedral church, and other churches subject unto them; which pope did also grant them leave, in regard of the vehemence of the cold, especially in winter, to wear caps and almucies at their divine office, and processions, so as every due reverence might be had at the reading of the gospel, elevation, &c. [Abingdon's MS. p. 43.]

At the time of the Conquest several liturgies were in use in England, which caused much confusion in the church service, and a serious conflict between Thurstan, a Norman abbot, of Glastonbury, and his monks, owing to his attempt to obtrude upon them a new service composed by a monk of Normandy, which they disliked. In this conflict eight monks were wounded, and two killed in the church, by the servants of the abbot, at whose instigation they assaulted the monks. For this outrage the abbot was sent back to Caen, and the monks were dispersed in other monasteries. Osmund (1) Bishop of Salisbury composed an ordinary or form of service called Consuetudinarium, which was adopted throughout the whole realm, and was afterwards called Secundum Usum Sarum.

(1) He was made Chancellor of England, Earl of Dorset, and afterwards Bishop of Old Sarum, by the Conqueror. [Dugdale's Monast. Angl. Vol. III. p. 375. Fuller's Ch. Hist. p. 8. Price's Acc. of Old Sarum, p. 42, 43.]

No. XXXVI.

Internal Measures of the Cathedral of Worcester.

	<i>Lengths.</i>	<i>Feet, In.</i>
Of the Cathedral from East to West	- - - - -	395
Lady's Chapel, ditto	- - - - -	74
Lady's Chapel from the great East window to the East pillars of the Upper Cross Ile	- - - - -	60
Upper Cross Ile	- - - - -	120
Choir, from the Altar-screen to the gate beneath the Organ-loft	- - - - -	120
Choir, from the centre of its East pillar at the ascent to the Altar, to the centre of the pillar at its West end	- - - - -	90
Great Cross Ile of the Nave	- - - - -	128

	<i>Feet. In.</i>
Nave, from the steps of the Great Cross Ile to the West end of the Cathedral	180
Nave, erected by Bishop Blois, from the last mentioned point to the two first pillars of the Saxon Arches	135
Area of the Saxon Arches from the East side of their first pillars to the West end of the Cathedral	45
<i>Breadths.</i>	
Of the Cathedral in the Lady's Chapel, and in the Choir, each	74
in the Nave	78
Middle Iles of the Lady's Chapel, and of the Choir, each	37
Side Iles of the Lady's Chapel, and of the Choir, each	18 6
Great Cross Ile from the gate of the West entrance of the Choir to the steps into the Nave	37
North and South Transepts of the Great Cross Ile, each	32
Middle Ile of the Nave	36
Side Iles of the Nave, each	21
<i>Heights.</i>	
Of the Roof of the Choir	68
Great Cross Ile, and of the Nave, each	66
Tower, to the top of the battlements, from the floor of the Great Cross Ile	166
Stone-work of the pinnacles above the battlements	30
Iron-work of the vanes	4
<i>Distances.</i>	
Of the Pillars from each other in the Choir	15 7
Nave	12 5
<i>Circumferences.</i>	
Of the Pillars in the Lady's Chapel, each	12 4
Pillars at each end of Prince Arthur's Chapel, and the corresponding Pillars at the North end of the Altar in the Upper Cross Ile, each	19 6
Pillars in the Choir, upon the pavement, each	16
Shafts of those Pillars above their bases, each	12
North and South Pillars, which form the supporters of the Tower, on the West side of the Great Cross Ile, each	39
Six succeeding Pillars of the Nave on the North side, erected by Bishop Blois, each	18
Corresponding Pillars on the South side, each	19
First North and South Saxon Pillars, each	24
Lowermost ditto, each	22 2
<i>Measures of the Crypt or Undercroft.</i>	
Length of the Middle Ile from the West to the extreme of its circular East end	67
North Side Ile	63
South Side Ile	55
Breadth of the Middle Ile	30
North Side Ile	15
South Side Ile	16
Height of the Arches from the floor	8 9
each Pillar	6 8
Circumference of each Pillar	2 8
Diameter of the Walls dividing the Crypt into three iles, and on which the pillars of the Choir are founded	6 6

[Note, the circumference of those pillars on the floor of the Choir is 16 feet each: the foundation or base on which they are raised is hence proved fully adequate to that service.] (1)

The inclosure beneath the Vestries, the supposed sepulchral chapel on the South side of the Crypt, is an area of 30 feet by 15, exclusive of the space at the entrance, which makes its length in the whole 45 feet.

	Levels.	Feet. In.
	High Altar	1 2
	Choir	3 8
	North Porch	4
The floor of Prince Arthur's Chapel is elevated above that of the	Great Cross Ile	6 10
	Lady's Chapel	7
	Nave	8
	Cloister	10 9
	Crypt	14 2

Great East Window.

The whole glazed arch 45 feet high by 27 wide
 Raised from the floor 13
 Contains three principal divisions, which are subdivided into nine lights.

Great West Window.

The whole glazed arch 45 feet high by 24½ wide.
 Raised from the floor 12
 Contains two principal divisions, which are subdivided into eight lights.

(1) In further confirmation of this Crypt being coeval with the fabric, and that it was not made subsequent to the building of the church, (an attempt that most probably must have brought the whole structure to the ground) Sir Christopher Wren, in his *Parentalia*, p. 303, has observed, "That foundation which will bear a wall, will not bear a pillar; for pillars thrust themselves into the earth; and force open the solid ground, if the foundation of them be not broad."

No. XXXVII.

*Ornaments about the Seats of the Stalls in the Choir of Worcester Cathedral.
 Referred to in Sect. VI. p. 137. Vol. I.*

On the North Side.

4 Stall.—A man with a satchel on his left side, slung over his shoulder by a belt. On each side a bird pendent.

5.—A bird with the face of a woman, between a man kneeling, and a bird pecking the face of an infant, or the eagle and child.

6.—A huntsman sounding his horn.

7.—A swineherd beating down acorns from a tree, on which two swine are feeding.

8.—Three reapers in a field of corn, attended on the right by a figure with the body and feet of an ox, united to the head and arms of a man, of the centaur appearance, playing on a violin. On the left a figure with four hands, with two of which he is playing on a musical instrument of the dulcimer form, the other two hang down useless.

9.—Abraham going to offer his son Isaac. Abraham carries the sword and fire for the sacrifice, and Isaac bears the wood on his shoulders. Two grotesques with faces of men and bodies of beasts on each side this group.

10.—A culinary subject: an old man seated before a fire, on which a pot is placed, and he is employed in stirring its contents; a sort of chimney is formed above it. A hog is sitting facing him, and two flitches of bacon are hung behind him.

- 11.—Two men in conversation; one of which is in complete armour. They are attended by two angels, the one playing on a violin, the other on a harp.
- 12.—A similar subject, without the attending angels.
- 13.—A child presented by the parents before an altar, with an offering.
- 14.—A man riding on a lion.
- 15.—A gentleman with a hawk on his fist, and a glove in his other hand; attended by a page holding his horse.
- 16.—Three masks.
- 17.—A combat between two knights on horseback, in which that to the right, having struck the other with his spear, oversets both man and horse, together with a drummer who was placed behind them. On the side of the conqueror is seated a man sounding the horn of victory.
- 18.—An allegorical representation of the idolatry of the Israelites; in which Moses and Aaron are seen exposing an idol with the head of a beast and the body of a bird, placed on a pillar, which had been the object of their worship, and which is particularly regarded by a third figure placed behind it. The tables of the Commandments are on the left side of the pillar. The side accompaniments of this subject are two groups of three serpents devouring each other, signifying the destruction of idolatry.
- 19.—An angel seated beneath a canopy, playing on a violin. On each side a mask.

On the South Side.

- In the first stall, next the bishop's throne, a boar, and two masks.
- 2.—A sphynx, and two birds.
 - 3.—A fight between a dragon and a lion. On the side of the dragon is a lion seated, and on the side of the fighting lion a dragon is placed.
 - 4.—Three reapers in a corn field, with sheaves placed beside them.
 - 5.—The expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise, by the angel. A bird on each side.
 - 6.—A man covered with a net, riding on a goat, and holding by the left horn of the animal with his right hand. A rabbit held in his left, is represented coming out of his bosom from under the net. On each side a mask.
 - 7.—A man in armour, fighting with two dragons; that on his right hath seized him by the right shoulder; the other, whose head is seen over his left shoulder, has fastened on the top of the dexter side of his shield, on which is represented a bear, seiant, the arms of the Nevils, Earls of Warwick. On the sides of this seat are two masks.
 - 8.—A butcher slaughtering an ox.
 - 9.—Three mowers with their scythes. On the left of this subject a hare riding on a greyhound. On the right a wolf, in a cloak, (or in sheep's clothing) seated before a table, in the act of saying grace over a sheep's head, which is placed there, and on which his fore paws are laid.
 - 10.—Adam and Eve eating the forbidden fruit, procured for them by the serpent. On the sides two spread eagles.
 - 11.—A man sounding a horn of a singular form, going round his body. On the sides two eagles.
 - 12.—A sow with a litter of five pigs.
 - 13.—Domestic employment. A man digging, and a woman seated, with a distaff in her left hand. Two grotesques, formed of the bird and beast.
 - 14.—Three grotesques, of the bird and quadruped.
 - 15.—An angel seated, playing on a lute. On the sides two masks.
 - 16.—A woman seated, with a pen in her hand, and a book open on a stand before her; at her feet a large bird, which she is feeding with her left hand. From under her cloak on the same side, the head of a dog, collared, is seen seizing on a smaller bird, the head of which is received into his mouth. The appending ornaments on the left is a man reposing beneath a tree, and on the right a huntsman

with a staff on his shoulder, on which is pendent a rabbit; a greyhound seizing another, whilst a third is making its escape into a burrow, as they are seen in warrens.

17.—A crowned lion. On each side a mask.

The lower divisions of the seats are ornamented with grotesques, principally formed of beasts, and heads of men.

Some of these subjects have been engraved and published by Mr. Carter.

No. XXXVIII.

List of the Archdeacons of Gloucester.

While it remained part of the Diocese of Worcester, with the Rectory of Dursley annexed, was valued at £ 74. A. D. 1534.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1122. Thurstinus. | 1331. John de Uske. |
| 1134 Robert. In 1132, he was one of the judges itinerant 33 Hen. I. [Ex. Dodsworth's Coll.] | 1331. Roger de Breinton. |
| 1140 William Commin. | 1348. Richard de Ledbury. |
| 1155 Gervase. | 1364. Thomas Stratford. |
| 1177 Matthew. | 1369. Roger Peres. |
| 1177. William de Norhale, afterwards Bishop of Worcester, in 1186. | 1369. William Thrysford. |
| 1187 Robert de Engelh, or Englishe. | 1400. Richard Winchcombe. |
| 1197. Richard. | 1406. Nicholas Herbury. |
| 1198. John de Grey, afterwards Bishop of Norwich. | 1428. Philip Polton, LL.B. died 1461, and was buried in the chapel of All-Soul's coll. Oxon. |
| 1200. William de Verdun. | 1461 John Kingscote, LL.D. afterwards bishop of Carlisle. |
| 1210. Maurice Arundel, deprived. Died 1246, and was buried in St. Oswald's priory, Gloucester. | 1468. John Segdon, D. D. |
| 1245. William Lupus, afterwards archdeacon of Lincoln. | 1482. Robert Moreton, LL.B. afterwards bishop of Worcester. |
| 1248. Thomas, died 1253. | 1487. John Dunmowe, LL.B. |
| 1256. Hugh Cantelupe. | 1488. Simon Clemens. |
| 1284. Robert de Fangef, died 1287, and was buried in Worcester cathedral. | 1488. John de Giges, LL.D. afterwards bishop of Worcester. |
| 1288. John de Ebroicis. | 1497. Jeffry Blith, B. D. afterwards bishop of Litchfield. |
| 1295. Walter de Burdon. | 1503. Thomas Rowthall, afterwards bishop of Durham. |
| 1308. William de Berston, or Chyrton. | 1511. Peter Carmelian. |
| 1318. Nicholas de Hugate, resigned. | 1518. John Bell, afterwards bishop of Worcester. |
| 1318. Hugh de Stratherne, exchanged it in 1328, for the precentorship of St. Paul's, London, with | 1539. Nicholas Wolton, was the last archdeacon of Gloucester while it remained part of Worcester diocese, and the first after Gloucester became a distinct bishopric of itself. |
| 1328. Jocus de Kinebarton. | |

[B. Willis's Cathedrals, Vol. I. p. 664—667. Le Neve's Fasti, p. 303.]

No. XXXIX.

Chancellors and Officials, and Vicars General of this Diocese.

Ex. Registers of the Bishops, in the Archives of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. See also Dr. Nasb, Vol. II. p. clxviii, in Appendix.

1080. "Colemannus, Monach. et Cancellar," thus signed as third witness to Bishop Wulstan's grant of Alvestune.
1289. Johannes de Fernly, Officialis Wigorn.
1300. Robert de Gloucester, Official to Bishop Giffard. [Ann. Wig.]
- 1302-3. John de Rodboruwe, Rector of Hartlebury, and Robert de Sutton, Rector of Durseleye, Vicars-general to Bishop William de Gainsborough. [Dr. Thomas's Bishops of Worc. p. 156.]
1312. Benedict de Paston, Official to Bishop Reginald, or Reynolds. [Lib. Albus, f. 53, 54.]
1316. Johannes Bloyon, Officialis Wigorn.
1394. Robert de la More, Official to Bishop Henry Wakefield.
1443. John Stock, LL.D.
1470. William Vause, LL.D. who was archdeacon, 1467.
1479. John Moore, Dr. of Decrees, Principal of the consistory court of Worcester.
John Thowr, LL.D. Robert Holdesworth.
1479. Thomas Wodyngton, Dr. of Decrees, Chancellor.
1503. John Alcock, LL.D.
1508. Robert Halesworth, D. D. and of Decrees.
1514. Thomas Hanniball, LL.D. of Cambridge.
1520. John Bell, Dr. of Decrees, Vicar-general of Bishop Sylvester, then abroad.
1522. Thomas Parker, Dr. of Decrees.
1531. Thomas Bagard. In 1541 he was named in the charter of foundation by Henry VIII. first prebend in the first stall of this church.
1554. Robert Johnson, succeeded him as chancellor and prebendary.
John Williams, LL.D. Vicar-general to Bishop Heath.
Griffin Williams, LL.B. Vicar-general to Bishop Pates.
1557. William Turnbull, LL.B. a prebendary the same year in the sixth stall.
1571. John Lanford, LL.D. Vicar-general of Bishop Bullingham.
1579. Richard Cofin, or Cosyn, an eminent civilian, by favour of Bishop Whitgift.
1590. Arthur Purefoy, Chancellor.
1597. William Wood, LL.D.
1610. Barnaby Goche, or Gouge, LL.D.
1618. Christopher Helme, of Merton college, LL.D.
1628. James Littleton, of All Souls, LL.B.
1660. Timothy Baldwyn, LL.B.
1696. John Price, LL.B. Chancellor.
1705. William Lloyd, M. A. Chancellor, a prebendary, 1714.
1719. William Byrche, M. A. Chancellor; a prebendary, 1727.
1741. Philip Smallridge, M. A. Chancellor; a prebendary, 1731.
1751. Sir George Hay, Knt. LL.D. Dean of the Arches, and Chief Judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury, resigned 16th July, 1764.
1764. Sir William Burrell, Baronet, LL.D. the present Chancellor, or Vicar-general in spirituals, and Official Principal of this diocese.

In the early ages of the church it is supposed that the bishops often presided in their own courts, and occasionally appointed commissaries, before they had chancellors or vicars general. Bishop Sherlock, in his letter to Dr. Thomas, says, "It is plain that vicar-generals were not stated officers to the bishop till about the time of the Reformation, and that it was much later before they had patents for life confirmed by dean and chapter; and there is great reason to doubt whether the patents so confirmed are good for more than the bishop's life who granted them." This opinion is inserted as matter of curiosity, and not as law. [Dr. Nash, p. clxviii. in Appendix.]

No. XL.

Bishops of Worcester buried in the Cathedral.

<i>In St. Oswald's Cathedral.</i>				BISHOPS			A. D.	PAGE VOL. I.
BISHOPS	A. D.	PAGE.	VOL. I.	Bryan	-		1361	193, Ap. xxxi.
St. Oswald	- 992	-	58, 147, 172.	Lynne	-		1373	Ap. xxxii.
Adulf	- 1002	-	173.	Wakefield	-		1395	- 164, 193.
Leoffius	- 1033	-	174.	T. de Winchcombe	-		1401	194, Ap. xxxiii.
<i>In the present Cathedral.</i>				Bullingham	-		1576	- 154, 205.
St. Wulstan	- 1095	-	58, 147, 182.	Freake	-		1591	- 166, 206.
Sampson	- 1112	-	182.	Babington	-		1610	- 207.
Theulphus	- 1123	-	182.	Parry	-		1616	- 151, 207.
John de Constantiis	1198	65, 66, 150, 185.		Thornborough	-		1641	- 147, 208.
Sylvester	- 1220	-	147, 186.	Gauden	-		1662	- 148.
W. de Blois	- 1236	-	147, 186.	Skinner	-		1670	211, Ap. xxv.
Wal. de Cantelupe	1266	-	67, 159, 187.	Blandford	-		1675	148.
Giffard	- 1301-2	65, 66, 152, 187.		Fleetwood	-		1683	- 148, 212.
Cobham	- 1327	189, Ap. xxxi.		Thomas (Cloister)	-		1689	164, Ap. xxvii.
Hemenhale	- 1338	151, 191, Ap. xxxi.		Stillingfleet	-		1699	- 148, 213.
Wul. de Braunsford	1349	-	Ap. xxxi.	Hough	-		1743	157, 215, Ap. xxv.
				Madox	-		1759	- 161, 216.

No. XLI.

Some Account of the present Cathedral Church of Worcester, as to what regards the Fabric. In a Letter from the late Dr. Lyttelton, Bishop of Carlisle, to Smarte Letbieullier, Esq.

Communicated by his Lordship to the Author, 1766; and referred to in Sect. IV. p. 38, Vol. I.

DEAR SIR,

You was pleased to desire me some time ago to send you an extract from Dr. Thomas's Survey of Worcester Cathedral, of what chiefly relates to the building and finishing the present fabric: in compliance with your request, I took the first opportunity to consult that author, from whom I had reason to expect a satisfactory account of the first beginning and completing this noble edifice, as Dr. Thomas

was an industrious antiquary, and spent great part of his life within the walls of Worcester Close; but to my great disappointment I soon perceived that the same inaccuracies and omissions which all our writers on cathedral churches (except Drake and Sir Christopher Wren) are guilty of, Dr. Thomas has equally fallen into. Not the least mention made of the different stile of architecture which prevails in different parts of the church, nor the slightest pains taken to reconcile the contradictory accounts which are given by the same and different authors of the original of the present fabric. I have been obliged, therefore, to go to the fountain head, and endeavour to get some light from those early writers, which obscure howsoever, are the sole authorities to be depended upon, since latter writers have only copied from one another. Now it is agreed on all hands, that Bishop Oswald rebuilt and finished a new church here, circa an. 983, in the reign of King Ethelred the II. (1) which stood not more than 69 years, for it was almost entirely demolished by Hardicnute the Dane: from this time to the year 1084, we hear nothing farther relating to this church, but we may conclude that it was repaired so as to be fit for the performing divine service. Thirty-nine years after the death of Hardicnute, viz. anno 1084 (18 W. I.), Bishop Wulstan the 2d. (say the Worcester Annals) began building a new church. "Inceptio operis Wigorn. Monasterii per S. Wolstanum." (2) And Dr. Thomas adds: "a little to the south of the old one;" and for this he cites the foresaid Annals, p. 542. But I find not the least hint of the situation being altered in the passage referred to, the words being these, viz. "in monasterio S. Mariæ in Cryptis quod ego (scil. Wolstanus Ep̃s) a fundamentis ædificavi." Brown Willis (from Speed) informs us, (3) "that Bishop Wolstan took down Oswald's old church no farther than the great cross ile." What regard is to be paid to Speed in this point I will not say, but I fear not much, unless Speed has better evidence than tradition. By the way we are left in the dark, whether Wolstan pulled down the choir or the nave as far as the great cross ile.

Godwin, in his Account of the Bishops of this see, affirms that Bishop Wolstan entirely pulled down the old church erected by Oswald, and built anew from the foundation that which at present is the cathedral church, "et aliam (eam nimirum ipsam quam hodie videmus) a fundamentis excitavit, opere tam splendidam magnitudine tam amplam, ut inter pulcherimas augustissimasque totius Angliæ hodie censeatur;" and the same writer adds, from the authority of W. Malmsbury, that Bishop Wolstan died anno 1095, and was buried in his own church, "inter duos pyramides arcu lapideo pulchre super-voluto. (4) But to return to the Worcester Annals: anno 1113 (14 H. I.) the city of Worcester, with the principal monastery and castle were consumed by fire, "Civitas Wigorn. cum principali monasterio et castello igne cremata." (5) That the monastery and cathedral church were rather defaced than entirely burnt down (as Dr. Thomas also observes) I think is evident, for Bishop Theulphus died 12 years after, viz. in 1125, and was interred (says Thomas) under the present organ loft, just by his predecessor Sampson, who died likewise the year after this fire happened. Also in the year 1198, Bishop John de Constantiis was buried on the north side of the high altar in St. Mary's chapel. Had the church been entirely demolished in 1113, it could not have been rebuilt soon enough to have become a proper burial place for two of its bishops, within 12 years after its demolition, and I much doubt too whether so soon even as the year 1198, the whole fabric, together with St. Mary's chapel, could have been finished: I am persuaded, therefore, that the church only suffered in part by this fire in 1113. (6) And the same opinion I entertain with regard to the second accident which happened to it by fire, 1202 (4 King John). The annals of that year inform us that the cathedral church of Worcester, together with all the adjacent buildings, and great part of the city, was burnt, "Eccles. cath. Wigorn. cum omnibus adjacentibus ei officinis et magna parte civitatis igne conflagravit." (7) Now we learn

(1) Dr. Thomas.

(2) Angl. Sac. Vol. I. p. 474, et seq.

(3) Willis's Cath. Vol. I.

(4) Godwin de Presulibus.

Richardson.

(5) Angl. Sac. Vol. I. p. 474, et seq.

(6) Camden says this fire destroyed only the roof of the cathedral. [Vid. Cam. Brit. in Com. Wig.]

(7) Angl. Sac. ut sup.

from Thomas that two years after, viz. 1204, Bishop Mauger replaced St. Wolstan's bones in the same grave from whence they had been removed by his predecessor, for at this time they were said to work great miracles. Had the church been in ruins, the bishop would have had little leisure to remove his predecessor's bones, unless he supposed that they would miraculously restore the demolished fabric. But not to insist longer on this, we find by the Worcester Annals, that in the year 1212 King John came to Worcester to pay his devotions at the tomb of St. Wulstan, and then gave 100 marks to the convent for the repairing or rebuilding the cloister and other adjacent structures. "Centum marcas ad claustrū et officinas nostras *reficiendas* condonavit." This shews that the out-buildings, and not the church, wanted reparation. Anno 1216 King John was buried in the choir, and two years after the cathedral was solemnly consecrated, and dedicated anew to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, and St. Peter, and St. Oswald, and St. Dunstan.

Godwin, in his account of this transaction, seems plainly to have understood that the church had only been damaged, not demolished, by fire, for his words are, "Ecclesiā jam restaurata postquam sub Samsone incendio fuisse deformata." (1) And by his fixing this accident to the pontificate of Bishop Sampson, which fell under the year 1113, it is evident he knew nothing of the second fire which happened in 1202; but as he wrote so long after those times, much stress is not to be laid on his authority one way or the other. On the whole my opinion is, that the present church is the same which was begun by Bishop Wulstan, temp. William I. but that little progress was made in the work till several years after his death, as the stile of the building no way suits that age, unless we suppose that the fire which happened in 1113 so much damaged the church that the principal parts were taken down and rebuilt between that year and 1218, when it was consecrated and dedicated in the presence of King Henry III. as has been before related. The crypts or undercroft carry the appearance of much greater antiquity than any other part of the church, the arches being round. Dr. Thomas, without quoting any authority, informs us, "that the choir anciently extended westward to the second pillar below the belfry, and when carried further eastward beyond the belfry was raised about 40 inches, and a fine vault made under it, and the side iles of it, with several rows of fine stone pillars, the whole work being 11 feet high, and is in length 60 feet, which is half the length of the choir, and no more." He adds, "the earth that came out of it raised the other half, where is now King John's tomb and the high altar." This writer says not at what time, or by whom this was done. Now if we are to guess at the time of making this vault or crypt, by the stile of the building, we cannot pronounce it later than Bishop Wulstan's, for it was in that age that crypts or underclofts to our great churches were introduced by the Normans, as we learn from Malmsbury in his account of the rebuilding St. Paul's at London. But though Malmsbury is a great authority, yet I have always thought his words in this point should be taken with some latitude, for the crypts under York cathedral are undoubtedly the work of Archbishop Egbert, as is the crypt under St. Peter's church in Oxford the work of Girmbald in the time of King Alfred, &c. That there was a crypt or undercroft here at Worcester in Bishop Wulstan's time, is evident from the words before cited, which occur in the preamble to that bishop's acts of synod, viz. "in monasterio S. Marie in *cryptis* quas ego a fundamentis ædificavi." (2) And by his calling it the minster or church of *St. Mary in the Crypts*, one might be led to think that there were crypts or vaults under the old church which Oswald built, which prevailing at that time but in few of our churches, had occasioned this to be termed the church of *St. Mary in Cryptis*, but whether it was so or not, it is plain that Wulstan built his new church with crypts underneath, and as he built it *a fundamentis*, I do not scruple to assert that the present undercroft was the work of Bishop Wulstan.

Anno 1218 (3 Hen. III.) we find the church was solemnly dedicated in the presence of the king, but (3) it does not seem to have been at that time finished, for in 1229 (say the Worcester Annals), "Inceptū

(1) Godwin de Presulibus Wigorn.

(2) Wharton's Angl. Sac. p. 542.

(3) Wharton in Annalibus, Eccles. Wig.

est novū opus frontis Wigorn. eccles. ep̃s Willielmo de Blois fundamentum jaciente ;” and in the next reign, viz. temp. Ed. I. Bishop Giffard (says Leland) “ exornavit columnas orientalis partis eccles. cath. Wigorn. columnellis marmoreis cum juncturis æneis deauratis.” And in Edward IId’s time, Bishop Cobham “ fecit testudinem borealem insulâ in navi ecclesiæ” (1)

At the latter end of Edward IIIId’s reign, viz. anno 1374 (says Dr. Thomas), the tower was finished by Bishop Wakefield. (2) The vaulted roof of stone over the choir and the great cross ile, in 1376 (temp. Richard II.) and that over the nave of the church in 1377. N.B. it is of tophus, &c. The body of the nave was also lengthened by the addition of two arches, and the great west window in 1380, and the north porch built in 1386, in all which years Henry Wakefield was bishop. I agree with him in all these particulars, except the additional arches at the west end of the church ; but though Leland (3) and Godwin both ascribe this to Bishop Wakefield, (4) yet the stile of the pillars and arches being Saxon, whereas all the rest throughout the church (except those in the undercroft, and in the vestry chapels) are pointed, I cannot allow them to have been erected so late as Richard IId’s time.

The great west window, I make no doubt, was the work of this bishop, but I suspect that this window was formed out of two or three small ones, in like manner with that at Hereford cathedral, and those in the tower at Exeter cathedral. I am therefore of opinion that Bishop Wakefield only struck out this great west window in the room of the small ones, and run up the little elliptic arches which now rise above the great round ones at the lower end of the nave, if this was not the case, we must allow that the Saxon mode of building was revived again after the Gothic stile had prevailed universally for near two centuries. Dr. Thomas cites Bishop Wakefield’s register (fol. 734, b.) for his building the two lower arches and west front ; but on a careful examination of that book no such folio occurs, nor in any other part is any account to be met with of the repairs or additions made by this prelate to his cathedral church. (5)

Since my writing the above I have had an opportunity of reviewing this cathedral church, and have discovered in the south cross ile chapel, now used for the vestry, a very ancient door-way, at present stopped up, but when open, led into the great south transept, which has an exact round arch, with divers hatched mouldings and pillars, their capitals ornamented with grotesques, the whole savouring of high antiquity. In the north transept, behind the monument of Bishop Hough, a door-way correspondent to that in the south transept, appears to have been stopped up. The present windows of both these transept iles are of modern date, and were made when the old round arched windows were stopped up, the marks of which still remain

(1) Wharton in *Annalibus Eccles. Wig.* (2) The tower was finished the year before Wakefield was appointed to this bishopric. [See Dr. Thomas’s *Account of the Bishops*, p. 184. See also *Sect. IV.* p. 84. and *Sect. VIII.* p. 193. vol. I.] (3) *Append. to Leland, Vol. IV. of the Itin.* p. 167, 2d. edit. “ *Superior pars basilicæ (i. e. Wigorn.) forsan id temporis aucta et magnificentior facta, nam inferior antiquioris structuræ.* q^d N. B.

(4) Henry Wakefield, Ep̃s auxit occidentalem partem eccles. 2 arcubus. [Leland *Itin. Vol. VIII.* p. 97, et seq.] (5) *Ex. informatione Bodledge sub registrarii dioces. Wigorn.*

No. XLII.

Remarks on the Bishop of Carlisle's Letter to Smarte Letbieullier, Esq. on the Fabric of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, in a Letter to the Author, by the late Rev. Samuel Garbet.

Dear Sir,

Bridgenorth, Oct. 31, 1767.

When I read over the papers you shewed me at London, several difficulties occurred; which, as I had no access to Dr. Thomas's Survey, Leland's Itinerary, and other books referred to, I could not then surmount. At Worcester, so soon as I found leisure to consult those books, every difficulty vanished. Those papers put me in no small pain for the credit of Dr. Thomas, who is charged there with making a false citation from Bishop Wakefield's Regist. fol. 734. b. in proof of that prelate's building the west front and two lowermost arches of Worcester cathedral: but the truth is, Dr. Thomas, in his Account of the Bishops, p. 185, says, "This year (1380) he finished his addition of *two arches* to the west end of his cathedral church; and in the year 1386, the large *north porch* of the same." But for these facts the Dr. cites no authority. He has mentioned indeed, in the same page, a few lines above, that this bishop, in 1380, appropriated the church of Ebryghton, at the request of its patron, to the abbot and convent of Bytlesden; and for the particulars of *this appropriation*, he refers to Wakefield Reg. f. 134. b. (not 734. b.) So that Mr. Bodley was put on a wrong scent, when he examined that bishop's register. The fact, for which Dr. Thomas alleges his authority, he might have found there, viz. the appropriation of Ebryghton church in 1380: but as for any additions made by this bishop to his cathedral church, we are not to look for any account of them in the Register of his visitations and diocesan ministry. The author of the critical papers that you shewed me, seems not aware of Dr. Thomas's method of citing, which is, to set down the references to his authorities at the end of a sentence, and not the *beginning*. He censures this antiquary for citing the Worcester Annals, p. 542, in proof that Wulstan "built his church *a little to the south of the old one*"; whereas those Annals afford not the least hint of the *situation* being altered." It is true, they are silent on that head: but it is also true, that Dr. Thomas has not cited them with reference to the situation of Wulstan's edifice; he cites those Annals upon a quite different topic. Consult Dr. Thomas's book, p. 87.

It may be asked then, from what source it is that Dr. Thomas has drawn a number of material facts relating to the cathedral, its repairs and additions, made at various times, both to the extent and magnificence of the building; for which he has alleged no express authorities? He drew all these, I may boldly answer, from Dr. Hopkins's manuscript collections which lay before him: and Dr. Hopkins had been minutely curious in examining all the fragments, paper or parchment, that had been preserved from the archives of Worcester priory.

The monks were diligent in noting, not only who was *bishop*, but who was *sacrist* in 1380, when their church was lengthened by the *addition of two arches*, and in 1386, when the *north porch* was built. John Lindsey was sacrist in both years. (Thomas's Survey, p. 6.) The sacrist was, in those times, superintendant, under the bishop, of the repairs of the church.

"Godfrey Giffart," says Leland, vol. VIII. p. 99. "adorned the columns in the eastern part of this cathedral with marble *columnellæ*, that have fillets (*juncturæ*) of copper gilt. Bishop Henry Wakefield enlarged the western part of the cathedral, by the addition of *two arches*." Leland, who was at Worcester within 150 years after Wakefield's time, could not but be well informed which part of the church was that prelate's additional erection. He was canon of Christchurch, Oxon; chaplain to Henry VIII.; and employed by his master in an actual survey of the kingdom.

It appears to be the opinion of your learned critic, that Bishop Wakefield raised the small elliptic

arches, which rise above the two great round ones in the lower end of the nave, but that those two round ones are of much higher antiquity. And this opinion he grounds upon Leland's observation. (Append. to Itin. IV. p. 167.) "*Superior pars basilicæ forsan id temporis aucta;*" &c. (1) "At *that time*, perhaps, the *upper part* of the *basilica* was enlarged and made more magnificent; for the *lower part* of it is of a more ancient stile of building." But *what time* does Leland point to? is it Bishop Wakefield's time? or any portion of the 14th century? certainly not. Leland had been speaking, in the next preceding words, of the rebuilding Worcester church after the fire in 1202, and of the removal of the body of John de Constantiis, and placing it in a shrine (*in cistâ*) near the high altar, before the fabric of the new church was completed, viz. in A. D. 1125, (read, A. D. 1215.) This he reports on the authority of Matthew Paris; and he adds, from his own good sense, "*At that time*, perhaps, the *upper part* of the *basilica*, &c." Bishop de Constantiis, you remember, died in 1198; he obtained a shrine before the *new church* was finished. So says Matthew Paris. And Leland's comment upon this is rational; that, perhaps, the church was not then wholly rebuilt, or made a *new fabric* throughout; for part of it (the *lower part of the basilica*) appears to be of ancients structure. This is, unquestionably, that antiquary's meaning. Yet *which* parts of the church he points out by those terms, *superior et inferior pars basilicæ*, I will not pretend to determine. (2)

It is certain, however, that he is not here assigning a higher antiquity than even Bishop Silvester's time, to the two round *arches in the lower end* of the nave; for he is elsewhere express, that Bishop Wakefield enlarged the *western part* of the church, by the addition of *those two arches*. My humble conception is, (till a better interpretation may be suggested,) that by *basilica* Leland understands the *interior part* of the cathedral, (in opposition to its outer part or nave;) and that by the *upper part* thereof, he means St. Mary's chapel, with its side iles; by its *lower part*, the choir, with the adjacent chapels. The multiplicity of the mouldings in the most eastern part of the church, are of a truly Norman or Gothic stile; whereas the outer walls on each side of the choir are naked, and the columns that support its roof are clumsy, as would evidently appear, if the wainscot and galleries (erected since the Reformation) were to be taken down. I have long been persuaded, that in the great cross ile and the choir, and the chapels on each side of it, are the only remains of Wulstan's structure; and that even in this part, great alterations have been made; particularly, that his round Saxon arches were turned into pointed curves, at the time when the choir and side iles were vaulted at top with stone: that, at the same time, the like form was given to the frames of his windows; so that now, even Wulstan, if he were to rise, would scarce know his own church.

As for Bishop Wakefield's addition at the west end, it may be allowed, that it was an attempt to revive the Saxon mode of arching, but with an accession of ornament very unsuitable to the Saxon taste.

I fear I have been tedious on this dry subject. But I have been uneasy in seeing so unfair a censure passed on Dr. Thomas's account (adopted by you) of the progress made in raising, enlarging, and improving this fine old edifice. Hypothetic reasonings, when advanced by an illustrious critic, are the more apt to mislead. For my own part, I revere the learned and the great, even when they fall into error; but a higher reverence for truth, forbids me to affect blindness, or to subscribe to arbitrary opinions against my conviction. (3) Your friend and faithful servant,

S. GARBET.

(1) See a note, with a *nota bene* near the end of the letter to Mr. Lethieullier.

(2) The word *Basilicæ* is here to be taken as a general term for the *whole of the church*, and not as referring to any particular part of it. Camden, in his account of a small monastery anciently at Jar-row, in the county of Durham, the birth place of venerable Bede, has this illustration of the word *basilicæ*, found in the inscription on a wall of the church: "It may not be amiss to remark, that the larger churches, upon the propagation of Christianity, were called *Basilicæ*, because the *basilicæ* of the heathens, those stately structures where the magistrates administered justice, were converted into Christian churches." [Gough's ed. vol. III. p. 107. Bishopric of Durham.] (3) This letter closed a correspondence with the author, from which he had long derived valuable information, and the strongest testimonies of friendly regard; a loss he can never call to remembrance without the most lively regret.

SECT. XIV.—No. XLIII.

Edward, second Marquis of Worcester. See Vol. I. p. 260.

In the British Museum is a MS. (No. 4459. Plut. II. J. Bibl. Birch.) intended by the marquis to have comprised in nine sections (the last of which is missing) so many of his discoveries. The first seven appear to have been the rough sketches of the 78th, 15th, 7th, 47th, 19th, 99th, and 100th of those he has published. As an appendage to that curious collection, deservedly esteemed by the public, the 8th section of that paper, which has never yet appeared in print, is here given, viz. "VIII. By these I can stop any other man's motion, and render it null; since from any point of the compasse, I can forceably and effectually cause a counterbuffe or absolute obstruction of such motion which way I please, all wayes being indifferent to mee, to work a perfect resistance, and to countermine their intentions, or to force their motions a cleane contrary way."

SECT. XX.—No. XLIV.

St. Oswald's Hospital.

The act for the government of the hospital of St. Oswald, in the county of Worcester, was passed 15 Charles II. ; and the statutes and ordinances by which it was regulated, were drawn up by John, Lord Bishop of Oxford, Nov. 16, 1682, and approved by James, Lord Bishop of Worcester, the visitor, and William, Lord Bishop of St. David's, dean, and the chapter of Worcester, patrons of the said hospital, on the 20th and 25th day of the same month and year.

Additional statutes were drawn up Nov. 23, 1753, by Dean Waugh, at that time master of the hospital, and approved by Isaac, Lord Bishop of Worcester, visitor, and also by John Waugh, dean, and the chapter of Worcester, patrons, on the 24th and 26th of the same month and year. See Dr. Nash, vol. I. p. 229, 234.

The following statute hath since been drawn up by Dr. Torkington, the present master, duly confirmed, and is now first published, viz.

"An additional Statute for the better governing the Hospital of St. Oswald, in the County of Worcester, made the 1st Day of March, 1790.

Whereas, by the statutes formerly made, by virtue and in pursuance of an act of parliament, passed in the fifteenth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, "An act for the governing of the hospital of St. Oswald, in the county of Worcester." It is, amongst other things, ordained and appointed, "That the master for the time being (or one deputed by him) shall, out of the yearly rents and revenues of the hospital, pay, weekly, upon Saturday, after prayers at morning, in the hall of the said hospital, before hand, unto every one of the poor men and women, two shillings and six pence, for their stipends and allowances for the week following."

And whereas, since the making of the said statutes, the revenues of the said hospital have been increased, and although several new alms-houses have been erected, and endowed out of the said revenues,

and the number of poor men and women augmented, so that no less than twenty-eight poor persons, viz. sixteen men and twelve women, are now maintained and supported out of the said revenues, yet the annual revenues and income of the said hospital, are found, upon examination, to exceed the expences of the present establishment. And whereas, since the making of the former statutes, by which the sum of two shillings and sixpence is directed to be paid to each poor man and woman, weekly, the value of money is much decreased, and the price of provisions, and other necessities, enhanced, so that such weekly payment of two shillings and sixpence is become less adequate to the support and maintenance of the said poor men and women, members of the said hospital. Therefore I, James Torkington, clerk, doctor of laws, now master of the said hospital, by and with the approbation and allowance of the Right Reverend Richard, Lord Bishop of Worcester, and of the Honourable and Reverend Saint Andrew Saint John, doctor in divinity, dean of the cathedral church of Christ and the Blessed Mary, the Virgin, of Worcester, and the chapter of the same church, do, in pursuance of the powers given to the master of the said hospital for the time being, in and by the abovementioned act, ordain and appoint that each and every of the poor men and women members of the said hospital for the time being, shall have and receive, out of the yearly rents and revenues of the said hospital, weekly, and every week, the sum of three shillings, instead of the sum of two shillings and six pence, directed to be paid by the said former statutes; and I ordain the same to be paid in like manner, and upon the day mentioned in the said former statutes; such augmentation of weekly pay to commence and begin on the first Saturday after Lady-day next ensuing the date hereof.

JAMES TORKINGTON, Master of the Hospital of St. Oswald.

"We, Richard, by divine permission, Bishop of Worcester, having read over and seriously considered the foregoing additional statute, made for the better government of the hospital of Saint Oswald, in the county of Worcester, dated the first day of March, 1790, do approve and allow thereof, and as far as the law enables us, we do hereby ratify and confirm the same, and do enjoin, that the said statute be duly observed: in testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hand and seal, the twelfth day of March, 1790.

R. WORCESTER." (L. S.)

"We, Saint Andrew Saint John, doctor in divinity, dean of the cathedral church of Christ and the Blessed Mary the Virgin, of Worcester, and the chapter of the same church, patrons of the hospital of Saint Oswald, in the county of Worcester, being met together in a full and solemn chapter, have caused the foregoing additional statute, made for the better government of the said hospital, dated the first day of March, 1790, to be read over before us; and after due and serious deliberation thereupon, we do hereby declare, that we do very well approve of the said additional statute, and as far as in us lies, and the laws permit, we do allow of and confirm the same: in witness whereof, we have hereunto set our common seal, the first day of March, 1790.

Present,

RICHARD CLARKE, N. P. Chapter Clerk."

These statutes are put up in the hospital, and ordered to be publicly read four times a year.

SECT. XXI.—No. XLV.

*Collection of State Letters and Papers. Mus. Brit. Bibl. Birch. No. 4163. Plut.
I. E. Art. 38.*

A Latin Poem, by Mr. Facio, containing an account of his saving King William from being taken by the French, by stratagem, was sent by him, together with the following letter, (without date):

“ To Henry Hastings, Esq.

“ Dear Sir,

“ I received your kind letter of December the 29th, by which you desire me to write for you that account which I gave you and Dr. Swynten by word of mouth, when you were lately with me; I mean the account of that most dangerous plot against the Prince of Orange, afterwards King of England; for whose deliverance, it pleased Almighty God to make use of me as an unworthy instrument. I have been seeking, but to no purpose as yet, the letter which I wrote heretofore to Mr. Portales, in which I gave him the like account. That letter was in English, and Mr. Portales sent it, or a copy of it, to Mr. La Piloniere, when he was printing, in French, Bishop Burnet's History of his own Time. I had written that letter to rectify and set in its true light, what the bishop has stated concerning this matter. But La Piloniere has wretchedly made use of it; neither has he well rectified in his translation, what you may see in the bishop's book, p. 689; which I can by no means look upon as a faithful and complete account.

“ In the place where I thought to find the said letter to Mr. Portales, I met with several papers relating to this matter, and among them a Latin poem of mine, in hexameter verse, where I have so particularly and accurately set down this great transaction, that it may supply the place of a more solemn and serious account, at least so far as to call to your mind again many of those particulars, of which you tell me in your letter, that you do not remember them all. And this being ready, though I intended to let it lie by while I live, nevertheless, I send it to you, till I can send the account you desire; and that no more in verse, but in prose, if I can resolve to write it.

“ I was so sensible of my having exposed my life to continual dangers in serving the prince, that, in order to my own safety, I concealed the whole, even from my nearest relations or my most intimate friends, till I saw it published in the said bishop's book. Some things that are more particular to myself or my family, but which were improper to be inserted in the Latin poem, I may add hereafter by way of short notes or explications, and send them to you, for they give a great deal of light to the whole, and mark out the hand of Providence better, and restore to this account the solemn air of historical truth, which the fiction made use of in this poem, might otherwise seem to destroy. But I chose so much the more to write in verse, that by that means I might secure myself against imperfect accounts and impertinent translations. For I do not know what my relations can think, if they see the bishop's book, or its translation into French, since myself could not guess, at first sight, whom he was speaking of, the character which he gives of Count Fenil being very far from resembling the original.

“ This poem which I send you will hereafter transmit to posterity the testimony of the gratitude or ingratitude of this age and nation: but will serve me at present to shew you how much I am

Your most humble and obedient servant,

N. FACIO.” (1)

(1) By a note on a passage in that poem, it appears that Mr. Facio was the first inventor of jewel watches. And from an allusion contained in another part, it is also noted, that “ it probably relates to his investigation of the solid of least resistance, which he applies to the form of ships' keels, or to something which he has wrote upon the longitude, now in the hands of Mr. Whiston.”

The beginning of the following MS. narrative is wanting.

“ ——— most particular notice of his hand; and it made so lively an impression on my mind, that it is yet fresh to this very day.

“ I cannot but own here the great kindness of Monsieur Cassini to me, which contributed much to my staying so long at Paris.

“ Being come back to Geneva, I staid there a while before I went to Duillier, where I became particularly acquainted with Count Fenil, in the years 1684 and 1685. This gentleman was a Piedmontese; who, being fallen under the Duke of Savoy's displeasure, was obliged to go to France, and his estate was given to his eldest son. The count, being a man of merit, undaunted courage, and extraordinary strength, became captain of a troop of horse.

“ How long he served the French king in that station, I cannot tell: but as he told us, his regiment being once drawn up, the person that commanded it had some words with him, and drawing his pistol, and presenting it to the Count, said to him, *je ne sçai a quoi il tient que je ne te tue*: that is, I don't see why I should not kill you. But immediately he would have put up his pistol in its place again. The Count, provoked at it, said to him, no, no; since you have taken your pistol you shall use it; and at the same time he took and cocked his own pistol. Then the commanding officer shot at him, and missed him; and as they must be very near one another, one would think he missed him designedly, to give his enemy an opportunity of making honourably an end of the quarrel. But the revengeful Italian Count, thinking his honour concerned, shot him dead; and, as he was well mounted, he escaped immediately, being, perhaps, favoured by the regiment, or but faintly pursued.

“ In his flight, he took his way into the southern parts of Alsatia, and went to my grandfather's; whose youngest son he had perhaps known; but the country being in the French king's hands, my grandfather was glad to rid himself of his guest, and gave him an earnest letter of recommendation to my father and mother, who lived for the most part at Duillier; where, partly for our own education's sake, partly by our parents' hospitality, strangers were kindly received, and sometimes entertained for whole years, as was particularly this count, who seemed then to be about fifty years of age, or more.

“ The Count, who received no supply from his eldest son, bent his thoughts upon accommodating his matters in France; but though I was very much acquainted with him, yet was I not a little surprised when, walking alone together in our gardens, in a long and private alley, he acquainted me, that he had written to Monsieur de Louvois, and proposed to him to seize the Prince of Orange, and deliver him into their hands; and that now he had received a most encouraging answer. He then shewed me, and partly read with me, the letter which he had received, written with Monsieur de Louvois own hand, whose name being subscribed, I presently knew it to be written like that which I had seen at Paris. In short, though the count was exceedingly reserved and severe, and much more feared than loved in our family, yet it pleased God so to dispose his heart at that time, that he opened to me the whole design, wherein he did not at all doubt of success: nor did he so much as require of me either an oath or promise of secrecy. Yet I am fully persuaded, that he opened himself to nobody else in that country, where this matter remained unknown to all, and even to my nearest relations. Monsieur de Louvois assured him of the king's pardon, giving him the greatest hopes and promises, and directing him to come to Paris. At the same time, he sent him an order for a sum of money. And the count soon went from the country, declaring to nobody else, as I verily believe, which way he would go.

“ The plan of Count Fenil against the Prince of Orange was this: he knew that Scheveling is a village near the sea, about three miles distant from the Hague, whither all sorts of people, from the lowest to the highest degree, do use to go in fair weather to take the air along the sea shore. The way to it is strait, in the form of a pleasant, stately, and very long avenue, paved with bricks set on edge, and which has many rows of trees on each side. The common people mostly go thither in some rattling covered waggons, which go no farther than the village; but such persons as have coaches go with them

quite through the village; and from along the sea shore, on the north side of the way, commonly two lines of coaches, going and coming back again, to take the air, after the manner practised about the king in Hyde Park, with this difference only, that the coaches near Scheveling go in straight lines, turning back again at every end of the lines, whose length is proportioned according to the number of coaches: for they have but a narrow space to walk in, especially at high water times; and as the sea lies on the north-west side, so the sand downs run parallel to it, and shut up that space on the south-east side. These downs are high and steep, and not to be climbed over, especially with horses and coaches; and so they cut off any communication, and even prospect, between the sea shore and the main land, which in these parts is sandy and wild, and was then almost altogether without any house in it. These downs are represented in some maps of Holland and Flanders as running up toward the north-east, not only to Catwick op Zee, where was, in old times, the mouth of the Rhine, but for many more leagues; and running toward the south-west as far as the mouth of the Meuse. The breadth of the space between the sea and the downs depends on the tides, and may be sometimes scarce ten or twenty yards, and sometimes perhaps about an hundred. The ground is sandy and very unfit for horses to gallop in, but much more with a set of six horses encumbered with a coach, and harnessed together. But closer to the downs is a deep, loose, and strong gravel, without mixture of sand. There is at Scheveling no harbour for ships; the fishing boats lie there on the open coast, and many of the inhabitants, if not most of them, are Roman Catholics.

“The Prince of Orange would often go in the evening, with a chariot drawn by six horses, to take the air for an hour or two along the sea shore. He had generally with him but one person in the chariot, and a page or two to attend him. And, in order to be more private, and to avoid many troublesome salutations, he went northward, a great way beyond the place where the other coaches did walk, and even almost out of sight, nobody presuming to follow him.

“By this disposition of things, the count conceived that he could easily, from a light ship fitted for his purpose, under Dutch colours, come forth in a boat to the shore, with some few chosen and armed men, and intercept the prince; which might have been done from the same ship with two boats at once; so that in an instant the prince would have been shut up between the sea and the downs, and two small parties of desperate and inexorable men, in a place altogether remote from any human help, from whence he could not escape without a manifest miracle of Providence.

“The count had stipulated to have the choosing of the men himself. He thought seven or eight, or at most a few more, not exceeding eleven or twelve, would be sufficient. I do not remember that he spoke to me of landing more than one party, and that between the prince and Scheveling, or else I might not understand him right. But undoubtedly either himself, or others in France, would have perceived that it was a surer and quicker way by much, to land two parties, if not three, at once, with as many boats from the same, or different vessels, there being no more difficulty than in the landing of one.

“He did not design to take away the prince's life, unless he could not avoid it; but to kill one or two of the horses, and cut the harness, and to take the prince alive, and carry him, with oars, or otherwise, in all haste to Dunkirk; which place they could reach, with the tide, in a few hours, especially if some vessels were disposed fitly, to supply the count now and then with a fresh set of rowers.

“This was ripe for execution, even in the year 1686, King James being then King of England. But from him the prince had, in effect, much more to fear than to hope; whatever resentment he might, perhaps, have thought fit to shew after the thing was done.

“Though I knew the count's violent and revengeful temper very well, he having often said, that he would not be satisfied till he had himself taken away his eldest son's life, yet I seriously considered what I could do to secure the prince's life and liberty: for though, probably, the count would not have

killed him, yet he himself, or some of the men ordered to go with him, might, perhaps, have secret orders not to spare the prince. I thought it unsafe for me to write, and that a letter from a stranger unknown, would be disregarded, many people being apt to give advices of that kind without sufficient ground. I resolved to go to Holland, and afterwards to England; for which places, the excessive goodness of my father continued to furnish me with unlimited letters of credit, which I made use of for the space of four years more.

"I was become acquainted with Dr. Burnet, at Geneva, and resolved to go to Holland with him, about the end of the spring 1686. He not only came to Duillier, where part of our family was, but when we were come to Basil, he would accompany me to my grandfather's. We continued our journey together till we came to Holland.

"I don't remember where I began to acquaint him with the count's design, but did it under a strict promise of his keeping it a secret; and consequently desired the doctor to acquaint the prince with, and satisfy him about my own person and family; which had so much the more weight, because I asked for no recompence, but only that the thing might be kept secret, lest I should be exposed to the resentment of the count, and the French court.

"The doctor was soon admitted to audience, and afterwards into the particular favour of the prince and princess: having discovered to them as soon as possibly he could, what I had declared to him. And by her royal highness's direction, he acquainted Mons. Fagel, and some other of the states, with the whole matter, who were convinced, as the doctor says, page 789 of the History of his own Times, that the thing was practicable. I went with the doctor, at an appointed time, to the house of one of the states, where, either two or three of them being present, with the doctor, I declared to them the whole story, as in the presence of God, though no oath was required from me; I expressly desired of them, that all this should be kept secret, trusting, however, chiefly to Providence; for I knew the danger I exposed myself to. And indeed, as the doctor says, the states desired the prince, on this occasion, to suffer himself to be constantly attended on by a guard when he went abroad; which he was not without some difficulty brought to comply with: which sudden change, I think, could not but lead the French king's ambassador and emissaries into the knowledge or inquiry of the cause from whence it did proceed.

"I staid not long at the Hague, but took a journey through most of the United Provinces to see their towns; and so went to Amsterdam and Leiden, in which places I continued for several months. After which I returned to the Hague, where that illustrious mathematician Monsieur Hugen, with whom I was intimately acquainted, had taken care that my proficiency in the several parts of the mathematics should be known.

"The prince being desirous to shew me his gratitude in a manner best fitted to my inclinations, the resolution was taken by the states, to create, in my favour, a place of professor of the mathematics for the nobility and gentry of Holland. They were to give me a house at the Hague, with a salary, at first, I think, of twelve hundred florins. I was to instruct in French, in that house, my scholars in what related to fortification, astronomy, navigation, architecture, and other parts of the mathematics, at my own choice. I might give private lessons also to such as desired it, as is usual among professors in that country. The prince said he would add to that salary something of his own; and declared, that he would take care of my advancement and fortune. Monsieur Hallum, one of the states, was appointed to settle every thing privately with myself to my own satisfaction, without my appearing at all, or any solicitation or further trouble on my part; and I began to see him for that purpose.

"One day, when I was with that gentleman, he acquainted me, that the states, being to take under consideration their military affairs for that year, their time would be so taken up that they could not go on with private affairs for about six weeks. I asked him, whether I might take that time to go to England? He said I might; and accordingly I made haste to go to London in the spring, 1687.

“ But being mightily pleased with this nation, and with the English language, and having been ill at Oxford, I did not care to return to the Hague ; where, by the imprudence of others, I might have been too much exposed to the resentment of two kings, and of the count at once : but staid in England till the Prince of Orange was in full possession of these kingdoms.

“ The French king had in his service near thirty thousand Switzers, among them many protestants, both officers and soldiers. The persecutions in France, and the Revolution in England, had so disposed many of those officers that had quitted the service before, and were in Switzerland, that several of them came to London, hoping for preferment in the army. With them also were many that had not served yet ; and though some of both sorts were of the families of General d’Erlack and Monsieur Ritchbeager, who were then, for their lives, the two avoyers or supreme persons of the canton of Bern, and others did belong to some of the best families there, yet, in London, they all did lie together neglected, even some that already served for many years as cadets in the Dutch blue guards. This moved me very much, knowing that the places which many Swiss officers had in the French army, were one of the means by which the King of France had so great an influence upon the powerful republic of Switzerland, and their allies. And so I drew up, in French, a memorial for the king, wherein I represented to his majesty, that the Swiss protestants, for their own safety, because of their frequent wars with the Roman Catholic cantons, and for the education and advancement of their own young men, could not avoid sending a great number of them into foreign service, as did also the Roman catholics. That this was the main reason why the French king kept so great a body of them on foot. That the inclination of the protestants was entirely bent to prefer the service of England and Holland, if they could meet with any encouragement ; and that their dispositions were such, that even a considerable body of forces might be raised for them in Switzerland.

“ I lived then in the same house with Monsieur Blanchard, who had been secretary to the Marquis de Ruvigny, when he was the French king’s ambassador, and we did eat at the same table. That gentleman was a zealous protestant, intimate and assiduous with the Dutch ambassador, Monsieur Dychvelt, and he went to court every day. I gave him my memorial, which he was mightily taken with, and he carried it to Monsieur Dychvelt, who espoused it entirely, and gave it to the king. At court, Monsieur Blanchard seeing the Count de Solme, who commanded the Dutch guards, he told him roundly, that he spoiled the king’s affairs, by neglecting the Swiss cadets, who had so long served under him, and not giving them the preferment they deserved. The king, having thoroughly considered my memorial, with Monsieur Dychvelt, who was one of the states general ; they both came to this resolution, which Monsieur Blanchard acquainted me with : That it not being practicable to keep Swiss forces upon an English establishment, they would cause some to be taken into the Dutch service ; which they did accordingly, as you shall see by and by.

“ At that time I had contracted a most intimate friendship with the unfortunate John Hampden, Esq. to whom I had also communicated my memorial ; and as he was much affected by it, and by what I said to him about those matters, he not only was so good as to advance to some of those Swiss gentlemen some money ; but, by means of the Earl of Devonshire and of my Lord Monmouth, afterwards Earl of Peterborough, with whom he brought me acquainted, he procured the commissions of captains for Monsieur d’Erlach and for Monsieur Kilchberger. This last place was in my Lord Monmouth’s own regiment, who did write to Mr. Hampden, desiring it might be for me. He also gave to Monsieur Mountmolin, a gentleman of a considerable family of Neufchatel, the place of lieutenant of his own company. The Earl of Devonshire gave a place of cornet to my brother in his own regiment of horse. And both those lords, with others, having been put in a commission, by which they were authorized to view the state of the army, and to turn out of it disaffected officers, with a power to grant new commissions themselves. They gave some to a few more of those whose names I had given in to them, though they found very little occasion to make use of their power. As for those who were still left at

London, a small pension had been granted by the king of so much a day, for such as would accept of it, till they should be provided for.

“The preferment of those few who were thus advanced without their having made application to any body, was soon known in Switzerland, and among the Switzers in France. New candidates, and even letters from those who entertained the same hopes, or would quit the French service, came in so fast, that I found it necessary, for my own rest, to leave England: so I resolved to go to Utrecht with Mr. Hampden’s nephew, who was then Sir William Ellis’s eldest son. This was in the spring, 1690.

“While I was yet in England, the resolution had been taken to send an envoy into Switzerland, and the king had named for that employment — Cox, Esq. a relation of Mr. Hampden. Mr. Cox had desired me to accept of the place of Secretary under him, offering me a salary of two hundred pounds a year, which I did refuse; but having desired him to accept Dr. Bontereau in my place, he not only granted it, but did allow him the same salary he would have given me, though it exceeded what the king allowed. He likewise sent me a letter of attorney from beyond sea, that I might receive for him a considerable sum at the exchequer.

“Thus, by the concurrence and the joint endeavours of the king and of the states of the United Provinces, and of their ministers in Switzerland, a treaty was made; a body of ten thousand protestant Switzers was taken into the Dutch service, where they have been kept up to this very day, and general and other officers have been appointed over them; by which means, the French king’s interest in Switzerland has been very much weakened.

“Given me (Dr. Birch) for a copy of Mr. Facio’s letter to Archdeacon Worth.”

No. XLVI.

Additional Notes on the Sieges and Battle of Worcester, during the Civil Wars.

See Sect. XV. p. 272. Vol. I.

Lord Astley, who had succeeded colonel Samuel Sandys as governor of Worcester, being taken prisoner, and confined at Warwick, Sir Henry Washington was made governor and colonel in his absence. In the herald’s college, London, it appears the last entry of this gentleman’s family was made there in the year 1618; at which time the name of Henry Washington, son and heir apparent of William Washington, of Packington, in the county of Leicester, occurs; who, on the following grounds, is conjectured to have been afterwards governor of Worcester, viz. 1. The name of Henry does not occur at all in any other pedigree of *Washington*. 2. His mother was sister of the famous George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, which accounts for his great attachment to the king. (1) An uncle of this Henry Washington, mentioned in the entry of the College of Arms above cited, is supposed to have been the ancestor of the renowned General George Washington, President of the United States of America.

To the foregoing additional notice on the siege of Worcester in 1646, the following document may be subjoined, which not only relates to that event, but also to the preceding siege in 1642, and to the subsequent battle in 1651, viz.

“Disbursements of the city of Worcester in the late wars, collected in the year 1666, by Mr. John Bearcroft, Mr. Edward Ashby, Mr. Thomas Hall, Mr. George Hill, and others.

(1) Communicated to the author by Francis Townsend, Esq. Windsor Herald.

APPENDIX. SIEGES AND BATTLE. SECT. XV. N° XLVI.

clv

Imprimis.

	£.	s.	d.
September, 1643, lent King Charles	2000	0	0
June, 1644, lent more	1000	0	0
Paid for coals for the main-guard, as by account appears	175	15	0
Paid for making a draw-bridge, and other fortifications, as by account appears	273	18	0
Lent by the citizens, in the year 1644	500	0	0
Paid for saddles, by Prince Rupert's orders	8	16	0
Paid for cloth to clothe soldiers	84	14	4
Paid the soldiers when they drew out to go to Hereford, in the year 1645	35	11	8
Paid more, in which the city lands were engaged	800	0	0
Paid more by the chamberlain, as by the audit book appears	202	10	4
Disbursed by the chamberlain, in 43 and 44	163	8	1
More extraordinary disbursements in his Majesty's service, as per account appears	385	0	0
Disbursed by alderman Hackett, who made the city his debtor	4	0	0
Disbursed by the chamberlain in military affairs, as per account appears	243	19	9
Disbursed by Mr. Ford, as by his account appears	139	8	4
Disbursed by Mr. Fones, as by his account appears	183	14	4
Paid for cloth to clothe the soldiers at the same time	457	1	5
Paid for bullets at the same time	124	16	8
Taken up of the poor's money	950	9	8
Paid for shoes and stockings for the army	150	10	0
	£. 7885	13	7
Plunder of the city, as given in upon oath	80,000	0	0
Burning the suburbs, hospitals, &c. &c.	100,000	0	0
Fortifications, 180 <i>l.</i> per month:			
Free quarter, contribution, fuel, &c. arising to an immense sum." (1)			

(1) From a MS. in the possession of William Russell, Esq. of Powick. See also Dr. Nash, in Appendix, p. cvi. Worcester, vol. II.



END OF THE APPENDIX.

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